YG-DCO-035

Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 5

Document 5.2.6 ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual

Final Issue A

November 2022

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020024

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5(2)(a)

nationalgrid

Page intentionally blank

Contents

Version history

Date	Version	Status	Description/changes
01/11/2022	A	Final	First Issue

6. Landscape and Visual

nationalgrid

Page intentionally blank

6. Landscape and Visual

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This chapter presents the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project (hereafter known as Yorkshire GREEN or the 'Project'), with respect to landscape and visual amenity. It should be read in conjunction with the Project description provided in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3**.

6.1.2 This chapter includes:

- the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment (**Section 6.2**);
- consultation and engagement that has been undertaken and how comments from consultees relating to landscape and visual amenity have been addressed (**Section 6.3**);
- the methods used for baseline data gathering (**Section 6.4**);
- overall baseline (**Section 6.5**);
- embedded environmental measures relevant to landscape and visual amenity (**Section 6.6**);
- the scope of the assessment for landscape and visual amenity (**Section 6.7**);
- the methods used for the assessment (**Section 6.8**);
- the assessment of landscape effects (**Section 6.9**);
- the assessment of visual effects: North-west of York Area (Section B) (**Section 6.10**);
- the assessment of visual effects: Tadcaster Area (Section D) (**Section 6.11**);
- the assessment of visual effects: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) (**Section 6.12**);
- the assessment of cumulative effects (**Section 6.13**);
- a summary of the significance conclusions (**Section 6.14**); and

6.1.3 The chapter is accompanied by **Appendix 6A – 5.3.6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A to 5.6.3H**, **Figures 6.1 - 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** and visualisations from viewpoints 1-29 in **Figures 6.24** to **6.65, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**, as set out in the contents page of this chapter.

Project overview

6.1.4 The Project is divided into six sections for ease of reference as indicated in **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1.** In summary the Project comprises the following new infrastructure within the Order Limits.

- Section B (North west of York Area):
  - Shipton North and South 400kV cable sealing end compounds (CSECs) and 230m of cabling;
  - the 2.8km YN 400kV overhead line (north of proposed Overton Substation);
  - Overton 400/275kV Substation; and
  - two new sections of 275kV overhead line south of Overton Substation: the XC 275 kV overhead line to the south-west (2.1km) and the SP 275kV overhead line to the south-east (1.5km);
- Section D: Tadcaster Tee West and East 275kV CSECs; and 350m of cabling; and
- Section F: Monk Fryston 400kV Substation (adjacent to the existing substation).

6.1.5 Works to existing infrastructure within the Order Limits would comprise:

- Section A (Osbaldwick Substation): Minor works at Osbaldwick Substation comprising the installation of a new circuit breaker and isolator along with associated cabling, removal and replacement of one gantry and works to one existing pylon. All substation works would be within existing operational land. Section A is scoped out of the LVIA.
- Section B (North west of York Area): Reconductoring of 2.4km of the 2TW/YR 400kV overhead and replacement of one pylon. A mixture of decommissioning, replacement and realignment of 5km of the existing XCP 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line between Moor Monkton and Skelton. To the south and south-east of Moor Monkton the existing overhead line would be realigned up to 230m south from the current overhead line and the closest pylon to Moor Monkton (340m south-east) would be permanently removed. A 2.35km section of this existing overhead line permanently removed between the East Coast Mainline Railway (ECML) and Woodhouse Farm to the north of Overton.
- Section C (Moor Monkton to Tadcaster): Works proposed to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line comprise replacing existing overhead line conductors, replacement of pylon fittings, strengthening of steelwork and works to pylon foundations. Section C is scoped out of the LVIA.
- Section D (Tadcaster Area): Replacement of one pylon on the Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD) 275kV overhead line route.
- Section E (Tadcaster to Monk Fryston). Works proposed to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line comprise replacing existing overhead line conductors, replacement of pylon fittings, strengthening of steelwork and works to pylon foundations. Section E is Scoped out of the LVIA.
  - Section F (Monk Fryston Area): Reconfiguration of the existing XC Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line at its southern end to connect into the new substation at Monk Fryston; Reconfiguration of the Monk Fryston to Eggborough 400kV 4YS overhead line to connect into the new substation at Monk Fryston. Please refer to **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 1.1** and **1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1** for an overview of the different components of the Project.

Limitations and assumptions

6.1.6 The field assessment has been predominantly carried out from publicly accessible locations with the exception of private dwellings (subject to access being granted) where the potential for significant visual effects was also determined at the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage by desktop analysis. Where access was permitted by selected residents to the private curtilage around dwellings, a field survey was conducted to better ascertain the likely extent and nature of views of the Project from the dwelling and associated curtilage.

6.1.7 The Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** and associated mitigation of the effects of new infrastructure at Overton Substation, Monk Fryston Substation and the Tadcaster CSECs have been developed to a level of detail sufficient to facilitate the assessment of the likely significant landscape and visual effects. Further details of the reinstatement of tree and hedgerow planting that would be removed to accommodate the Shipton CSECs, scaffolding and access elsewhere within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Study Areas (**Figure 6.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** and **Section 6.4**), as illustrated on the **Trees and Hedgerows Potentially Affected Plans, Volume 2, Document 2.11** would be covered by DCO Requirements 8 and 9 (**Volume 3, Document 3.1**). This approach would also apply to the remainder of the reinstatement planting within the areas of reconductoring within the Order Limits of the Project that have been scoped out of the LVIA. The details of very localised areas of planting that would be reinstated have no potential to influence the conclusions on the significance of landscape or visual effects in the ES.

6.2 Relevant legislation, planning policy and technical guidance

6.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to landscape and visual amenity. Further information on planning policies relevant to the Project is provided in **Chapter 5: Legislation and Policy Overview, Volume 5, Document 5.2.5**.

Legislation

6.2.2 A summary of the relevant legislation is given in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 – Legislation relevant to the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Legislation	Legislative Context
The European Landscape Convention (ELC)[1]	A Council of Europe initiative that provides a broad framework for landscape planning and management across all member states including the UK, which ratified the ELC in 2007. The status of this convention is not affected by Brexit. These commitments are implemented by existing domestic policy and legislation rather than through any ELC-specific framework.

[1] The Council of Europe (2012) European Landscape Convention. (online). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/236096/8413.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

Legislation	Legislative Context
	The ELC defines landscape as, "*an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*" and is committed to several specific measures that include identification and analysis of landscapes, recording of changes to landscapes, definition of landscape quality objectives and implementation of landscape policies aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.
Hedgerow Regulations 1997[2]	Hedgerows are protected under these Regulations that may be relevant to the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), specifically the assessment of impacts upon landscape elements, and the development of embedded and/or additional mitigation.

Planning policy

6.2.3 A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is given in **Table 6.2**.

6.2.4 In September 2021, the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) consulted upon a review of energy National Policy Statements (NPS) with consultation closing on 29 November 2021. The energy NPS were reviewed to reflect the policies and broader strategic approach set out in the Energy white paper and ensure a planning framework was in place to support the infrastructure requirement for the transition to net zero. There are no substantive changes with regard to the LVIA within those draft Energy National Policy Statements which are considered to be relevant to the Project.

Table 6.2 – Planning policy relevant to the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Policy	Policy Context
National planning policy	
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)[3]	Paragraph 4.5.3 states that whilst there may be limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. (addressed in the options identification and selection process, including landscape and visual considerations, following a staged approach detailed in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2.** The Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting (CPRS) Study (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**) was undertaken to further define the location of the

[2] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (1997) The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 A Guide to the Law and Good Practice. (online). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/438652/hedgerow__guide_part_1.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

[3] Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). (online) Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	proposed Project infrastructure within a defined Study Area. This CPRS Study included consideration of the Holford and Horlock Rules, in order to minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts). Paragraphs 5.9.6 and 5.9.7 highlight that the LVIA should consider construction and operational effects upon landscape components and character and visibility of the proposals including impacts on views and visual amenity (addressed in **Sections 6.9 and 6.10**). Paragraph 5.9.17 requires the SoS to consider whether the project under consideration has been designed carefully with consideration of environmental effects on the landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise landscape harm including by reasonable mitigation (addressed in **Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2**) Paragraphs 5.9.18 to 5.9.20 outline that adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within that site, design, including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes (addressed in **Section 6.6** and details of outline landscape scheme provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
National Policy Statement (NPS) for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)[4]	Paragraphs 2.8.4 to 2.8.6 provide an overview of the Holford Rules as applicable to the design of the proposals and landscape and visual considerations. Paragraphs 2.8.8 to 2.8.9 consider undergrounding where there are serious concerns over potential adverse landscape and visual effects. This will be balanced against other relevant factors including need and any alternatives including any extra economic, social, and environmental impacts of undergrounding. In addition to consideration of the Holford Rules and undergrounding other mitigation opportunities (paragraphs 2.8.10 to 2.8.11) include network reinforcement options and selection of most suitable type and design of support structure to minimise visual impact upon the landscape. The NPS recognises specific measures may be required including planting in the vicinity of properties and viewpoints to provide screening.

[4] Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). (Online) Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37050/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	Consideration given to the Holford Rules and Horlock Rules in identifying preferred overhead line routes and sites for Substations is outlined in **Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[5]	Paragraph 130: Planning policies and decisions should ensure that development (amongst other criteria): *'(b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;* *(c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting'* Paragraph 174 states that *'planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by'* (amongst other criteria) *'(a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes… (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)'* and '*(b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside....*' Whilst there are no national landscape designations within the LVIA Study Area, the LVIA has assessed the effects of the Project on local landscape designations and landscape character (**Section 6.9**).
Local planning policy	
Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035[6]	Policy HP3, Local Distinctiveness: Development should incorporate high quality building, urban and landscape design that protects, enhances or reinforces features that contribute to local distinctiveness (addressed in **Section 6.6**). Policy HP5, Public Rights of Way: The routes and recreational and amenity value of public rights of way will be protected or if required maintained via diverted routes. Opportunities for network enhancement to be explored (refer to **Public Rights of Way Management Plan, Appendix 3G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G** and **Section 6.10 to 6.12**). Policy NE4, Landscape Character: Proposals shall protect, enhance, or restore landscape character including consideration of local distinctiveness, nocturnal character, tranquillity, and sense of enclosure/exposure. Policy also requires protection or enhancement

[5] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework (online). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 (Accessed 30 August 2021)

[6] Harrogate Borough Council (2020). Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 (online). Available at: https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/planning-policy-guidance/harrogate-district-local-plan-2014-2035 (Accessed 31 March 2021).

Policy	Policy Context
	of visually sensitive skylines, hills, and valley sides. The Special Landscape Areas are outside the LVIA Study Area. Policy NE5, Green and Blue Infrastructure: Proposals should protect existing Green Infrastructure (GI) features and/or incorporate new GI features. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
Hambleton Local Plan[7]	Policy S5, Development in the Countryside: The Council will seek to protect and enhance the intrinsic beauty, character, and distinctiveness of the countryside. Policy E4, Green Infrastructure: The Council will seek to protect existing green infrastructure and secure improvements to safety and accessibility. In addition, the Council will seek to secure net gains in green infrastructure. Policy E7, Hambleton's Landscapes: The Council will protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes of the district with reference to the Hambleton LCA and Sensitivity Study. Conservation and enhancement of existing trees, woodland, or hedges of visual value. Any loss to be mitigated by an appropriate native planting scheme. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
York Draft Development Control Local Plan (2005)[8]	Policy GP9, Landscaping: Development proposals will be required to incorporate a suitable planting scheme that is planned as an integral part of the proposals, reflecting the character of the locality, and including indigenous species. Policy NE1, Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows: Trees, woodlands, and hedgerows, which are of landscape, amenity, nature conservation or historical value will be protected. Policy NE2, River and Stream Corridors, Ponds and Wetland Habitats: Environmental and amenity value of these natural features

[7] Hambleton District Council (2022). Hambleton Local Plan: Adopted February 2022 (online). Available at: https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/downloads/file/2745/hambleton-local-plan-final-february-2022 (Accessed 18 October 2022)

[8] City of York Council (2005). Draft Local Plan Incorporating 4th set of Changes Development Control Local Plan (online). Available at: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2808/the-local-plan-2005-main-document (Accessed 6 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	will be protected and development that would have an adverse impact on their landscape character will be resisted. The design of structures and engineering works should be appropriate in form and scale to the setting of the natural features. Policy NE8, Green Corridors: Development that destroys or impairs the integrity of green corridors will not be permitted. Policy HE12, Historic Parks and Gardens: It is stated that proposals affecting historic parks and gardens will be permitted providing they have no adverse effect on the character, appearance, amenity, setting or enjoyment of the park/garden. Visual amenity of visitors has been covered in the LVIA (**Section 6.10**) with all other aspects of the Policy covered in the Historic Environment Chapter of the ES (**Chapter 7, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7**). Policy L4, Development Adjacent to Rivers: The policy requires no loss to established recreational interests and uses, with the proposed development complementing these uses and the character of the area. Existing walkways and cycleways along river banks, are to be retained, and where possible, enhanced. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
York Draft Local Plan (examination stage)[9] *Publication draft 2018*	Policy D2: Landscape and Setting: Development proposals will be required to understand local and wider landscape character and its contribution to the setting and context of the city. Landscape quality and character should be conserved and enhanced. The issues and recommendations in the York Landscape Character Appraisal should be accounted for. Adverse impacts on intrinsically dark skies and landscape/ townscapes that are sensitive to light pollution should be avoided. Policy D8: Historic Parks and Gardens: Development proposals should not harm the design, character, appearance or setting of the park or garden and key views into or out of the park or garden. Views out from a park or garden will be covered in the LVIA with all other aspects of the Policy covered in the Heritage Chapter of the ES. Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure: The policy objectives will be delivered as part of the Council's future GI Strategy. The GI network

[9] City of York Council (2018). City of York Local Plan – Publication Draft (online). Available at: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2110/local-plan-publication-draft-2018 (Accessed 6 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	will be protected, enhanced, and extended where possible through major new development. Policy GI3: Green Infrastructure Network: Development should protect and enhance the amenity and experience of existing rights of way, national trails, and open access land. Policy GI4: Trees and Hedgerows: New development should recognise the value of existing tree cover and hedgerows and retain those that make a positive contribution to the setting of proposed development. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan (2017)[10]	Green Infrastructure Policy PNP 2A: Green Infrastructure surrounding the Poppletons will be protected and enhanced and expanded as opportunity arises. Green Infrastructure Policy PNP 2B: Development should not harm, directly or indirectly the Green Infrastructure that includes green corridors, village greens, riverbanks, paddocks, allotments, sports fields and walking and equestrian routes, amongst other features. Environmental Policy PNP 10B: All hedgerows will be protected, and hedgerows defined under the Hedgerow Regulations will require planning permission for their removal. There would be no direct impacts on the Green Infrastructure surrounding the Poppletons as a result of the Project.
Selby District Local Plan (2005) saved policies[11]	Policy ENV1: Development proposals should consider effects upon the character of the area or amenity of adjoining occupiers. The standard of layout, design and materials and associated landscaping should be considered. Potential loss or adverse effect upon trees or other features important to the character of the area should be accounted for. Policy ENV3: Proposals for outdoor lighting should be the minimum level required for security/and or operational purposes and designed to minimise glare and spillage. Lighting should not detract significantly from the character of a rural area.

[10] City of York Council (2017). Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan (online). Available at: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2830/upper-and-nether-poppleton-neighbourhood-plan-adopted-version-october-2017- (Accessed 6 September 2021).
[11] Selby District Council (2005). Selby District Local Plan – 2005 (online). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/selby-district-local-plan-sdlp-2005 (Accessed 6 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	Policy ENV15: Within the locally important landscape areas priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the character and quality of the landscape. Particular attention will be paid to the design, layout, use of materials and landscaping to minimise impact of development and to enhance traditional character of buildings and landscape. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)[12]	Policy SP18, Protecting and Enhancing the Environment: The quality and local distinctiveness of the environment will be sustained by safeguarding and where possible enhancing the landscape character of areas of acknowledged importance. Where possible a strategic approach will be taken to improve green infrastructure. Locally distinctive landscape, areas of tranquillity, public rights of way and access and open spaces and playing fields will be protected and enhanced. Policy SP19, Design Quality: New development proposals will have regard to local character including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside. Proposals should incorporate new and existing landscaping as an integral part of the scheme. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
Selby Draft Local Plan – preferred options (January 2021)[13]	Preferred Approach SG5, Development in the Countryside: Policy seeks to protect and enhance the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Development in the countryside will be limited to essential need to be in open countryside and which is supported by other Local Plan policies or national policy. Preferred Approach NE2, Protect and Enhance Green and Blue Infrastructure: The preferred approach is to seek to protect, maintain, enhance and, where possible, restore and extend Selby District's green and blue infrastructure assets.

[12] Selby District Council (2013) Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (online). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

[13] Selby District Council (2021). Selby District Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation 2021 (online). Available at https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Local_Plan_Preferred_Options_29-01-2021_%28Web%20Version%29.pdf (Accessed 06 September 2021)

Policy	Policy Context
	Preferred Approach NE3, Protect and Enhance Landscape Character: All proposed development must promote high quality designs that respond positively and where possible enhance distinctive landscape character as described in the Selby Landscape Character Assessment and respect overall development guidelines in the Selby Landscape Sensitivity Study. Development must also give particular attention to design, layout, use of materials and landscaping to minimise its impact and enhance landscape character. Proposals within the Locally Important Landscape Areas (LILAs) must avoid significant loss of key characteristics and respond to the recommendations set out in the Selby District Landscape Designation Review. Preferred Approach NE6, Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows: Prevent loss and enhance trees, woodland and hedgerows by assessment, protection, and replacement of losses. Promotion and enhancement of tree coverage for example, White Rose Forest Partnership Scheme. This is provided in **Section 3.4** within **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
Leeds City Council UDP 2001 and UDP Review (2006) policies[14]	The Project is not located within the administrative area of Leeds City Council, however the western fringes of the LVIA Study Area at Tadcaster and Monk Fryston extend into the LCC administrative area and consequently the potential for significant landscape and visual effects has been considered. Policy N37 refers to development within the designated Special Landscape Areas (SLA) which do not apply to the Project. The SLA is located within the Monk Fryston LVIA Study Area 2-3km to the north-west of the Project and beyond the A1(M) and A1246 road corridors.

Technical guidance

6.2.5 A summary of the technical guidance for landscape and visual amenity is given in **Table 6.3**.

[14] Leeds City Council (2006). Leeds Unitary Development Plan (online). Available at: https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI_UDP_001%20Volumen%201%20Written%20Statement.pdf (Accessed 07 September 2021)

Table 6.3 – Technical guidance relevant to the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Technical guidance document	Context
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (2013)[15]	The third edition of this guidance (known as 'GLVIA 3') is regarded as the 'industry standard' document guiding LVIA. GLVIA 3 provides the framework within which the LVIA has been undertaken and informs the methodology, as set out in **Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19[16] 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals'	The guidance note covers the technical parameters associated with the presentation of different types of visualisations including annotated photographs, photowires and photomontages.
Landscape Institute Technical Information Note 01/17[17]	Provides an overview of tranquillity including etymology, research, policy background and tranquillity assessment in practice.
Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21[18]	The guidance sets out the approaches to assessing landscape value outside national landscape designations.
Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 04/20[19]	Sets out the role of the Landscape Professional in the planning, design and management of infrastructure projects and provides a summary of existing technical guidance.

6.3 Consultation and engagement

Overview

6.3.1 The assessment has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in **Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4.**

[15] Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013). Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition. Routledge; Oxfordshire.
[16] Landscape Institute (2019). Visual Representation of Development Proposals. Technical Guidance Note 06/19. (online). Available at: [redacted] (Accessed 08 September 2021)
[17] Landscape Institute (2017). Tranquillity – An Overview. Technical Information Note 01/2017. (online) Available at: [redacted] (Accessed 08 September 2021)
[18] Landscape Institute (2021). Assessing landscape value outside national designations Technical Guidance Note 02/21. (online). Available at: [redacted] (Accessed 08 September 2021)
[19] Landscape Institute (2020). Infrastructure Guidance. Technical Guidance Note 04/20. (online). Available at: [redacted] (Accessed 08 September 2021)

Scoping Opinion and PEIR Consultation Responses

6.3.2 A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Secretary of State, administered by the Planning Inspectorate, on 28 April 2021. **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A: EIA Scoping Opinion and PEIR responses for landscape and visual amenity** provides detailed responses to the comments from Consultees. A summary of the comments and how these have been addressed within the ES is presented in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4 – Summary of EIA Scoping Opinion and PEIR responses for landscape and visual amenity

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-1 and PINSC4-2)	Osbaldwick Substation - no details of the proposed circuit breaker or isolator provided and further information on land take east of the existing site boundary required.	Plans showing substation parameter plan, indicative substation layout and indicative substation elevation are provided in **Volume 2, Document 2.15.** Further details of the assessment are provided at **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A** concluding there is no potential for significant landscape and visual effects and consequently the proposed works associated with the Osbaldwick Substation can be scoped out.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-3)	Osbaldwick Substation – robust justification required for exclusion on the conclusion that the Project is unlikely to result in any significant landscape and visual effects	Plans showing substation parameter plan, indicative substation layout and indicative substation elevation are provided in **Volume 2, Document 2.15.** Further assessment details are provided at **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A** where justification is provided on the proposed scoping out of Osbaldwick Substation, inclusive of the changes.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-4)	Agreement on scoping out of the reconductoring of the 275kV XC overhead line from the LVIA as changes unlikely to have significant landscape and visual effects.	See **Appendix 6A, Document 5.3.6A** where agreement to scope out reconductoring is recorded. **Figure 3.14, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** shows images of pylons with single and twin conductors.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-5)	Assessment of replacement pylons in similar locations to existing pylons will require further details before any potential agreement can be reached on scoping out.	Following evolution of the Project design, all replacement pylons have been scoped into the PEIR/ES as there is the potential for the Project to result in significant landscape and visual effects.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-6)	Assessment of impact on landscape elements and national designated landscape areas can be scoped out.	See **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A** where agreement to scope out landscape elements and national landscape designations is recorded.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-7)	Scoping Report proposal to scope out construction level activity on all Landscape Character Areas (LCA) and Landscape Character Types (LCT) queried.	Following evolution of the Project design including further information on the construction period and the location and size of construction compounds it was assessed that there was the potential for localised significant effects on landscape character areas and types and consequently these were scoped into the assessment.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-8)	Scoping Report proposal to scope out construction level activity on all Regional and National LCT queried.	A description of national landscape character areas is included in the baseline at **Section 6.5** of this chapter and informs the assessment of local and selected regional LCA/LCT (where there is no coverage from a local landscape character assessment). National LCA and most regional LCA/LCT are scoped out to prevent 'double counting' of effects.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-9)	Proposal to scope out construction effects on LCA and LCT queried. PINS advise the matter should be scoped in where likely significant effects could occur.	Construction impacts upon all LCA/ LCT scoped into the PEIR/ES have been assessed. Justification to scope out LCA/LCT from the PEIR/ES is provided in **Table 6.10**.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-10)	In the absence of details, the proposal to scope out construction activity in relation to visual receptors is queried in the absence of an evidence base.	Construction impacts upon all visual receptors scoped into the PEIR/ES have been assessed. Justification of visual receptors scoped out of the PEIR/ES is provided in **Table 6.10**.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-11)	Lack of clarity on which LCA/LCT of the operational phase assessment are being scoped out and detailed evidence would be needed to scope out LCA/ LCT.	Full justification for scoping out LCA/LCT is provided in **Table 6.10**, with reference to technical material where appropriate and assessment of adjoining LCA/LCT.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-12)	Agreement that visual receptors can be scoped out as the Project is not likely to be visible, with reference to Table 5.6 of the Scoping Report.	Justification for scoping out visual receptors within the Study Area is provided in **Table 6.10** with reference to plan figures, review in the field and assessment of nearby receptors.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-13)	Agreement that visitors to York Minster Tower can be scoped out.	See **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A** for detailed justification.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-15)	Reference requested to Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 04/20: Infrastructure.	The requested reference has been added to **Table 6.3**.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-16)	Reference required to the West Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (2017), The Leeds Landscape Assessment (1994) and the Harrogate Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2004).	With the exception of the West Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (2017) that is referenced in the LVIA but covered in detail in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES, the other assessments are now referenced and form the baseline to this chapter of the ES.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-17)	ES should include finalised and maximum parameters for all proposed components of the development (Project).	The approach requested has been adopted.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-18)	Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) should be verified through fieldwork to establish 'accurate visual envelopes'.	Whilst it is agreed that field work in winter, which has been undertaken, is essential to understand intervisibility at a sufficient level of detail to inform the assessment of effects, additional work to establish 'accurate visual envelopes' is not advocated in GLVIA 3 best practice guidance and does not form part of this LVIA.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-19)	It should be clear which type of visualisation has been produced for each viewpoint and what type of visualisation is sufficient to support the assessment of likely significant effects.	The approach requested has been adopted and the approach to the visualisations presented at **Figures 6.24** to **6.65, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** is explained at **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H**. Agreement has been sought with consultees on the location and type of visualisations as set out in **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B**.
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-20)	Evidence of agreement regarding the locations of landscape and visual impact receptors and viewpoints with relevant consultation bodies, where possible.	The consultation and subsequent agreement is set out in **Table 6.5** and **Appendix 6B, Document 5.3.6B.**
The Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC3-27)	The ES should assess the effect of new lighting proposed during the construction and operation of the Project, unless otherwise robustly justified.	No operational phase lighting is required for the Project other than security lighting on sensors at Overton and Monk Fryston Substations. Construction phase lighting associated with the substations and

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
		related compounds would be minimised by measures outlined in the **Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B** that includes restricting the time that lighting would operate and design measures to limit light spill beyond the working areas. The detailed measures adopted to minimise lighting effects would be controlled by a DCO Requirement.
Natural England (ID NATE32)	Local landscape areas to be mapped at an appropriate scale and relevant management plans and strategies referenced	The local landscape areas are mapped at **Figures 6.15 to 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** and a detailed assessment set out in **Appendix 6D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6D**
Natural England (ID NATE33)	Full assessment required of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character and positive proposals for conserving, enhancing or regenerating character.	The outline landscape mitigation strategy plans including proposals to conserve and enhance landscape character are contained in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** and assessed at **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F.**
Natural England (ID NATE34)	Methodology based on Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (2013)	The methodology is set out in **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C.**
Natural England (ID NATE35)	Development should be of high quality and local landscape character should be respected, maintained, or enhanced. Layout alternatives should be considered with justification of selected options	The Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy at **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** details measures to enhance and restore hedgerows and create areas of species rich grassland. Native woodland planting on low level mounding with gentle slopes is proposed around Monk Fryston and Overton Substations. The woodland planting accords with the pattern of planting in the locality and would help screen the substation infrastructure. The areas of native woodland proposed at the substations would more than compensate the woodland lost across the full extent of the Order Limits. The Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting (CPRS) Study was undertaken to further define the location of the proposed Project infrastructure within a defined

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
		Study Area (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**). This CPRS Study included consideration of the Holford[20] and Horlock Rules[21], in order to minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts.
Natural England (ID NATE37)	Reference to relevant National Character Areas.	The relevant national character areas are set out in **Section 6.5** and **Figure 6.11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**
Natural England (ID NATE39)	Consider impacts on access land, public open land, rights of way and national trails. Reference to Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP).	**Sections 6.10 to 6.12** and **Figures 6.19, 6.21 & 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.** All matters related to management of Public Rights of Way (PROW) during the construction phase are contained in **Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 5, Document 5.2.12.**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 12)	Supportive of methodology set out in the LVIA PEIR with Reference to GLVIA 3 and LI TIN 06/19	The methodology is unchanged from PEIR and set out in **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Methodology**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 13)	Use of detailed topographical survey to understand and define the characteristics of the existing site including levels, landform, buildings, structures and existing vegetation.	Topographical surveys are included in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3: Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 15)	The Project is located within and in proximity to the Selby DC LILA, Selby DC policy (ENV15) and is also located within the Green Belt.	The context of the LILA **(Figure 6.11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)** has been recognised and is assessed at **Section 6.9** of this chapter and **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**. Green Belt is a planning, not a landscape designation but is assessed in the Planning Statement (**Document 7.1, Volume 7**).
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 18)	Maximum LVIA Study Area of 3km from the Project supported.	LVIA Study areas are illustrated in **Figure 6.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 19)	The principle of establishing a ZTV using a DTM is acceptable but this should be verified	Plotting of an accurate visual envelope on a plan is not a requirement of best practice guidance and it has subsequently been

[20] National Grid (undated). The Holford Rules (online). (Accessed October 202).
[21] National Grid (undated). NGC Substation and the Environment: Guidelines on Siting and Design (online).(Accessed October 2022)

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
	through fieldwork to establish an accurate visual envelope.	agreed that this is not required in **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B.** The assessment of effects will reflect fieldwork and the likely visibility as observed in the field and with reference to the ZTVs at **Figures 6.2 to 6.8, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**.
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 20)	The principle of using representative viewpoints to illustrate the experience of different types of visual receptor is acceptable, however the assessment should aim describe and assess the full effects of the development (not limited to a summary of viewpoints). The assessment should provide mapping of the landscape and visual effects to help quantify and illustrate the geographical extent of all receptors and likely effects of the development.	The chapter adopts the requested approach in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G: Visual Receptor Assessment** and **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H: Viewpoint Assessment.** The geographical extent of all receptors is illustrated in **Figures 6.18 to 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.** Mapping of landscape and visual effects is not a requirement of best practice guidance and it has subsequently been agreed that this is not required in **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B.** The geographical extent of likely significant effects upon receptors is described in **Appendices 5.3.6F and 5.3.6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F and Document 5.3.6G.**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 21)	The initial proposed list of viewpoints at Table 5.5 [scoping chapter] would only be suitable as general representative viewpoints and may be lacking in relation to specific details of the scheme.	Viewpoints, including additional revised locations, were subsequently agreed and recorded in meeting minutes and the response from North Yorkshire County Council in **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B**.
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 22)	Advises the need to review the requirement for additional winter photographs around key proposed infrastructure such as substations.	Viewpoints, including additional revised locations with photography undertaken in winter, were subsequently agreed and recorded in meeting minutes and the response from North Yorkshire County Council in **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B**.
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 23)	The approach and methodology to photographs and photomontages, in-line with Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019), is welcomed.	The approach is set out in **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C** and photographs and photomontages in **Figures 6.24 to 6.65, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 24)	Advises that annotated photo-panoramas TGN 06/19 Type 1 or additional wirelines to TGN 06/19 Type 2 are most appropriate. For viewpoints selected for photomontages I would suggest at least Type 3, but Type 4 should be considered where sensitivity of context, scale and proximity of the development warrant it. A realistic impression of scale and detail in the photomontages is required.	Approach adopted as set out in **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H** and **Figures 6.24 to 6.65, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 25)	Request to see photomontages to explain how adverse effects will be mitigated over time. Photographs should include winter views where possible to explain the worst-case scenario.	All photography used for photomontages in **Figures 6.24 to 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** was undertaken in winter and includes views at Year 0 (following construction) and where proposed planting would have a noticeable role in mitigating effects at Year 15 post completion. An assessment of each photomontage visualisation is set out in **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H.**
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 26)	Appendix 3 and 4 in TGN 06/19 should be noted so that views show the full extent of the site / development and the effect it has upon the receptor location. Views of the site should not be unnecessarily obscured by buildings, roadside hedgerows or other vegetation.	The guidance covering micro-siting of photography as set out in Appendix 4 of TGN 06/19 has been adopted when undertaking photography in the field.
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 27 and 28)	Landscape mitigation should consider both landscape and ecological objectives and be proportionate to the scale of the development. The mitigation should have regard for and contribute to the wider landscape character and setting with clear aims and objectives. Long-term maintenance and management should be considered, particularly where this is needed for ongoing mitigation, screening and biodiversity benefit.	The landscape mitigation proposals at Monk Fryston Substation, Overton Substation and Tadcaster CSEC contribute to the wider landscape character reflected in the Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans at **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** and in **Chapter 3, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3**. Long term maintenance and management have been considered in the landscape design. The draft DCO sets out the requirement for a scheme of mitigation planting to be implemented (DCO Requirements 8 and 9). ,.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC 29)	Landscape proposals should support the Government's commitment to improving green infrastructure, health and wellbeing, as set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan. The Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, NPPF and other local policy, also recognise Green Infrastructure.	The Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans at **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** contribute to green infrastructure improvements whilst recognising that the majority of land within the Order Limits is high quality arable farmland where maximising agricultural productivity is the landowners' priority.
Skelton Parish Council (SPC 4)	The impact on the openness of Green Belt land should be part of the ES There will be additional visual impact for the re-routed lines and substation.	Green Belt is not a landscape designation that is assessed in this chapter of the ES. Assessment of all impacts of the Project upon the Green Belt is covered in a the **Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1**).
Skelton Parish Council (SPC 6)	Fencing and light spill from compound lighting to be considered. Additional screening from trees and shrubs.	Construction lighting effects would be minimised by measures outlined in the **CoCP, Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B** that includes restricting the time that lighting would operate and design measures to limit light spill beyond the working areas. The detailed measures adopted to minimise lighting effects would be controlled by a DCO Requirement. The requirement for temporary 2.4m high timber fencing to the perimeter of parts of the construction compounds is illustrated in the **CoCP, Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B.** Advance planting on low level earth mounding is described in **Chapter 3, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3.**
Canal and River Trust	Impacts on the River Ouse Corridor should be assessed in the light of further information on the detailed design of any new supporting structures, poles and security fencing in proximity to the Ouse. Consideration given to minimising the visual prominence of ancillary features.	Further information on the detailed design of the Project at construction close to the River Ouse has been provided in **Chapter 3, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3.** Localised Significant effects have been assessed during the Construction Phase that would be minimised by measures outlined in the **CoCP, Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B**.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
Hambleton District Council (ID: HAM4 – Page 1, para 6).	Consideration of views to and from York Minster.	No significant effects predicted. A response is provided in **Chapter 8: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.8.**
Owner of Pollums House paddock (Reference PH001)	Mitigation planting proposed at PEIR following desk-top only assessment would occupy ~50% of the paddock adjacent to Pollums House. Subsequent field assessment of the paddock with the owner's consent indicated that the proposed planting would have a minimal role in screening views of the closest proposed pylon XC524 and associated XC Overhead Line.	The proposed woodland planting within the paddock has been omitted with the agreement of the landowner and the assessment of the effect on views from residential properties at Pollums House Farm of the proposed 275 kV XC overhead line has been reassessed in **Section 6.12** of this chapter.
Owners of Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue. (Reference WW001)	Visual impact from the 400 kV YN Overhead Line that would have significant visual effects in south facing views from the Wedding Venue building where couples are married and the external area for photography, with consequent economic harm to the business. The principles of mitigation planting were discussed with the owners at the Wedding Venue.	A planting scheme beyond the Order Limits comprising a belt of evergreen trees and shrubs would mitigate the views towards the 400 kV YN Overhead Line and reduce visual impacts to a non-significant level. This is covered under **Section 6.15 Additional measures** and **Section 6.16 Residual effects.**

Technical engagement

6.3.3 Full details on the technical engagement with consultees in relation to landscape and visual amenity is provided at **Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment**, with a summary provided in **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5 – Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
Local Planning Authorities within the LVIA Study Area: North Yorkshire County Council; Selby District Council;	**Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B** contains the minutes of three online meetings. The aim of the consultation meetings included seeking agreement on viewpoint locations for photomontage and photowire visualisations, discussion of the	Visualisations were prepared at the locations and to the specification agreed in accordance with best practice guidance[16]. The Outline Landscape Strategy (**Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**) has considered ecological objectives and

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
Harrogate Borough Council; York City Council; Leeds City Council; and Hambleton District Council. (Reference NYCC001)	intended approach to landscape mitigation at the Overton and Monk Fryston Substations, and addressing the feedback received from North Yorkshire County Council Officers in response to the PEIR dated 16/12/2021. The feedback included concerns that the LVIA PEIR *'was too complex and difficult to follow',* concerns over the potential for adverse cumulative effects at Monk Fryston with other nearby developments consented and in the planning system. In addition, concern was expressed over the potential tree losses reported in the initial Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) at PEIR, referencing a requirement in line with Development Plan Policy for there to be no net loss of trees as a result of the Project.	opportunities for wider green infrastructure enhancements as consultees requested to align with relevant Local Development Plan policies, whilst recognising landowner requirements to maximise the area of productive agricultural land. The area of woodland proposed (7.8ha) is greater than the area of tree canopy lost (5.2 ha) not accounting for partial reinstatement of tree cover along the route. ES LVIA plans **(Figures 6.1 to 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)** have been updated, where required, from the versions presented at PEIR in order to assist the reader, including reducing the number of separate ZTV figures (several are now combined on a single plan) and by adding viewpoint locations.
National Trust (Reference NT001)	Clarification on the effects of the Project upon the setting of Beningbrough Hall and views experienced by visitors were sought by National Trust. The consultation included a site visit and written correspondence.	Full details of the consultation response are provided in **Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7.** An updated photowire and photomontage from Viewpoint 8 (**Figures 6.35 and 6.36, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**) has been provided in this ES Chapter. Additional details of the visual effects that would be experienced by visitors to the house and grounds has been added at **Section 6.10** of this chapter.

6.4 Data gathering methodology

Study Area

6.4.1 The Study Areas for the LVIA are shown in **Figure 6.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.** The three Study Areas – North-west of York Area (Section B), Tadcaster Area (Section D) and Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) - each extend to a 3km radius in all directions from the Project components that have been identified as having the potential to result in significant landscape and visual effects. The rationale for scoping out these

parts of the Project in relation to the Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion is provided in **Section 6.3** above, with further details on the Project elements and receptors scoped out of the assessment provided in **Section 6.7** below.

Desk study

6.4.2 A summary of the organisations that have supplied data, together with the nature of that data is outlined in **Table 6.6**.

Table 6.6 – Data sources used to inform the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Organisation	Data Source	Data Provided
Ordnance Survey	Digital 1:25,000 scale 'Explorer' mapping covering the Study Area. Terrain data at 5m resolution. Vectormap District boundary data.	Baseline information on landscape context including topography, drainage, settlement pattern, land-use, woodland, promoted recreational routes, transport network and infrastructure. Terrain data to generate ZTV plans with Vectormap District boundary data to generate exclusion zones for woodland and buildings.
Google	Google Earth Pro.	Baseline information in plan and Street View covering landscape context including topography, drainage, settlement pattern, land use, landcover, transport network and infrastructure.
Natural England	National Landscape Character Area profiles.[22] Vale of York (NCA 28), Southern Magnesian Limestone (NCA 30) and Humberhead Levels (NCA 39).	Baseline information on a national level which sets the landscape context for regional and local level landscape character assessments.
	MAGIC interactive map.[23]	Baseline information to inform landscape sensitivity assessment, including details of environmental designations for example, heritage and ecology that may influence landscape value.
Long Distance Walkers Association	Long Distance Footpaths	Baseline information on routes.

[22] Natural England (2014). National Character Area profiles (online). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-yorkshire-and-the-humber (Accessed 18 February 2021)
[23] Defra (2021). Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (online). Available at https://magic.defra.gov.uk/mag icmap.aspx (accessed 02 February 2021)

Organisation	Data Source	Data Provided
Sustrans	National Cycle Route.	Geographic Information System (GIS) dataset covering promoted cycle routes.
North Yorkshire County Council	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project.[24]	Baseline information on landscape character at a regional level.
Hambleton District Council	Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment.[25]	Baseline information on landscape character at a local/ district level.
Harrogate Borough Council	Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment.[26]	
Leeds City Council	Leeds Landscape Character Assessment.[27]	
Selby District Council	Selby District Landscape Character Assessment.[28]	
	Local Landscape Designation Review.[29]	Baseline information on the Locally Important Landscape Area (non-statutory landscape designation).
Wakefield District Council	Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District[30].	Baseline information on landscape character at a district level.

[24] Chris Blandford Associates (2011). North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (online). https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/describing-and-understanding-our-landscape (Accessed October 2022).
[25] LUC on behalf of Hambleton District Council (2016). Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment and Sensitivity Study (online). Available at: https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/downloads/file/921/hambleton-landscape-character-assessment-and-sensitivity-study (Accessed 18 February 2021).
[26] Harrogate District Council (2004). Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment (online). Available at: https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/conservation-landscape-ecology/landscape-character-assessment (Accessed 18 February 2021).
[27] Landuse Consultants on behalf of Leeds City Council (1994). Leeds Landscape Character Assessment (online). Available at: https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/1%20Parts%201-3%20reduced.pdf (Accessed 22 August 2021).
[28] LUC on behalf of Selby District Council (2019). Selby District Landscape Character Assessment (online). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Selby LCA Report Combined.pdf (Accessed 18 February 2021).
[29] LUC for Selby District Council (2019). Selby District Local Landscape Designation Review (online). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/Local_Landscape_Designation_Review_December_2019.pdf (Accessed 18 February 2021).
[30] Wakefield District Council (2004). Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District (online). Available at: https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/planning/planning-policy/information-monitoring/ldf-landscape-assessment.pdf (Accessed 22 August 2021)

Organisation	Data Source	Data Provided
Historic England	Registered Parks and Gardens.	GIS dataset and Register entry for Beningbrough Hall.
North Yorkshire County Council	Public Rights of Way.	GIS dataset of public rights of way providing baseline information on the distribution of local routes.
City of York Council		
City of York Council	City of York Historic Environment Characterisation Project[31].	Baseline information on landscape/townscape character at a district level.

Survey work

6.4.3 A site survey and photography were undertaken over several days in mid-March 2021, prior to deciduous trees and shrubs coming into leaf, and thereby reflecting the maximum visibility scenario. Further photographs from alternative locations at Viewpoints 9 and 24 were undertaken in March 2022, following consultation with Statutory Consultees **(Appendix 6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B)**. The location of Viewpoints are shown in **Figures 6.18 to 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6,** which also illustrate the residential, recreational and transport receptors scoped into the assessment.

6.4.4 All photography has been undertaken in accordance with the guidance outlined in the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19[16]. All photography accompanying the LVIA was taken using:

- A high-resolution digital Single-lens Reflex (SLR) camera with a 'full frame' sensor (i.e. 36 x 24mm) with the camera set at 1.5m above ground level;
- A 50mm fixed focal length (prime) lens; and
- A professional quality tripod fitted with a panoramic head.

6.4.5 The location of the camera was established using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit.

6.4.6 Prior to the site visit, the potential viewpoint locations outlined in the Scoping Report were identified by desktop review of preliminary ZTVs, OS mapping and Google Earth Pro. Review in the field required some viewpoint locations to be adjusted, for example, to obtain less restricted views towards the Project or to avoid foreground clutter.

6.4.7 The selection of 29 publicly accessible viewpoints and justification rationale is set out in **Table 6.7**. In accordance with paragraph 6.21 of GLVIA 3[15] the selection of viewpoints has covered as *'wide a range of situations as is possible, reasonable and necessary to cover the likely significant effects'.*

6.4.8 The types of viewpoints fall into three groups in accordance with paragraph 6.19 of GLVIA 3[15]

[31] City of York Council (2013). City of York Historic Environment Characterisation Project (online). Available at: https://www.york.gov.uk/YHECP (Accessed 18 February 2021)

- **Representative viewpoints**, to cover the experience of different types of visual receptors where larger number of viewpoints cannot all be included and where the magnitude of change is unlikely to differ;
- **Specific viewpoints**, as key and sometimes promoted viewpoints including views of noteworthy value; and
- **Illustrative viewpoints,** selected to demonstrate a particular effect e.g. restricted visibility at certain locations.

Table 6.7 – Viewpoint Selection

Viewpoint	Location	Selection Justification
1	National Cycle Route (NCR) 65, west of Skelton	Representative Viewpoint. Off-road section of the route between the River Ouse and Stripe Lane.
2	Permissive footpath near Millennium Green, Nether Poppleton	Specific Viewpoint. Minor relocation from Scoping Report as views from Millennium Green were screened by intervening tree cover.
3	Public footpath at north-western edge of Overton	Representative Viewpoint. Users of public footpath and similar to views experienced by cyclists and road users from nearby Overton Road. Close to dwellings on western edge of Overton. Minor relocation from Scoping Report to obtain less restricted views of the Project.
4	Public Bridleway along River Ouse	Representative Viewpoint. Intermittent views from PRoW through breaks in bankside tree cover. Potential nearby views for canoeists. Viewpoint location adjusted from Scoping Report to include existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned and the proposed new section of the 275kV XCP overhead line.
5	Public Footpath near Moorlands Farm	Representative Viewpoint. Experienced by public footpath users to the east of the village of Shipton by Beningbrough..
6	B1363 at western edge of Wigginton	Representative Viewpoint. Oblique views from road corridor near settlement.
7	A19 at southern edge of Shipton-by-Beningbrough	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by road users and similar to nearby views from dwellings on the southern edge of Shipton-by-Beningbrough.
8	Beningbrough Hall and Gardens	Specific Viewpoint. National Trust Registered Park and Garden (RPG) open to the public. View selected from slightly elevated south facing slopes of the parkland.
9	Track to Newlands Farm	Representative Viewpoint. Likely views for users of Other Route of Public Access (ORPA) and residents of Newlands Farm.
10	Public footpath, Shipton Moor	Representative Viewpoint. Oblique views experienced by walkers.

Viewpoint	Location	Selection Justification
11	Public bridleway at junction with B1363	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by horse riders, walkers, and nearby south-bound road users.
12	Public Bridleway at junction with A19	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by horse riders, walkers, and nearby south-bound road users.
13	A19, western edge of Skelton	Illustrative Viewpoint. Narrow views through break in tree cover for north-bound road users and people at bus stop.
14	NCR 65, Overton Road near Overton Grange	Representative Viewpoint. Views for road users, cyclists and next to junction of private access drive to Overton Grange.
15	NCR 65, Overton Road, near junction with A19	Representative Viewpoint. Views for southbound travellers in vehicles and cyclists.
16	Public footpath near western edge of Shipton-by-Beningbrough	Representative Viewpoint. Nearby Scoping Report location from Sandhole Lane rejected as views were fully restricted by high hedgerows.
17	NCR 65, Shipton Low Road	Illustrative Viewpoint. Views for road users and cyclists approaching Shipton-by-Beningbrough
18	War memorial/seating area, Nether Poppleton	Specific Viewpoint. From the seating area adjacent to the war memorial, overlooking River Ouse and adjacent to public bridleway.
19	Garnet Lane near Red Brick Farm	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by road users and residents turning into access drive of Red Brick Farm.
20	A659	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by northbound road users.
21	Garnet Lane near junction with A659	Representative Viewpoint. Views experienced by south-bound road users. Scoping Report viewpoint location closer to High Moor Farm was rejected as views towards Project were restricted by roadside planting.
22	Public Bridleway on Chantry Lane	Representative Viewpoint. Oblique views over a field gate available to walkers and horse riders.
23	Public footpath south of Monk Fryston Substation	Representative Viewpoint. Direct views available for walkers towards Project, filtered by woodland.
24	Public Footpath, Old Quarry Lane, Lumby	Representative Viewpoint. Direct views available for walkers towards Project, partially filtered by intervening planting.
25	Junction of Rawfield Lane and A63	Representative Viewpoint. Experienced by road users on both directions along the A63 and for southbound users of Rawfield Lane.
26	Rawfield Lane near Bay Horse Farm	Representative Viewpoint. Views available to north-east bound road users.

Viewpoint	Location	Selection Justification
27	Public Bridleway near A1246	Representative Viewpoint. Oblique view at break in hedgerow available to walkers and horse riders. Relocated from Scoping Report location on the A1246 as hedgerows prevented views.
28	Burton Common Lane on eastern edge of Burton Salmon	Representative Viewpoint. Oblique views potentially available to road users and predicted to be similar to private views from nearby dwellings off Old Hall Close.
29	Public bridleway on eastern edge of Moor Monkton	Representative Viewpoint. Views available to walkers and horse riders at the edge of the village.

6.5 Overall baseline

Current baseline: Landscape elements

6.5.1 For those elements of the Project unlikely to result in significant landscape effects, comprising refurbishment works to the existing overhead line and the changes to Osbaldwick Substation, full baseline data has not been obtained. The rationale for scoping out these elements of the Project in relation to the Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion is provided in **Section 6.3** above, with further details on the project elements and receptors scoped out of the assessment provided in **Section 6.7** below.

6.5.2 **Figure 6.10: Topography, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** illustrates the location of the North West of York Study Area (Section B) on low level land crossed by the River Ouse corridor. The Tadcaster Area (Section D) and Monk Fryston Substation (Section F) Study Areas comprise a more undulating landscape where land rises most notably to the south-west of the Project at Tadcaster and to the north-west of the Project at Monk Fryston, reflecting the underlying limestone geology, distinct from the river floodplain landscape and valley sides that cover the remainder of the study areas.

North-west of York Area (Section B)

6.5.3 The principal elements of the Project comprise the new 400kV YN overhead line connecting the existing 400kV overhead line with the new Overton Substation. At the northern end of the line, the Shipton North and South CSECs would be connected by underground cabling.

6.5.4 The North West of York Study Area is dominated by medium to large scale arable fields on low lying land, with elevations varying between 10m and 20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Field boundaries are typically managed hedgerows with infrequent trees and occasional isolated remnant hedgerow trees within the larger fields. Woodland is infrequent, being typically small-scale blocks at the corner of fields and, occasionally, narrow belts along watercourses.

6.5.5 The LVIA Study Area is crossed by several transport routes. The A19 passes through the centre of the Study Area and connects the settlements of Skelton and Shipton-by-Beningbrough. Running broadly parallel with and south of the A19 is the East Coast Main Line (ECML) railway, typically slightly elevated above the surrounding landscape.

Overton Road/Station Lane, which accommodates NCR 65, and Stripe Lane connect scattered farmsteads and join to the A19. Corban Lane is an unclassified road connecting Shipton-by-Beningbrough with the B1363 at Wiggington on the edge of the Study Area to the east.

Tadcaster Area (Section D)

6.5.6 The principal elements of the Project (Tadcaster Tee West and East 275kV CSECs and replacement pylon) would be located in close proximity to the junction of the existing 275kV XD Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough overhead line and existing 275kV XC Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line, approximately 1.4km to the south-west of Tadcaster. The Project elements would be located on gently undulating arable farmland at around 50m AOD. The highway embankment of the A64 dual carriageway lies adjacent to the proposed southern CSEC.

6.5.7 The A659 is located to the west of the Project and is defined by a low clipped intermittent hedgerow and occasional trees. The northern and southern boundaries of the Order Limits, including the temporary construction compounds, cross open arable farmland. Blocks of plantation woodland lie between the Project and the dwellings of Red Brick Farm and Brick House Farm on Garnet Lane, and this planting provides a buffer between the dwellings and the existing infrastructure associated with the existing 275kV XD Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough overhead line and existing 275kV XC Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line.

Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

6.5.8 The location of the proposed substation lies adjacent to the eastern and north-eastern edge of the existing substation on relatively flat land at between 35m and 40m AOD. Mature woodland belts are located to the south and east, set within a wider undulating arable landscape. Field boundaries within the Study Area close to the Project are typically defined by low clipped hedgerows, intermittent with gaps in places, including two sections of hedgerow that cross the site of the proposed substation. Multiple high voltage overhead lines connect to the substation from the south and west and the existing 400kV 4YS overhead line crosses the landscape to the east of the substation, passing south of the villages of Monk Fryston and Hillam.

Current baseline: Landscape designations

6.5.9 There are no national landscape designations in the Study Area, and they are scoped out of the LVIA assessment (**Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A**). The closest national designation is the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), located over 10km to the north of the Project at the closest point. The North Yorkshire Moor National Park is located over 17km to the north and the Nidderdale AONB over 26km to the west of the Project.

6.5.10 The Project elements at Tadcaster, and the majority of the Tadcaster Area (Section D), is located within a Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA), a non-statutory landscape designation), illustrated in **Figure 6.11: National Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Designations, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**. The Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) is located approximately 400m south of the LILA at the closest point. The Selby District Local Landscape Designation Review[29] covers the existing and proposed local landscape designations that are relevant to the Tadcaster and Monk Fryston LVIA Study Areas.

Current Baseline: National landscape character assessment

6.5.11 **Figure 6.11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** illustrates the context of the three NCAs[22] that fall within the Study Areas**.** The North-west of York Area (Section B) is located within NCA 28: Vale of York. The Tadcaster Area (Section D) and Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) are located within NCA 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone. In addition, NCA 39: Humberhead Levels covers the eastern fringes of the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F).

North-west of York Area (Section B)

6.5.12 NCA 28: Vale of York, covers the North-west of York Area (Section B) and is described as *"a largely open, flat and low-lying landscape between the higher land of the Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge to the west, the Howardian Hills to the north and the Yorkshire Wolds to the east"[22].*

6.5.13 In summary, the key characteristics include:

- Predominantly agricultural land use with medium to large scale arable fields defined by hedgerows, which are often low and intermittent with sparse hedgerow trees, and fences;
- Large, dispersed farmsteads and small villages on higher land are set within a quiet rural landscape;
- Wetland features dotted through the wider landscape of the NCA provide stepping-stones between water dependent priority habitat and unimproved and semi-improved pastures;
- Some areas of heathland and small scattered broadleaved woodlands and larger conifer plantations;
- Parkland associated with country houses, with tree clumps, tree belts, avenues and other architectural features adding to the variety of the landscape for example, Beningbrough Hall; and
- The City of York as the main urban centre with roads radiating outwards and York Minster forming a prominent landmark and focal point for the Vale.

6.5.14 Statements of Environmental Opportunity[22] (SEOs) include, in summary:

- SEO1: Identify opportunities within the existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character;
- SEO2: Manage and enhance the network of rivers and important wetland habitats within the Vale;
- SEO3: Increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerow and extend and enhance heathland; and
- SEO4: Protect the historic and cultural features of the Vale.

6.5.15 SEO1 seeks to identify opportunities within the existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character. This could be achieved by the management, restoration and thickening of existing hedgerows and the planting of new hedgerow trees. In addition, restoration and management of field ponds, ditches, dykes, woodland, and shelterbelts is sought, together with strengthening of historic field systems and patterns through hedgerow restoration and management, particularly older field patterns around villages.

6.5.16 SEO2 seeks to manage and enhance the network of rivers and important wetland habitats within the Vale. This could be achieved by restoration, extension and re-linking of wetland habitats particularly where appropriate in the river flood plains. In addition, new riparian and flood plain woodland is encouraged along with management measures that strengthen the contribution of the river valleys to the landscape.

6.5.17 SEO3 seeks to increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields, and hedgerow and extend and enhance heathland sites on areas of sandy soil for the benefit of biodiversity, as well as enhancing sense of place.

6.5.18 SEO4 seeks to protect the historic and cultural features of the Vale, in particular the traditional settlement patterns of remaining villages and the evidence of previous settlements that provide a strong sense of place. This could be achieved by a range of actions including protecting and restoring remaining features of previous settlements that add interest and character to the landscape and parkland associated with country houses. Further examples of actions include retention of field pattern, increasing public access through creation of new circular routes or links to existing public rights of way, and conservation of tranquillity, in particular minimising light spill in the more rural areas.

6.5.19 Under the description of landscape change, the NCA 28 profile at page 30[22] notes that this NCA *"shows a high rate of development outside the urban fringe, with development in the wider countryside and smaller settlements observed especially around York."*

Tadcaster and Monk Fryston Substation Study Areas

6.5.20 NCA 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone covers the Tadcaster Area (Section D) and majority of the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) and is summarised as being defined by the underlying geology with the limestone creating *"a ridge, or narrow elevated land, running north-south ...."*

6.5.21 In summary, the key characteristics include:

- Elevated limestone ridge with smoothly rolling landform and river valleys cutting through the ridge;
- Large-scale, open landscape formed by large intensively farmed arable fields bounded by clipped hedges. Woodland, including traditional coppice, more frequent in places;
- Long views over lowlands to the east and west, although these are noted to be most prominent in the south i.e., beyond the LVIA Study Area of the Project;
- Semi-natural habitats are small and fragmented;
- Large number of abbeys, country houses and estates with designed gardens, parklands, and woodland;
- Archaeological evidence with some notable prehistoric sites; and
- Localised industrialised influences along the fringe of the Coal Measures NCA to the west, including power lines, settlements, industry, and transport routes, for example, the A1.

6.5.22 Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) include, in summary:

- SEO 1: Protect historic landscape features;

- SEO 2: Protect semi natural habitats and restore and create new areas and networks;
- SEO 3: Protect the overall rural landscape and maintain its highly tranquil quality; and
- SEO 4: Major land use changes should minimise visual impact, incorporate green infrastructure and create new access to enhance recreational opportunities.

6.5.23 SEO 1 seeks to protect the historic environment for its contribution to local character and sense of identity, that amongst other actions, includes protecting the setting of designed parklands and estates, including vistas in and out of the parks and conserving and restoring features such as stone walls and stone gateposts.

6.5.24 SEO2 seeks to protect and manage existing semi-natural habitats and restore and create new habitat areas, including linkages through a range of measures, that covers management of existing woodland and creation of new native woodland, particularly on valley sides, degraded land and associated with new development. Other measures include the introduction of permanent unimproved limestone and neutral grassland margins to arable field edges and watercourses. Expansion of wetland habitats including wet woodland is also cited.

6.5.25 SEO3 seeks to protect the overall rural landscape and maintain its highly tranquil quality, managing arable land for food production while also enhancing landscape features such as field boundaries and improving biodiversity and flood risk management. This can be achieved by ensuring expansive views along the open ridge are retained, managing hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and managing land adjacent to semi-natural habitats to protect and enhance biodiversity. The introduction of conservation headlands in arable fields and the introduction of permanent grassland margins to fields and watercourses are other actions identified.

6.5.26 SEO4 seeks to promote the successful incorporation of any future major land use changes, directing them to where they can enhance the existing landscape and seeking optimum design to obtain the greatest net benefits, such as to minimise visual impact on the wider landscape, incorporating green infrastructure and creating new access to enhance recreational opportunity for people to experience wildlife. Supporting measures include the use of traditional local materials and colours combined with high-quality new design and development, and minimising light spill at night.

Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

6.5.27 NCA 39: Humberhead Levels covers the eastern fringes of the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) and is summarised as being *“a flat, low-lying and large-scale agricultural landscape”*

6.5.28 In summary, the key characteristics include:

- Low lying, predominantly flat landscape, with large regular and geometric fields without hedges and divided by ditches and dykes;
- Maintained by drainage from the 17th century to give rise to productive arable farmland;
- Alluvial flood meadows give rise to important wetland habitats;
- Variation in underlying deposits give rise to lowland raised mires and heathlands of ecological and historical importance;

- Views to distant horizons often long and unbroken, with vertical elements including power stations and wind turbines which are very prominent; and
- Sense of remoteness despite settlements, motorways and main roads.

6.5.29 Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) include, in summary, SEO 1: Safeguard, manage and expand wetland habitats, SEO 2: Manage agricultural landscape to retain its distinctive character and SEO 3: Manage landscape features including semi-natural habitats and historic field patterns and SEO 4: Protect the open and expansive character of the landscape ensuring new development is sensitively located, retains long views, and makes a positive contribution to biodiversity.

6.5.30 SEO1 seeks to safeguard wetland habitats and contribute to landscape character by seeking opportunities to restore and expand wetland habitats such as floodplain meadows. This may be achieved by reverting arable land to pasture and creating links to other water dependent habitats.

6.5.31 SEO2 seeks to retain the distinctive character of the agricultural landscape by the rotational management of ditches and dykes, the appropriate management of land next to semi-natural habitats, the creation of new habitats within arable farmland including permanent species rich grassland field margins, buffers to watercourses and wetlands, and providing linkages to semi-natural habitats.

6.5.32 SEO3 seeks to manage the landscape features that contribute most to landscape character, including semi-natural habitats and historic field patterns by management and expansion of the valued habitats and creating connecting networks.

6.5.33 SEO4 seeks to protect the open and expansive character of the landscape by ensuring that development associated with transport corridors includes provision of green infrastructure. Long views to distant horizons are to be kept open by limiting the use of native tree and shrub planting to integrate structures but without unduly impacting on the open character of the area. In order to retain high levels of tranquillity in the more remote rural areas, minimisation of light spill and noise can be achieved through careful control and design.

Current Baseline: Regional landscape character assessment

6.5.34 The LVIA Study Areas are covered by the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project[24].

North-west of York Area (Section B)

6.5.35 With reference to **Figure 6.12: Regional Landscape Character Areas: North-west of York Area (Section B), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** the majority of the Study Area is located within the Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Landscape Character Type (LCT). The River Floodplain LCT, is centrally located within the Study Area along the River Ouse corridor. The key characteristics of both areas are contained in **Appendix 6D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6D: Landscape Character Baseline.**

6.5.36 Two additional LCT are located peripherally within the Study Area and comprise the Magnesian Limestone Ridge LCT and Urban Landscapes LCT.

Tadcaster Area (Section D)

6.5.37 With reference to **Figure 6.13: Regional Landscape Character Areas: Tadcaster Area (Section D), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**, the majority of the Study Area is located

within the Magnesian Limestone Ridge LCT, with peripheral areas to the east covered by the Urban Landscapes LCT (at Tadcaster) and the River Floodplain LCT to the south of the settlement. The area to the west in the vicinity of Bramham is outside the Study Area of the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project. The key characteristics of the principal Magnesian Limestone Ridge LCT are contained in **Appendix 6D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6D**.

Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

6.5.38 With reference to **Figure 6.14: Regional Landscape Character Areas: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6,** the majority of the Study Area is located within the Magnesian Limestone Ridge LCT. Smaller peripheral areas are covered by the Levels Farmland LCT to the east and the River Floodplain LCT to the south-west. The key characteristics of the principal Magnesian Limestone Ridge LCT are contained in **Appendix 6D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6D**.

Role of Regional LCA in this ES

6.5.39 The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project[24] has been reviewed to provide baseline context, however with the exception of a gap in coverage of local landscape character assessment between the urban area of York and Harrogate and Hambleton Districts beyond, the extant local character assessments, described below, have been used as the baseline sources upon which the assessment of the Project has been undertaken.

Current Baseline: Local landscape character assessment

6.5.40 The local LCA and LCT scoped into the assessment are set out in **Table 6.9** and the key characteristics of these LCA and LCT are reproduced in **Appendix 6D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6D**.

6.5.41 The rationale for scoping out LCA and LCT within the Study Area, from where it has been assessed and demonstrated that there is no potential for any significant indirect effects upon landscape character, is set out in **Table 6.10.**

North-west of York Area (Section B)

6.5.42 **Figure 6.15: Local Landscape Character Areas: North-west of York Area (Section B), Document 5.4.6** illustrates the LCA and LCT that are located within the Study Area. The LCA/LCT that have been scoped into the assessment are underlined below.

The Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment and Sensitivity Study[25]:

- Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (sub-type 5b & 5c).
- Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (sub-type 7a).
- Ouse Floodplain LCA.

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment[26]

- Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland LCA.
- Lower Nidd Grassland LCA.
- Green Hammerton Low Lying Farmland LCA.
- River Ure/Ouse Corridor LCA.

- Nidd Corridor LCA.
- Marston Moor Drained Farmland LCA.

York Historic Environment Characterisation Project[31]

- Acomb North LCA 28.
- York Business Park LCA 32.
- Poppleton & Clifton Ings LCA 34.
- Clifton NW LCA 36.
- Clifton Moor LCA 37.
- Clifton Moor (Commercial) LCA 38.

Tadcaster Area (Section D)

6.5.43 **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Local Landscape Character Areas: Tadcaster Area (Section D)** illustrates the LCA and LCT that are located within the Study Area. The LCA/LCT that have been scoped into the assessment are underlined below.

Selby District Council Landscape Character Assessment[28]:

- West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA.
- Wharfe Valley LCA.
- Urban Landscapes LCT.

Leeds Landscape Character Assessment[27]:

- Open Arable Farmland LCT, East Bramham LCA.
- Small Scale Farmed Ridges and Valleys LCT.
- Wooded Parkland LCT.
- Wooded Farmland LCT.

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment[26]:

- River Wharfe Floodplain Farmland LCA.

Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

6.5.44 **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Local Landscape Character Areas: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)** illustrates the LCA and LCT that are located within the Study Area. The LCA/LCT that have been scoped into the assessment are underlined below.

Selby District Council Landscape Character Assessment[28]:

- West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA.
- Haddlesey Farmland LCA.
- Wharfe Valley LCA.
- Sherburn Farmland LCA.

- Aire Valley LCA.

Leeds Landscape Character Assessment[27]:

- Wooded Farmland LCT.
- Degraded River Valley LCT.

Wakefield Landscape Character Assessment[32]:

- Limestone Escarpment LCT.

Current Baseline: Visual Receptors within North-west of York Area (Section B)

Residential receptors

6.5.45 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: North-west of York Area (Section B).**

6.5.46 The settlements within the Study Area comprise the suburb of Rawcliffe in York, and the villages of Shipton-by-Beningbrough, Skelton, Beningbrough, Nether Poppleton, Upper Poppleton, Hessay, Moor Monkton, Nun Monkton, and Wigginton and Overton.

6.5.47 Occasional scattered dwellings and farmsteads are located across the LVIA Study Area and are grouped as follows:

- Skelton, Rawcliffe Moor and Wiggington Moor (New Enclosures);
- Wiggington Moor (Old Enclosures);
- Bohemia/Greenthwaite;
- Shipton Moor;
- Beningbrough Moor;
- Red House;
- High Moor/ Low Moor;
- Moor Monkton Moor;
- Dwellings along and near Pool Lane;
- Dovecot Barn; and
- Moorlands Farm.

6.5.48 A number of scattered properties have been identified within approximately 500m of the proposed 400kV YN overhead line, the proposed 275kV SP overhead line and the proposed section of the 275kV XC overhead line, where potentially significant effects upon visual amenity could occur due to proximity of the dwellings to new pylons and associated infrastructure and where views are only likely partially restricted by intervening planting. Additional field assessment with residents consent was obtained to

[32] Wakefield District Council (2004). Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District (online). Available at: https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/planning/planning-policy/information-monitoring/ldf-landscape-assessment.pdf (Accessed 08 September 2021)

updated the preliminary desktop assessment set out in the PEIR. These properties comprise:

- Agricola;
- Newlands Farm;
- Woodstock Lodge and Wedding Venue;
- Hall Moor Farm Cottages;
- Hall Moor Farm (South);
- Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages;
- New Farm;
- Dwellings on Scagglethorpe Moor; and
- Dwellings on Stripe Lane.

Recreational receptors

6.5.49 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North west of York Area (Section B).**

6.5.50 Recreational receptors include cyclists on NCR Route 65, walkers using several promoted long-distance footpaths (York and Selby Path, Way of the Roses, Ainsty Bounds, Jorvic Way, Whitby Way, Yorkshire Ouse Walk and a section of the Historic Walks through Yorkshire and Lancashire). Other recreational receptors include walkers and horse riders on the local rights of way network, including the River Ouse corridor, a PRoW west of Newlands Farm, PRoWs east of Shipton-by-Beningbrough, PRoWs on Shipton Moor, PRoWs west of Shipton-by-Beningbrough, PRoWs on Wiggington Moor, PRoWs at Bohemia, PRoWs Skelton to Rawcliffe in York, PRoWs near Nun Monkton, and Moor Monkton, PRoWs on Scagglethorpe Moor and PRoWs south of the A59.

6.5.51 Recreational open space receptors include the Skelton Park Golf Course, Forest of Galtres Golf Club, Beningbrough Hall RPG (including PRoWs) and other public open spaces including Millennium Green in Nether Poppleton, the Poppleton Centre recreation ground, Wiggington recreation ground and Shipton recreation ground.

Transport Network receptors

6.5.52 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North-west of York Area (Section B).**

6.5.53 Visual receptors include passengers passing through the LVIA Study Area along a variety of transport routes, including the A19, A59, A1237, B1363 and the East Coast Mainline Railway.

6.5.54 A number of minor roads cross the Study Area including Corban Lane, Stripe Lane, Overton Road/Station Lane, Shipton Low Road, Beningbrough Lane, New Road, Moor Lane, Chapman's Lane, High Moor Lane, Bull Lane, Brownmoor Lane, Pool Lane, and Church Lane.

Current Baseline: Visual Receptors within the Tadcaster Area (Section D)

Residential receptors

6.5.55 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area (Section D).**

6.5.56 The settlements of Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, Stutton, Towton and Bramham are located within the Study Area.

6.5.57 There are groups of scattered dwellings near Hazlewood Park, farmsteads south-west of Stutton, and farmsteads at Toulston. In addition, there are isolated dwellings at High Moor Farm, High Moor Grange Farm, Wise Warren and Headley Hall and cottages to the north and west of the Project. Isolated properties at Brickhouse Farm and Red Brickhouse Farm are the closest dwellings to the Project, located to the north-east off Garnet Lane.

Recreational Receptors

6.5.58 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area (Section D)**

6.5.59 NCR Route 66 follows the A1(M) to the west and the Ebor Way long distance footpath route and part of the River Wharfe passes through the northern periphery of the Study Area. Other long-distance footpaths within the Study Area comprise parts of the Paulinus Way and Coastliner Way.

6.5.60 The local PRoW network across the Study Area is relatively sparse and includes PRoW along Chantry Lane and Old London Road PRoWs east of Hazel Wood, PRoWs near Stutton, PRoWs west of Tadcaster, a PRoW between Headley Lane and the A63, and PRoWs near Toulston..

Transport network receptors

6.5.61 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area (Section D).**

6.5.62 Visual receptors within the Tadcaster LVIA Study Area include users of the A1(M), A64, A162, A659 and B1223.

6.5.63 A number of minor roads cross the Study Area including; Garnet Lane, Warren Lane, Spen Common Lane, Toulston Lane, Rudgate, York Lane, Windmill Road and Croft Lane.

Current Baseline: Visual Receptors within the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

Residential receptors

6.5.64 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F).**

6.5.65 Visual receptors on the edge of settlements include residents at the edge of Fairburn, Burton Salmon, Brotherton, Ledsham, Lumby, South Milford, Sherburn in Elmet, Hillam, Monk Fryston, Newthorpe and Water Fryston.

6.5.66 Castleford which was identified in the Scoping Report now falls outside the updated Study Area as the original Study Area was based on a graduated swathe (refer to **Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2**) rather than a specific alignment on an overhead line.

6.5.67 Scattered properties within the wider Study Area include groups of dwellings in the following locations:

- Betteras Hill Road;
- A63/A162 junction;
- between Long Heads Lane and South Milford;
- Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge; and
- Pointer Farm.

6.5.68 Isolated dwellings that are located within approximately 500m of the Project comprise Monk Fryston Lodge, bungalow and farmhouse, to the north-east of the proposed substation. Dwellings at Pollums House Farm lie to the north of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment.

Recreational receptors

6.5.69 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F).**

6.5.70 Recreational receptors include users of the public footpath between Rawfield Lane and the A162, PRoW near J42 of A1 (M), PRoW along Red Hill Lane, PRoWs south of Ledsham, PRoWs on the edge of Fairburn, PRoW north of Old Quarry Lane, PRoWs near Newthorpe, PRoWs between Hillam and Burton Common Lane, PRoW between Ledsham and Westfield Lane, PRoWs west of South Milford, PRoWs over Lumby and Milford Common, PRoWs around Monk Fryston and PRoW south-east of South Milford.

6.5.71 Steeton Hall Gateway is an English Heritage owned destination near South Milford and Byram Hall and Park is located to the south of Burton Salmon. The Fairburn Ings Nature Reserve is located at the western edge of the LVIA Study Area. Ledston Park RPG including PRoW is located at the north-western edge of the Study Area.

6.5.72 There are two public open spaces on the northern edge of South Milford and a public open space at the southern end of Fairburn.

6.5.73 The River Aire corridor passes through the south-western corner of the Study Area, with the watercourse facilitating recreational boating and fishing and walkers using the PRoW along the northern riverbank.

Transport Network receptors

6.5.74 The receptors are illustrated in **Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F).**

6.5.75 Passengers and drivers of vehicles include users of the A1(M), A162, A1246, A63, and B1222 within the Study Area. The Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway crosses the southern and eastern parts of the Study Area.

6.5.76 A number of minor roads cross the Study Area, including Rawfield Lane, Holy Rood Lane, Claypit Lane, Newton Lane, Hillam Lane, Burton Common Lane, Lunnfields Lane, Cass Lane and Old Quarry Lane, Westfield Lane, Ingthorns Lane, and Whitecote Lane, Whin Lane and Gorse Lane.

Future baseline: Landscape and Visual Receptors

6.5.77 Landscape change is an ongoing and inevitable process and would continue across the LVIA Study Area irrespective of whether the Project proceeds. Change can arise through natural processes (for example, the maturity of woodlands) and natural systems (for example, river erosion) or, as is often the case, occurs due to human activity, land use, management, or neglect.

6.5.78 Climate change is increasingly acknowledged as a key driver of future landscape change. The North Yorkshire and York landscape Characterisation Project (2011) identifies that the Water Framework Directive is likely to increase the extent and quality of wetland habitats. Landscape management to counteract flooding of York may involve greater storage of water within the floodplain, resulting in changes to the character of the landscape within the LVIA Study Area.

6.6 Embedded environmental measures

6.6.1 A range of environmental measures have been embedded into the Project as outlined in **the Embedded measures schedule (Appendix 3A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3A)**.

6.6.2 **Table 6.8** outlines how these embedded measures will influence the landscape and visual amenity assessment. The outline landscape strategy is contained in **ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and described at paragraphs 3.4.10-3.4.11 (Overton Substation), paragraphs 3.4.22-3.4.23 (Tadcaster Area) and paragraphs 3.4.27-3.4.29 (Monk Fryston Substation) and illustrated in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.

6.6.3 The options identification and selection process, including landscape and visual considerations, followed a staged approach and is detailed in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2.** The Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting (CPRS) Study was undertaken to further define the location of the proposed Project infrastructure within a defined Study Area (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**). This CPRS Study included consideration of the Holford and Horlock Rules, in order to minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts.

Table 6.8 – Summary of the embedded environmental measures

Receptor	Potential Changes and Effects	Embedded Measures	Compliance Mechanism
Construction			
Hedgerows and trees.	Temporary reduction by coppicing or trimming back lengths of hedgerows and trees to accommodate construction access. Permanent loss of	The Project layout has been optimised to maximise the use of existing access points and to minimise the loss of hedgerows and trees where new access is unavoidable and where clearance is required for substations, pylons, and	Works Plans and the outline landscape strategy secured by DCO

Receptor	Potential Changes and Effects	Embedded Measures	Compliance Mechanism
	hedgerows and trees at location of proposed substations, CSECs and to accommodate maintenance access tracks. Potential for impact upon landscape character and visual amenity.	other infrastructure as set out in the **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (Appendix 3I, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I)**. The majority of vegetation in access locations would be reinstated and proposed new native hedgerows, woodland, scrub and species rich grassland with reinforcement and thickening of existing hedgerows and planting of hedgerow trees close to the Overton and Monk Fryston Substations and Tadcaster CSECs, is set out in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** and described in **Section 3.4, Chapter 3 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.3).**	requirements 3, 8 and 9 and Article 5 and 48
Landscape Character of the host LCAs and residential visual receptors in the closest properties.	Impact of construction focussed within the temporary compounds and substation sites including construction activity, materials, temporary buildings, vehicle and plant movements and lighting.	Siting of substations and construction compounds away from high sensitivity visual receptors including local residents and utilisation of existing features in the wider landscape including tree belts, hedgerows and man-made features including the ECML railway close to the Overton Substation compounds. Adoption of temporary earth bunding or a solid fence to the perimeter of compounds to restrict visibility of construction materials and activity from the wider landscape. Temporary lighting to be utilised for minimum periods and to be designed to minimise light pollution. **CoCP (Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**	Works Plans and the Outline Landscape Strategy Plans secured by DCO requirements 3, 8 and 9 and Article 5 and 48. CoCP secured by way of DCO requirement 5.
Operation			
Host landscape character areas/types and the closest high sensitivity residential and recreational receptors to the Project.	The introduction of new electricity transmission infrastructure has the potential for significant adverse effects on landscape character of the host areas and upon the visual amenity of the highest sensitivity receptors.	The selection and subsequent refinement of the new 400kV and 275kV overhead lines, CSECs and substation locations has minimised adverse landscape and visual effects. New native woodland and scrub planting on low-level earth bunding would minimise landscape and visual effects.	Works Plans and the Outline Landscape Strategy secured by DCO requirements 3,8 and 9.

6.7 Scope of the assessment

The Project

6.7.1 Further to the Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate and consultation with other stakeholders (**Appendices 5.3.6A** and 5.3.**6B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A and 5.3.6B**) all aspects of the Project have been scoped into the LVIA apart from the following:

- Installation of temporary and permanent access routes that may require the localised removal of vegetation and installation of stone tracks;
- Refurbishment works for the existing XC 275kV overhead line, for both the Construction and Operational Phases;
- Installation of a new circuit breaker and isolator at Osbaldwick Substation on existing operational land including construction compound; and
- The decommissioning of all works at the end of the Project life-span.

6.7.2 The Project is expected to have a life span of more than 80 years. If decommissioning is required at this point in time, then activities and effects associated with the decommissioning phase are expected to be of a similar level to those during the construction phase works, albeit with a lesser duration of two years. Therefore, the likely significance of effects relating to the construction phase assessment will be applicable to the decommissioning phase and decommissioning effects are not discussed further in this chapter.

Spatial scope

6.7.3 The starting point to define the spatial scope of the assessment of landscape and visual effects is the area of the Project contained within the LVIA Study Areas in **Figure 6.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** and is influenced by the pattern of visibility indicated by the ZTVs described in **Section 6.4.** The spatial scope was then further refined by the field survey, development of the scheme design and outline assessment of effects in order to identify the receptors potentially significantly affected by the Project.

6.7.4 In accordance with paragraph 5.2 of GLVIA 3[15] it is recognised that the selection of receptors may change as the Project progresses, for example as a result of field work and changes to the Project design. The Scoping Opinion (Ref. PINSC4-18), states that ZTVs constructed with Digital Terrain models should be verified through fieldwork. It is noted that some receptors within the Study Area, may have very localised theoretical visibility indicated by the ZTV for example, from isolated locations on the edge of a settlement. In some instances, field surveys can indicate that intervisibility from the aforementioned isolated places, would, in reality, be further restricted by landscape elements not included in the ZTV models, for example, walls, fences, hedgerows and tree cover outside the larger woodland blocks.

6.7.5 Receptors with a high sensitivity require a magnitude of change that is ‘Low’ or higher to have the potential for significant effects as set out in **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**. Receptors, both landscape and visual, with limited theoretical visibility of the Project, that is further reduced in reality by intervening elements in the landscape, would typically not have the potential to experience a magnitude of change higher than ‘Very Low’, resulting in a Minor effect that is Not Significant. The detailed rationale for scoping

out individual landscape and visual receptors within the Study Area is set out in **Table 6.10**.

Temporal scope

6.7.6 The temporal scope of the assessment of landscape and visual amenity is consistent with the period over which the Project would be carried out. The construction period including set-up and reinstatement would extend over a period of 4 years and 6 months from 2024-2028. The operational period is likely to be longer than the anticipated 80 years design life, depending on the condition of the infrastructure, refurbishments, and future transmission network requirements, as over time all parts are likely to be refurbished or replaced through maintenance.

6.7.7 With regard to the operational period, the LVIA is undertaken for the first winter following the commencement of operations of all the principal components of the Project, i.e. winter 2028/2029. Whilst it is considered that there would be relatively small variations between winter and summer conditions, winter allows the assessments to take account of any increase in visibility due to seasonal leaf loss and aligns the assessment to the baseline photography which has captured the winter scenario. The assessment for landscape and visual receptors where the magnitude of change sustained could potentially be changed by the maturation of the proposed mitigation planting will also include an assessment of effects at winter 15 years after the commencement of operation of the Project i.e. winter 2043/2044.

Potential receptors

6.7.8 Landscape receptors fall into three categories:

- Landscape elements that are located within the Order Limits and may be subject to direct effects, for example, the removal of trees and hedgerows as set out in the AIA. As described in **Table 6.4** above, it has been agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (ID PINSC4-4) that landscape elements can be scoped out of the formal assessment, however an understanding of the changes as a result of the Project will inform the assessment of landscape character.
- Landscape Character Areas and Types, which may experience direct and indirect effects; and
- Landscape designations, comprising the Locally Important Landscape Area, which would experience direct and indirect effects.

6.7.9 Visual receptors are people most likely to experience views of the Project, and with reference to the ZTVs of the Project components and field survey verification of likely views, include:

- Residential receptors in isolated properties and settlements;
- Recreational receptors of outdoor facilities where enjoyment of the views may be considered a key aspect of the activity being undertaken, including public parks and golf courses;
- Recreational receptors on routes where enjoyment of views is likely to be a key aspect of the journey including cyclists on the NCR, walkers on long distance footpaths and local PRoWs and users of rivers e.g. canoeists;
- Vehicular visual receptors (drivers and their passengers) using the local network; and

- Passengers on trains on the East Coast Mainline and other local rail routes.

Likely significant effects

6.7.10 The effects on landscape and visual amenity receptors which have the potential to be significant and have been taken forward for detailed assessment are summarised in **Table 6.9**.

Table 6.9 – Landscape and visual amenity receptors scoped in for further assessment

Receptor
Landscape Receptors
Likely Significant Effects: Direct and/or indirect changes to the baseline landscape from the addition of new transmission infrastructure associated with the Project, resulting in the potential for significant effects upon landscape character at construction and/or during the operational phase. The localised removal of woodland, trees, shrubs and hedgerows may contribute to the effects of the Project upon landscape character receptors; however, it has been agreed by the Planning Inspectorate that this will be scoped out of the assessment – see **Table 6.10**.
Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional LCA
River Floodplain Regional LCT
Huby and Shipton Vale Local LCA: Sub-Types 5b and 5c
Huby and Shipton Vale Local LCA: Sub-Type 7A
Ouse Floodplain Local LCA
Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland Local LCA
Lower Nidd Grassland Local LCA
West Selby Limestone Ridge Local LCA
Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham LCA
Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA) designation
Visual Receptors
Likely Significant Effects: Changes to baseline views from the addition of new transmission infrastructure associated with the Project, resulting in the potential for significant effects upon views experienced by people at construction and/or during the operational phase.
North-west of York Area (Section B): Residential Visual Receptors
Rawcliffe, York
Shipton-by-Beningbrough
Skelton

Receptor
Beningbrough
Nether Poppleton
Upper Poppleton
Moor Monkton
Nun Monkton
Overton
Dwellings on Skelton, Rawcliffe Moor and Wiggington Moor (New Enclosures)
Dwellings on Wigginton Moor (Old Enclosures)
Dwellings on Bohemia/Greenthwaite
Dwellings on Shipton Moor
Dwellings on Beningbrough Moor
Dwellings at Red House
Dwellings on Scagglethorpe Moor
Dwellings on Moor Monkton Moor
Moorlands Farm
Agricola, north of Newlands Farm
Newlands Farm
North Hall Moor
Dovecot Barn
Woodstock Lodge and Wedding Venue
Hall Moor Farm Cottages
Hall Moor Farm (South)
Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages
New Farm
Dwellings on Stripe Lane
North-west of York Area (Section B): Recreational Visual Receptors
NCR 65
York and Selby long distance path
Way of the Roses cycleway and long distance path
Ainsty Bounds long distance path

Receptor
Jorvic Way long distance path
Whitby Way long distance path
Yorkshire Ouse Walk long distance path
Historic Walks through Lancashire and Yorkshire long distance path
River Ouse Corridor
ORPA west of Newlands Farm
PRoWs, east of Shipton-by-Beningbrough
PRoWs on Shipton Moor
PRoWs, west of Shipton-by-Beningbrough
PRoWs on Wiggington Moor
PRoWs at Bohemia
PRoW Skelton to Rawcliffe
PRoWs near Nun Monkton
PRoWs near Moor Monkton
PRoWs on Scagglethorpe Moor
PRoWs south of the A59
Forest of Galtres Golf Club
Beningbrough Hall RPG and PRoW
Millennium Green in Nether Poppleton
Poppleton Centre recreation ground
Shipton recreation ground
North-west of York Area (Section B): Transport Visual Receptors
A19
B1363
East Coast Main Line
Corban Lane
Stripe Lane
Overton Road/Station Lane
Shipton Low Road
Beningbrough Lane

Receptor
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Residential Visual Receptors
Tadcaster
Stutton
Bramham
Scattered dwellings near Hazelwood Park
Farmsteads south-west of Stutton
Farmsteads at Toulston
High Moor Farm
High Moor Grange Farm
Wise Warren
Headley Hall and cottages
Brickhouse Farm
Red Brick Farm
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Recreational Visual Receptors
NCR Route 66
Paulinus Way long distance footpath
Coastliner Way long distance footpath
PRoWs along Chantry Lane and Old London Road
PRoWs east of Hazel Wood
PRoWs west of Tadcaster
PRoW between Headley Lane and the A63
PRoWs near Toulston
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Transport Visual Receptors
A64
A659
Garnet Lane
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Residential Visual Receptors
Fairburn
Burton Salmon
Ledsham

Receptor
Lumby
South Milford
Hillam
Monk Fryston
Dwellings at Betteras Hill Road
Dwellings at A63/A162 junction
Dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford
Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge
Monk Fryston Lodge
Farmhouse and bungalow east of Monk Fryston Lodge
Dwellings at Pollums House Farm
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Recreational Visual Receptors
PRoW between Rawfield Lane and the A162
PRoW near J42 of A1 (M)
PRoW Red Hill Lane
PRoWs south of Ledsham
PRoW north of Old Quarry Lane
PRoWs between Hillam and Burton Common Lane
PRoWs over Lumby and Milford Common
PRoWs around Monk Fryston
PRoW south-east of South Milford
Ledston Park RPG and PRoW
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Transport Visual Receptors
A1(M)
A162
A1246
A63
Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway
Rawfield Lane

6.7.11 The receptors/effects detailed in **Table 6.10** have been scoped out from being subject to further assessment because the potential effects are not considered likely to be significant.

Table 6.10 – Receptors and effects scoped out of the landscape and visual amenity assessment

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
Landscape Receptors	
Removal of landscape elements including hedgerows and trees	Removal of localised sections of hedgerows and trees to accommodate access (construction and permanent) and the footprint of the proposed Overton and Monk Fryston Substations would not have the potential to result in significant landscape effects. Agreed as part of Scoping Opinion (PINS ID PINSC4-6 at **Appendix 6A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6A**).
National LCA Regional LCA (apart from where there is a gap in the geographical coverage of local landscape character area assessments)	To avoid unnecessary reporting and double counting of landscape character effects. The approach is consistent with paragraph 5.14 of GLVIA 3[15] that describes the use of broad scale assessments to set the landscape context and the use of local authority assessments to inform the baseline descriptions of the landscapes that may be affected by the proposals. The Regional LCAs within the North-west of York Area (Section B) scoped in are covered in **Table 6.9** above to reflect the absence of a local landscape character assessment in the City of York Council area covering part of the Study Area between the urban edge of York and the administrative area of Hambleton District Council.
Green Hammerton Low-lying Farmland Landscape Character Area (LCA) in **Figure 6.15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~1 km north-west of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. Opportunities for intervisibility typically limited west of Nun Monkton by hedgerows and trees along PRoW. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Nidd Corridor LCA in **Figure 6.15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.2 km west of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. Intervisibility from PRoW in the vicinity of Skipbridge Farm and nearby A59 and railway restricted by intervening planting. Detailed assessment of neighbouring Lower Nidd Grassland LCA and Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland in **Table 6F.7** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F** (host areas of the Project) concluded no significant effects.
Marston Moor Drained Farmland LCA in **Figure 6.15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	LCA accommodates existing XC overhead line subject to reconductoring. LCA located ~1.3km south of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. Intervisibility

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
	restricted by intervening planting. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
River Ure/Ouse Corridor LCA in **Figure 6.15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located c.2.7km north of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. Local tree cover along River Ouse and periphery of Beningbrough Park restrict intervisibility. Detailed assessment of neighbouring Lower Nidd Grassland LCA (host area of the Project) at **Table 6F.5** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F** concluded no significant effects.
All character areas covered by the York Historic Environment Characterisation Project in **Figure 6.15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located c.1.9km south of the closest proposed pylon on the 275kV SP overhead line. ZTV indicates localised visibility, however in reality this would be further restricted due to local tree cover. LCA 32 & 34 also accommodate the existing sections of the 275kV SP overhead line which will form part of the new SP overhead line. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Small-scale Farmed Ridges and Valleys Boston Spa LCA in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.8km north-west of the Project and largely outside the ZTV. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Wooded parkland, Braham Park LCA in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.8km west of the Project and largely outside the ZTV. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Wharfe Valley LCA in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.1km east of the Project, beyond the A64 and A162 corridors and largely outside the ZTV, noting intervening vegetation not included in the ZTV would prevent views.
River Wharfe Floodplain Farmland Throp Arch to Tadcaster Reach LCA in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.8km north-east of the Project and outside the ZTV.

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
Wooded Farmland, Ledsham to Loterton LCA in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.9km south-west of the Project and outside the ZTV.
Urban Landscapes in **Figure 6.16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~1.3km north-east of the Project and outside the ZTV.
Wooded Farmland, Aberford LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~0.7km west of the Project. Separated from Project by A1 (M) & A1246 corridors. Majority of area outside ZTV with intervisibility further restricted by hedgerows and local tree cover. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Degraded River Valley, Lower Aire LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.8km south-west of the Project and largely outside ZTV with theoretical views within the ZTV restricted by intervening vegetation. Separated from Project by A1 (M) & A1246 corridors. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Haddlesey Farmland LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~1km east of the Project and majority of LCA outside ZTV with intervisibility in small parts of the LCA that lie within the ZTV restricted by hedgerows and local tree cover. Existing 400kV overhead line passes through area. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Sherburn Farmland LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~1.6km north-east of the Project and closest part of LCA outside ZTV. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
Aire Valley LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2km south-west of the Project and outside the ZTV.
Limestone Escarpment LCA in **Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**	Located ~2.6km south-west of the Project and largely outside the ZTV with any theoretical visibility restricted in reality by intervening vegetation. There is no potential for a magnitude of change that would exceed a Very Low level and consequently no potential for any

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
	significant effects with reference to **Table 6C.9** of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
North-west of York Area (Section B): Residential Visual Receptors (Figure 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
Hessay	Village straddles 3km LVIA Study Area boundary. Northern edge of settlement lies within ZTV although less restricted views from High sensitivity PRoW connected to village assessed as Very Low magnitude and consequently there is no potential for significant visual effects upon High sensitivity residents.
Wiggington	Village straddles 3km LVIA Study Area boundary and all of the settlement within the Study Area lies outside the ZTVs of the Project. Consequently, there is no potential for significant visual effects.
Dwellings on High Moor/Low Moor	Located further from the realigned 275kV XC overhead line than dwellings on Moor Monkton Moor where the magnitude is assessed as Very Low and the effect Minor and Not Significant. Views from dwellings on High Moor/Low Moor also typically more restricted by nearby farm buildings and planting. Consequently, there is no potential for significant visual effects.
Dwellings along/near Pool Lane	Located further from the realigned 275kV XC overhead line than dwellings in Nun Monkton Moor where the magnitude is assessed as Very Low and the effect Minor and Not Significant. Views from dwellings along/near Pool Lane also typically more restricted by nearby farm buildings and planting. Consequently, there is no potential for significant visual effects.
North-west of York Area (Section B): Recreational Visual Receptors (Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
Skelton Park Golf course	Golf course is surrounded by tall mature hedgerows and tree planting not accounted for in the ZTV and further subdivided with mature tree belts within the golf course. No intervisibility with the Project predicted in winter including the closest pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line. Consequently, there is no potential for significant visual effects.
Wiggington recreation ground	Located outside all ZTV apart from 400kV YN OHL, however no intervisibility possible due to mature tall hedgerows either side of B1363 and multiple layers of other planting including mature hedgerow trees further to the west.
North-west of York Area (Section B): Transport Visual Receptors (Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
A59	An assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** has been carried out from higher sensitivity PRoWs that connect to the A59, where similar views towards the Project would be available, concluding a Very Low magnitude and a Minor Effect. Consequently, similar views experienced by Medium sensitivity road users, have no potential to result in significant effects.
A1237	Receptor sensitivity is Medium and there is no potential for oblique views towards the closest 275KV SP overhead line, more than 2km distant, to result in a magnitude (Medium) that would result in any potential for significant effects. Assessment of higher sensitivity PRoW Skelton to Rawcliffe that crosses the A1237 concluded no significant effects.
New Road	The proposed pylons on the new section of the 275kV XC overhead line would be over 2.9km distant. Views in the direction of the Project from the road are largely prevented by mature hedgerows. In the context of the assessment from NCR Route 65 that follows New Road and the adjacent Beningbrough Hall RPG, there is no potential for a greater magnitude than Very Low and consequently no potential for significant effects.
Moor Lane	Majority of the route is flanked by mature hedgerows and woodland that would filter views towards the Project, noting multiple field boundary planting beyond the road corridor would further restrict views. The magnitude has no potential to be higher than Very Low and consequently for a Medium sensitivity receptor there can be no potential for significant effects.
Chapman's Lane	With reference to the detailed assessment at **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**, the High sensitivity residential receptors on Shipton Moor include properties off Chapman’s Lane and PRoW with views of the Project that would experience a Very Low magnitude of change and no significant effects. Consequently, there is no potential for significant effects from lower sensitivity road users of Chapman’s Lane.
High Moor Lane	Joins a junction with Beningbrough Lane and follows a similar ground elevation. Assessment of views from Beningbrough Lane concludes a Very Low magnitude and Minor/Negligible effect that is not significant. Consequently, there is no potential for a greater magnitude and significant visual effects from High Moor Lane.
Bull Lane	

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
Brownmoor Lane	Both routes are joined by PRoW at Bohemia where the assessment concludes direct views of the Project would result in a Very Low magnitude and a Minor effect that is not significant. Consequently, there is no potential for a greater magnitude to be experienced in oblique views from Medium sensitivity road users i.e. no significant effects are possible.
Pool Lane	Located further from the realigned 275kV XC overhead line than Nun Monkton and nearby PRoW with less restricted views. The assessment from these receptors concludes a Very Low magnitude and a Minor effect that is Not Significant. Views experienced by road users along Pool Lane would be more distant and oblique in nature. Consequently, there is no potential for significant effects.
Church Lane	Located further from the realigned 275kV XC overhead line than PRoW on Scagglethorpe Moor where no Significant Effects were recorded. Oblique views of a similar or reduced magnitude from a Medium sensitivity receptor would not have the potential to result in any significant effects.
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Residential Visual Receptors (Figure 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
Newton Kyme	The majority of the village lies outside the 3km Study Area. The southern edge of village partly lies within the ZTV of replacement pylon, however nearby parkland tree cover is not included in the ZTV model that would in reality prevent any views of the Project.
Towton	The majority of the village lies outside the 3km Study Area with localised parts within the ZTV of the single replacement pylon only. At over 2.9km separation distance there is no potential for a magnitude of change greater than Very Low and consequently no potential for significant effects on High sensitivity receptors.
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Recreational Visual Receptors (Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
Ebor Way long distance footpath	Located outside all ZTV in the Study Area apart from a localised section along Croft Lane where the replacement of a single pylon ~2.9km distant would be barely discernible and has no potential for a magnitude greater than Very Low. Consequently, there is no potential for any significant effects.
River Wharfe	Located outside all ZTV within the Study Area.

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
PRoWs near Stutton	Located outside all ZTV within the Study Area. The nearby PRoW along Chantry Lane and Old London Road that are partly located within the ZTVs are assessed.
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Transport Visual Receptors (Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
A1(M)	Located outside all ZTV within the Study Area apart from a localised section, ~1km north of Junction 44 where in reality no intervisibility would be available due to a closeboard fence and tree planting, noting these elements are not included in the ZTV model.
A162	Located outside all ZTV within the Study Area apart from a localised section north of Towton, where views of the replacement pylon ~2.9km distant would be barely perceptible for a ~400m route section. There is no potential for a magnitude of change greater than Very Low and consequently no potential for significant effects on Medium sensitivity receptors.
B1223	A short section of the route within the Study Area is located north of Towton and is located outside all of the ZTVs.
Warren Lane	Direct views from properties on Warren Lane assessed (see Wise Warren and Headley Hall cottages). The magnitude of change for these higher sensitivity receptors would be Very Low and consequently a similar magnitude in oblique views from a Medium sensitivity receptor has no potential for significant effects.
Spen Common Lane	The majority of Spen Common Lane is located outside of the ZTVs for the Project. Where limited intervisibility is predicted mature roadside hedgerows are predicted to prevent intervisibility, noting any oblique glimpses do not have the potential to result in a magnitude greater than Very Low, as assessed for the nearby PRoW network between Headley Lane and the A63. Consequently, for a Medium sensitivity receptor there is no potential for significant effects on views.
Toulston Lane	Toulston Lane is predominantly located outside all ZTV. Any glimpses of the Project in the vicinity of Toulston Lane would not have the potential for a magnitude greater than Very Low, with reference to the assessment from nearby Bramham. Consequently, for a Medium sensitivity receptor there is no potential for significant effects on views.

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
Rudgate	Located outside all the ZTV apart from the replacement pylon, where from a stretch of the route, over ~1.7km distant, the change would be barely perceptible and consequently there is no potential for any significant effects.
York Lane	Located outside all the ZTV apart from the replacement pylon, where from a very localised part of the route over ~1.8km distant, the pylon would be barely perceptible and consequently there is no potential for any significant effects.
Croft Lane	A localised section of the lane falls within the ZTV of the replacement pylon. The replacement of a single pylon ~2.9km distant would be barely discernible and has no potential for a magnitude greater than Very Low. Consequently, there would be no potential for any significant effects.
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Residential Visual Receptors (Figure 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
Brotherton	The majority of the settlement is located outside the ZTV and Study Area and where theoretical views are available, they would be prevented by intervening vegetation. Theoretical views beyond the edge of Foxcliff would not be available from ground level due to screening by nearby woodland cover.
Sherburn in Elmet	The location of the temporary construction compounds as part of the Project extends the 3km Study Area to the southern edge of Sherburn in Elmet, however the ZTV indicates there would be no intervisibility. Theoretical views of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment would be barely perceptible beyond 3km and does not have the potential to result in a magnitude of change higher than Very Low. In line with the assessment from the much closer settlement edge of South Milford, there would be no potential for any significant effects from Sherburn in Elmet.
Newthorpe	The settlement lies outside the ZTVs of all Project components apart from very limited theoretical views of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment from a part of the village that comprises agricultural buildings (i.e., not dwellings).
Water Fryston	Located ~2.9km south-west of the Project and outside the ZTVs of all Project components apart from very limited theoretical views of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment more than ~2.9km distant, that in reality

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
	would be restricted by tree cover close to the dwellings. There would be no potential for any significant effects.
Pointer Farm	Property is located outside all ZTVs and consequently no potential for any views of the Project.
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Recreational Visual Receptors (Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
PRoWs edge of Fairburn	All PRoW south of the settlement are located outside the ZTVs of the Project i.e. no potential views of the Project. PRoW to the north of Fairburn including the PRoW on Caudle Hill are covered by the assessment of PRoWs south of Ledsham.
PRoWs near Newthorpe	Reference is made to the assessment from a closer PRoW to the Project on Red Hill Lane that would have the same viewing direction and landscape context being located in the same West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA. There is no potential for the magnitude of change to exceed 'Very Low', and consequently there would be no potential for significant effects.
PRoW between Ledsham and Westfield Lane	The principal route section where theoretical visibility of the Project occurs is located north of Red Hill Lane. Reference is made to the assessment from a closer PRoW to the Project on Red Hill Lane with the same viewing direction and location in the West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA. In this context there is no potential for the magnitude of change to exceed 'Very Low' and consequently there would be no potential for significant effects.
PRoWs west of South Milford	Reference is made to the assessment from a closer PRoW to the Project on Red Hill Lane that would have the same viewing direction and is located in the same West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA. There is no potential for the magnitude of change to exceed 'Very Low', and consequently there would be no potential for significant effects.
Steeton Hall Gateway	The heritage attraction falls outside the ZTV and consequently there is no potential for any views of the Project.
Byram Hall and Park	Byram Hall and associated parkland is surrounded by woodland and outside the ZTV. Brotherton Quarry and agricultural land to the north of Byram Hall that partly falls within the ZTV of the Project, does not have public access and consequently there would be no opportunity for intervisibility.

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
Fairburn Ings Nature Reserve	The majority of the nature reserve lies outside the Study Area with the car park falling just inside the 3km Study Area and ZTV of the replacement pylons (XC522-526). In reality a dense hedgerow to the north of the car park would prevent any distant views of the Project.
2 No. public open spaces in South Milford (South Milford Park and recreation grounds)	Located outside the ZTVs and consequently there is no potential for any views of the Project.
Public open space in Fairburn, north-east of Silver Street.	The public open space falls outside the ZTVs apart from very limited theoretical visibility of the Proposed substation. Review in the field indicates the presence of street trees either side of the A1246 and planting within the curtilage of properties to the west. Consequently, there is no potential for any views of the Project from the public open space.
River Aire corridor	The river course within the Study Area falls outside the ZTVs apart from very localised theoretical visibility ~2.9km from the Project, west of New Fryston. In reality views of the Project would not occur due to tree cover along the river, in addition to woodland cover in the wider landscape.
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Transport Visual Receptors (Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6)	
B1222	The majority of the route within the Study Area is located outside the ZTVs, apart from a ~300m section east of the crossing with the A1(M). Oblique and fleeting views towards the Project, over ~2km distant and in the context of the closer existing 275kV XC overhead line would be barely perceptible. Consequently, there is no potential for any significant effects as the magnitude of change for a Medium sensitivity receptor would need to be Medium or higher.
Holy Rood Lane	The ZTV of the replacement pylons (XC522-526) indicates theoretical visibility with other elements screened, however the narrow lane follows a sinuous route and is flanked both sides by mature hedgerows with occasional trees. Consequently, views of the Project are unlikely, however any fleeting glimpses would have no potential to result in significant effects as the magnitude of change for a Medium sensitivity receptor would need to be Medium or higher.
Claypit Lane	As road users progress eastwards from the edge of the Study Area into Ledsham, there is the potential for distant views of the replacement pylons (XC522-526) in the context of the much closer pylons of the 275kV XK

Receptors/potential effects	Justification for scoping out
	overhead line. The Project would have no potential to result in significant effects as the magnitude of change for a Medium sensitivity receptor would need to be Medium or higher.
Newton Lane	Located outside the ZTVs and consequently there is no potential for any views of the Project.
Hillam Lane	The assessment of higher sensitivity receptors nearby includes residents of Burton Salmon and Fairburn with unrestricted views towards the Project and users of PRoW that connect to Burton Common Lane and Hillam Lane. A Very Low magnitude was assessed for these higher sensitivity receptors and consequently, there is no potential for road users, with similar views, to experience significant effects because the magnitude of change would need to be Medium or higher.
Burton Common Lane	
Lunnfields Lane	
Cass Lane and Old Quarry Lane	All routes either share sections of PRoW scoped in and assessed or are located close to these routes. A Very Low magnitude and no significant effect was assessed for higher sensitivity PRoW receptors. Consequently, there is no potential for road users, with similar views, to experience significant effects because the magnitude of change would need to be Medium or higher.
Westfield Lane	
Ingthorns Lane	
Whitecote Lane, Whin Lane and Gorse Lane	

6.8 Assessment methodology

6.8.1 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4**. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has been used in this landscape and visual amenity assessment, it is necessary to set out how this methodology has been applied, and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this landscape and visual amenity assessment.

6.8.2 The full methodology is contained at **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Methodology**. The key stages of the methodology that is based on GLVIA 3 are outlined in this section. GLVIA 3 states that the assessment of significance of landscape and visual effects is *"an evidence-based process combined with professional judgement."* All assessments and judgements must be transparent and capable of being understood by others.

Landscape assessment

6.8.3 The sensitivity of a landscape receptor, for example an LCA, to a proposed development is determined by the susceptibility of that landscape receptor to the changes identified as a result of the construction and/or operation of the Project and the landscape receptor's value. The methodology describes landscape sensitivity as High, Medium, or Low.

6.8.4 Landscape value is determined by taking into consideration a range of attributes including: the presence or absence of landscape designations; landscape and scenic qualities; rarity and representativeness; conservation interests; recreational value; perceptual qualities; and historic and cultural value. It is also concerned with landscape quality and the physical state of a landscape receptor. This could include consideration of the landscape receptor's intactness and the condition of individual landscape elements. The absence of landscape planning designations does not automatically mean that an area or landscape receptor is of low landscape value. These attributes are determined by review of extant landscape character assessments, management guidelines and other similar documentation supplemented by observations made during site visits.

6.8.5 Landscape susceptibility concerns the ability of a landscape receptor to accommodate the Project without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

6.8.6 The landscape assessment includes analysis for each landscape receptor of the factors that have been assessed in the determination of its landscape value and the assessment of its susceptibility to the Project. These will be set out in a proforma completed for each landscape receptor, in accordance with GLVIA 3[15], that will show how the assessment of the landscape value and landscape susceptibility have been combined to determine that landscape receptor's sensitivity (see **Table 6.11**).

Table 6.11 – Evaluation of Landscape Sensitivity

Value:	**Susceptibility:**		
	High	**Medium**	**Low**
High	High	High – Medium	Medium
Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Medium-Low
Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Low

6.8.7 The magnitude of landscape change resulting from the construction and operation of the Project will be assessed as high, medium, low, or Very Low. In accordance with GLVIA 3 the magnitude of landscape change will consider:

- The size and/or scale of the change that would result from each identified landscape effect acting upon a landscape receptor;
- The geographical extent over which each identified landscape effect would be experienced; and
- The duration and reversibility of each identified landscape effect.

6.8.8 Effects are assessed as adverse, beneficial or neutral relative to the baseline conditions. Adverse landscape change typically occurs when new transmission infrastructure would be present as new feature/s in the landscape or would noticeably increase the scale and/or geographical extent of infrastructure present. Beneficial landscape change to part of a LCA/LCT during the operational phase may occur when transmission infrastructure is dismantled e.g. part of the XCP overhead line, and the landscape reinstated to its previous state. Neutral change may occur during the

operational phase when decommissioned infrastructure is replaced with infrastructure of a similar size and in a similar location.

6.8.9 **Table 6.12** details the basis for assessing magnitude of landscape change.

Table 6.12 – Establishing the magnitude of landscape change

Magnitude	Criteria
High	A large-scale change that may include the loss of key landscape elements/ characteristics or the addition of uncharacteristic new features or elements that would alter the perceptual characteristics of the landscape. The size or scale of landscape change could create new landscape characteristics and may change the overall distinctive landscape quality and character, typically, but not always affecting a larger geographical extent.
Medium	A medium-scale change that may include the loss of some key landscape characteristics or elements, or the addition of some uncharacteristic new features or elements that could alter the perceptual characteristics of the landscape. The size or scale of landscape change could create new landscape characteristics and may lead to a partial change in landscape character, typically, but not always affecting a more localised geographical extent.
Low	A small-scale change that may include the loss of some landscape characteristics or elements of limited characterising influence, or the addition of some new features or elements of limited characterising influence. There may be a small partial change in landscape character, typically, but not always affecting a localised geographical extent.
Very Low	A very small-scale change that may include the loss or addition of some landscape elements of limited characterising influence. The landscape characteristics and character would be unaffected.

Visual assessment

6.8.10 The sensitivity of visual receptors will consider the susceptibility of the visual receptor to the visual change identified and the value that is likely to be attributed by the visual receptor to their baseline view. These are described as high, medium, or low. The main influencing factors are:

- The occupation or activity of the visual receptor at each location.
- The extent to which the visual receptors' attention or interest is focused upon the available views.
- The importance and/or popularity of the view.
- The typical numbers of visual receptors to whom that view is available.
- In a link with landscape considerations, the context of a viewpoint in terms of landscape value and quality within a view.
- Any indication of a view being valued such as the presence of interpretation boards, parking, and seating facilities, it being referenced in a guidebook or marked on a published map.

6.8.11 **Table 6.13** details the basis for assessing visual receptor sensitivity.

Table 6.13 – Establishing the sensitivity of visual receptors

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	Visual receptors in this category would generally include residents, tourists/ visitors, walkers, cyclists and horse riders, either stationary or travelling through the landscape, and/or undertaking outdoor recreational activities where the focus of the activity involves an appreciation of the landscape. Residential properties or settlements and related community outdoor spaces. Outdoor tourist and visitor attractions. Recreational routes (national trails, long distance footpaths and PRoWs; Sustrans (NCR) and regional cycle routes (RCR); open access land/beaches and recognised scenic driving routes). People generally, undertaking recreational activity where the focus of the activity involves an appreciation of the landscape (especially within internationally or nationally designated landscapes).
Medium	Visual receptors in this category would generally include people travelling through the landscape on road, rail or other transport routes as rail passengers and road users and people undertaking recreational and sporting activities where it is likely that their surroundings have some influence upon their enjoyment (for example, angling and golfing).
Low	Visual receptors in this category would generally include people for whom their surroundings are unlikely to be a primary concern or affect how they undertake their current activity. Receptors are likely to include people at their place of work, people travelling on main roads through built up areas, dual-carriageways or motorways or taking part in activities not involving an appreciation of the landscape (for example, playing team sports).

6.8.12 The nature of visual effects or their magnitude of change resulting from the construction and operation of the Project will be assessed as High, Medium, Low, or Very Low in accordance with GLVIA 3[15]. The magnitude of visual change will be described by reference to the scale of visual change; the contrast with the baseline view; separation distance; the duration over which a view is available; the angle of view; levels of screening; and whether new visual elements are seen on a skyline or against a background.

6.8.13 Effects are assessed as adverse, beneficial or neutral relative to the baseline conditions. Adverse visual change typically occurs when new transmission infrastructure would be visible as a new feature/s in the view, or would noticeably increase the scale and/or geographical extent of infrastructure visible. Beneficial visual change to a receptor during the operational phase may occur when transmission infrastructure is dismantled e.g. part of the XCP overhead line, and the landscape reinstated to its previous state. Neutral change may occur during the operational phase when decommissioned infrastructure is replaced with infrastructure of a similar size and in a similar location.

6.8.14 **Table 6.14** details the basis for assessing magnitude of visual change.

Table 6.14 – Establishing the magnitude of visual change

Magnitude	Criteria
High	A large and prominent change to the view, appearing in the fore to middle ground and involving the loss/addition of several features, which is likely to have a strong degree of contrast and benefits from little or no screening. The view is likely to be experienced at static or low speed and is more likely to be continuously/ sequentially visible from a route.
Medium	A moderate and prominent/noticeable change to the view, appearing in the middle ground and involving the loss/ addition of features and a degree of contrast with the existing view. There may be some partial screening. The view is likely to be experienced at static or low to medium speed and is more likely to be intermittently or partially visible from a route.
Low	A noticeable or small change, affecting a limited part of the view that may be obliquely viewed or partly screened and/or appearing in the background of the view. This category may include rapidly changing views experienced from fast-moving road vehicles or trains.
Very Low	A small or negligible change to the view that may be obliquely viewed and mostly screened and/or appearing in the distant background or viewed at high speed over short periods and capable of being missed by the casual observer.

Evaluation of significance of landscape and visual effects

6.8.15 The level of landscape and visual effects will be determined with reference to landscape or visual sensitivity and the magnitude of landscape or visual change experienced. For each receptor the evaluation process will be informed by use of a matrix as shown in **Table 6.15**.

6.8.16 In line with the emphasis placed in GLVIA 3 upon application of professional judgement, the adoption of an overly mechanistic approach will be avoided. This will be achieved by the provision of clear and accessible narrative explanations of the rationale underlying the assessment made for each landscape and visual receptor. Matrices for landscape and visual effects are provided as a summary in support of the narrative explanations. Wherever possible, cross references will be made to baseline figures and/or to photowire and photomontage visualisations in order to support the rationale.

Table 6.15 – Evaluation of Landscape and Visual effects

Sensitivity:	**Magnitude of change:**			
	High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Very Low**
High	Major (Significant)	Major/Moderate (Significant)	Moderate*	Minor
Medium	Major/Moderate (Significant)	Moderate*	Minor	Minor/Negligible
Low	Moderate*	Minor	Minor/Negligible	Negligible

*Note: Moderate levels of effect may or may not be significant subject to the assessor's opinion which shall be clearly explained.

6.8.17 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, it is important to determine whether the predicted effects are likely to be 'significant'. Significant landscape and visual effects, in the assessor's opinion, resulting from the Project would be all those effects that result in a 'Major', 'Major/ Moderate' or potentially a 'Moderate' level of effect and any exceptions would be clearly explained. In particular a more detailed rationale will be provided for ascribing whether an effect would be 'significant' or 'not significant', or where the assessment concludes that the level of effect would be 'Moderate' and therefore 'potentially significant'.

6.8.18 Viewpoint assessment is conducted from the 29 selected viewpoints within the Study Area (**Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H**). The purpose of this approach is to assess both the level of visual effect from a range of receptors and to focus the assessment and help ensure consistency. The visual assessment therefore includes viewpoint analysis prepared for each viewpoint and presented as supporting evidence in **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H**. This approach seeks to provide clarity and confidence to consultees and decision makers by allowing the detailed judgements and the magnitude(s) of visual change that visual receptors will experience as a consequence of the construction and operation of the Project to be more readily scrutinised and understood in relation to the visualisations presented at **Figures 6.24-6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**.

Limitations and assumptions

6.8.19 The scope of the LVIA assessment is based upon development parameters that include the maximum extent of new development within the Order Limits (see Projects Components Plan in **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**) and maximum heights of the Project infrastructure outlined in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** including the vertical and horizontal limits of deviation (LoD).

6.8.20 The visualisations in **Figures 6.24 to 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** illustrate the final engineering design; whereas the ZTVs in **Figures 6.2 to 6.8, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** and assessment in Sections 6.9 and 6.10 of this chapter account for the maximum LoD.

6.9 Assessment of landscape effects

6.9.1 The detailed assessment of effects upon the Landscape Character Area (LCA), Landscape Character Type (LCT) and the LILA local landscape designation receptors scoped into the assessment, is set out in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F: Landscape Character Receptor Assessment** as Tables 6F.1 to 6F.10**.** The location of the LILA, LCA and LCTs are shown in **Figures 6.11 to 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**. A summary of the assessment is set out below.

Construction phase

The Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Healthland Regional LCT

6.9.2 The Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Healthland Regional LCT contains a network of mature hedgerows with extensive woodland cover and is assessed to have a Medium sensitivity (**Table 6E.1** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**).

6.9.3 The LCT would host one of the two temporary construction compounds associated with the Shipton Tee CSECs, with the other construction compound and both the CSECs

located in the adjoining Huby and Shipton Vale LCA to the north. Further south, the 400kV YN overhead line passes through the western fringes of the Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Healthland Regional LCT, noting the Overton Substation in the adjoining LCA has the potential for indirect effects upon the LCT. There would also be direct effects from the installation of new pylons associated with the 275kV SP overhead line to the west of Skelton (**Table 6F.1** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

6.9.4 The Project would have some direct effects in terms of localised loss of trees and hedgerows and the introduction of a temporary construction compound at Shipton Tee. The construction of new pylons and associated access tracks would represent direct effects of a Medium scale within the LCT, with the final stage erection of the new pylons as part of the 400kV YN overhead line, also having localised indirect effects on landscape character extending beyond the Order Limits. The geographical extent where a Medium magnitude and **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect is assessed would cover up to approximately 500m from the proposed overhead lines and would be confined to the northwest edge of the LCT, defined by the boundary of the LCT to the west and extending up to ~500m to the east of the 400kV overhead line. A smaller area of the LCT to the northwest of Skelton comprising the farmland to the north of Stripe Lane and west of the A19, would also be subject to a Medium magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant**. Significant effects are identified due to the direct/indirect effects on a landscape that in the locality has been previously unaffected by transmission infrastructure.

6.9.5 Beyond the approximate 500m offset from the Overhead Lines, the magnitude of change would range from Low to Very Low, and the effects would be **Minor Adverse** or less and **Not Significant**. At the eastern portion of the LCT within the Study Area, multiple layers of intervening planting would restrict all perception of construction activity, resulting in No Change and **No Effect**.

The River Floodplain Regional LCT

6.9.6 The River Floodplain LCT to the south of the River Ouse is a flat, open landscape dominated by agricultural grassland and is assessed to have a Medium sensitivity (**Table 6E.2** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). The LCT would host five temporary pylons associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and in addition to the decommissioning of four pylons, four new pylons would be constructed. No construction compounds would be located within the LCA and new stone access tracks would represent spurs of existing surfaced roads/tracks. Given the open character of the landscape, there would also be indirect effects on landscape character from the construction and decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line in the adjoining Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA to the north-east and the Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland LCA to the west. The simultaneous presence of all three sets of pylons (i.e. existing, temporary and proposed) for up to 2 years would result in visual clutter.

6.9.7 The Project would have direct effects in terms of localised loss and coppicing/trimming back of vegetation to facilitate the construction of temporary and permanent pylons and the decommissioning of pylons, including the construction of stone access tracks and the erection of scaffolding near the River Ouse. These changes and the use of mobile cranes and piling rigs associated with the pylons would represent direct effects of a localised High to Medium scale within the north-western part of the LCT that is scoped into the assessment. The geographical extent where a High to Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant e**ffect is assessed, would extend between The Foss watercourse to the west (marking the limit

of the LCT within the City of York administrative area), and land east of Woodhouse Farm. Beyond this part of the LCT, the magnitude would be Low to No Change with up to a **Minor Adverse** effect that is Not Significant, including parts of the LCT fringing the settlement of Nether Poppleton. No Change and **No Effect** would be experienced in parts of Nether Poppleton within the LCT, where buildings or local vegetation fully restrict views of the construction activity associated with the Project (**Table 6F.2** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (Sub-types 5b and 5c)

6.9.8 The Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (Sub-types 5b and 5c) is a relatively open, medium to large-scale agricultural landscape of Medium sensitivity (**Table 6E.3** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). The LCA includes the village of Shipton-by-Beningbrough and the major transport routes of the A19 and the ECML railway. The LCA would host construction activities associated with the Overton Substation, Shipton Tee CSECs, and the installation of parts of the 400kV YN, 275kV SP and 275kV XC overhead lines.

6.9.9 The assessment concludes that the Project would have some direct effects in terms of localised loss of poor to moderate quality landscape elements (hedgerows and trees) and the introduction of temporary compounds associated with the construction of the Overton Substation and the two Shipton CSECs. The impact of the Overton Substation construction, construction compounds, pylons and associated access tracks would all represent direct effects of an overall High to Medium scale within the LCT, with the final stage erection of the new pylons as part of the 400kV overhead line, also having localised indirect effects on landscape character extending beyond the Order Limits. The geographical extent where a High to Medium magnitude and a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effects would occur would extend approximately 500m from the overhead lines. The area that would be subject to significant effects is broadly confined to the south-eastern edge of the LCA within the LVIA Study Area, between Overton to the south and Overton Wood to the west (Viewpoints 3 and 14). Significant effects would also extend to cover the area extending from the Overton Substation and the 400kV overhead line to the south and east of Shipton. A localised area of the LCA covering the Shipton CSE Cs and adjoining fields would also be subject to a High to Medium magnitude and a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** given the direct effects upon landscape elements and the temporary overhead line. The maturity of intervening planting including woodland and shelter belts beyond the Order Limits, restricts the geographical extent where a Medium magnitude of change would occur, noting the changes largely comprising the erection of the temporary and new pylons would be viewed in the context of the existing pylons on the YR and 2TW overhead lines.

6.9.10 Beyond the ~500m offset from the proposed overhead lines within the LCA, the magnitude of change would range from Low to Very Low, and the effects would be **Minor to Minor/Negligible Adverse** and **Not Significant**. At the eastern portion of the LCT within the Study Area, multiple layers of intervening planting would restrict all perception of construction activity, resulting in No Change and **No Effect** (**Table 6F.3** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (Sub-type 7A)

6.9.11 The Huby and Shipton Vale Farmland LCA (Sub-type 7A) covers part of Beningbrough Hall RPG and is assessed to be of High Sensitivity (**Table 6E.4** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). Subtype 7A is located over ~1.2km north of the

realigned 275kV XC overhead line and would experience indirect effects as a result of the Project.

6.9.12 LCA Sub-type 7A is heavily wooded and there would be intermittent glimpses of decommissioning and construction of the upper parts of pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line southeast of Moor Monkton and to the south and east of Overton Wood. The very limited construction phase activity visible would represent a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**, with the majority of the LCA Sub-type experiencing No Change and **No Effect.** (**Table 6F.4** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The Ouse Floodplain LCA

6.9.13 The Ouse Floodplain LCA of Medium sensitivity covers the course of the River Ouse and adjacent agricultural land and settlements closely associated with the river (**Table 6E.5** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). There would be localised direct effects confined to the decommissioning of two pylons on the 275 kV XCP overhead line and there would be the construction of temporary scaffolding on the northern bank of the River Ouse. Given the relatively open character of the landscape, visibility of decommissioning and other construction activities would occur as indirect effects upon landscape character and would be most apparent as a result of construction work in the adjacent River Floodplain Regional LCA, including installation of temporary pylons. The simultaneous presence of all three sets of pylons (i.e. existing, temporary and proposed) for up to 2 years would result in visual clutter.

6.9.14 The geographical extent where a Medium magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect is assessed, would extend between the western edge of Overton and Overton Ings to the northwest of the 275kV XCP crossing and a separate area at the eastern end of the LCA where the 275kV XCP crosses the ECML railway. Beyond these areas, the magnitude of change would typically range between Low to Very Low with a **Minor** to **Minor/Negligible Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**, including parts of the LCA east of Overton closer to the River Ouse on lower lying land**.** No Change and **No Effect** would occur in parts of the settlements of Overton and Beningbrough where buildings and/or local vegetation would restrict any perception of construction activity associated with the Project (**Table 6F.5** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The Scagglethorpe Mixed Farmland LCA

6.9.15 The Scagglethorpe Mixed Farmland LCA is of Medium sensitivity and key characteristics include a flat landform and typically medium sized fields bounded by hedges and fencing (**Table 6E.6** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). The 275kV XC overhead line passes through the centre of the LCA, following a similar alignment to the existing 275kV XCP overhead line that would be decommissioned. Given the relatively open character of the landscape, visibility of construction activities associated with the realignment would extend beyond the Order Limits, noting that the simultaneous presence of all three sets of pylons (i.e. existing, temporary and proposed) for up to 2 years would result in visual clutter.

6.9.16 The geographical extent where a Medium magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect would occur covers the LCA within the Order Limits and a broad corridor of land extending approximately 500m from the overhead lines, contained by Red House Wood to the north and Deighton Plantation to the south. The area would include a section of Red House Lane (where temporary scaffolding would be installed)

and part of the local public rights of way network. Increasing distance combined with the screening effect of mature intervening planting across a flat landscape would reduce the magnitude of change to a Low level or less beyond ~500m from the 275kV XC and 275kV XCP overhead lines. Parts of the LCA would remain unaffected where views of construction activity would be fully screened by intervening woodland and/or buildings, resulting in **No Effect**. Where indirect effects occur, ground level activity would be predominantly screened and visibility of cranes for a very short period of time as part of the final stage of erection and decommissioning of pylons would comprise a very small element in the wider landscape already crossed by pylons. The overall effect in this area would be **Minor** to **Minor/Negligible Adverse** and **Not Significant** (**Table 6F.6** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Lower Nidd Grassland LCA

6.9.17 The Lower Nidd Grassland LCA is a broad flat floodplain with medium sized fields of permanent grassland bounded by hedges of varying heights and the sensitivity is assessed as Medium (**Table 6E.7** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). The existing 275kV XC overhead line passes close to the south-eastern edge of the LCA, south of Moor Monkton. Given the relatively open character of the landscape, visibility of construction activities associated with the realignment of this overhead line would extend beyond the Order Limits, noting that the simultaneous presence of all three sets of pylons (i.e. existing, temporary, and proposed) for up to 2 years would result in visual clutter.

6.9.18 The geographical extent where a Medium magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect would occur within the Order Limits and a broad corridor of land extending approximately 500m from the overhead lines, contained to the north by the PRoW northwest of Moor Monkton, Church Lane to the west and the edge of Moor Monkton village to the northwest. The boundary of the LCA is located close to the existing 275 kV XCP overhead line to the east and the reconductoring of the 275kV XC line to the south has been scoped out of the LVIA. Increasing distance combined with the screening effect of mature intervening planting across a flat landscape would reduce the magnitude of change to a Low level or less beyond ~500m from the 275kV XC and XCP overhead lines. Parts of the LCA would remain unaffected where views of construction activity would be fully screened by intervening trees and/or buildings resulting in **No Effect**. Where indirect effects occur, ground level activity would be predominantly screened and visibility of mobile cranes as part of the final stage of erection and decommissioning of pylons would be a very small element in the wider landscape already crossed by pylons. The overall effect in this area would be **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** (**Table 6F.7** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA

6.9.19 The West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA comprises large scale rolling arable farmland with varied topography and level of enclosure, influenced by the rolling landform. Man-made features include major road and rail corridors including the A1(M), several high voltage powerlines and other energy infrastructure including the existing Monk Fryston Substation. An overall Medium sensitivity has been assessed (**Table 6E.8** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**).

6.9.20 The works in the Tadcaster Area (Section D) of the LCA comprise the replacement of a single 275kV XD pylon and construction of Tadcaster Tee West and East 275kV CSECs with an underground cable connection, serviced by a single temporary construction

compound close to the A0659. Two temporary pylons would be required and temporary scaffolding would be constructed either side of Garnet Lane, the A0659 and A64.

6.9.21 The assessment concludes that the structural vegetation changes, construction activity and temporary structures would represent a Medium to High magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect within the Order Limits and extending to the northwest. The geographical extent of these significant effects would be predominantly contained within a triangular shaped area of land between the A64 corridor to the south, Garnet Lane to the northeast, and extending up to ~500m to the northwest of the A5069. Increasing distance combined with the screening effect of mature intervening planting across an undulating landscape would reduce the magnitude of change to a Low level or less beyond the aforementioned area. Where indirect effects occur, ground level activity would be predominantly screened and visibility of mobile cranes as part of the final stage of erection and decommissioning of pylons would represent very small elements in the wider landscape already crossed by pylons. The overall effect in this area would be **Minor** to **Minor/Negligible Adverse** and **Not Significant**. Parts of the LCA, including tracts of land north of Garnet Lane, would remain unaffected where views of construction activity would be fully screened by intervening woodland and/or buildings, resulting in **No Effect** (**Table 6F.8** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

6.9.22 At the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F), the Project comprises the construction of a new substation adjacent to the existing substation with two temporary construction compounds to the north and either side of Rawfield Lane. A realigned section of 275kV XC overhead line would extend west of the substation and then parallel with the A1(M) with temporary scaffolding near junction 42 of the A1(M) and at two locations on Rawfield Lane. The existing, temporary and new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years, increasing visual clutter.

6.9.23 The part of the LCA that would be subject to a High to Medium magnitude and a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect would be broadly confined to the land directly affected by the Project within the Order Limits with southern and eastern boundaries of the Order Limits contained by existing woodland. Some significant indirect effects would extend narrowly to the east to include localised parts of the Monk Fryston Lodge estate and also along Rawfield Lane to the south. Significant indirect effects on landscape character would also extend to the north including a localised section of the A63 corridor where oblique views of construction activity would be available. Further north of the A63 corridor, the magnitude of change would be reduced by intervening vegetation. Significant indirect effects upon the LCA to the west of the Project would be typically restricted to a localised area of land east of the A1(M) crossed by several transmission lines (**Table 6F.8** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

6.9.24 Beyond the extent of significant effects described above, the magnitude of change would typically range from Low to None, and the effects would be **Minor Adverse** to **Minor/Negligible Adverse** and **Not Significant** including the open arable farmland surrounding Lumby and extending further north to the edge of the Study Area. No Change and **No Effect** within the LCA is assessed where there is no perception of construction activity due to screening from intervening landform, buildings and/or vegetation, and would include the majority of the landscape south of Burton Salmon, west of the A1246 and from within settlements.

Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham LCT

6.9.25 The Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham LCT is a relatively featureless landscape of arable farmland and occasional blocks of woodland and forestry. The 275kV XD overhead line passes though the centre of the LCA and a Medium sensitivity has been assessed (**Table 6E.9** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**). The boundary of the LCA in the Tadcaster Area (Section D), is located ~600m southwest of the closest proposed temporary pylon. Two temporary guyed pylons would increase visual clutter although there would be limited perception of ground level construction activity close to the A0659, including the Tadcaster CSEC West. The latter stages of construction involving the erection of a single pylon and the decommissioning of a pylon nearby would also be perceived from the eastern margins of the LCA.

6.9.26 The magnitude of change constitutes an indirect effect on landscape character of the LCT and would be Low with a **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** effect along the southeastern edge of the LCA. With increasing distance from the Project the magnitude would reduce further west to a Very Low Level over the central parts of Bramham Moor, where increasing distance, blocks of plantation woodland and hedgerows restrict the opportunities for discernible indirect effects. No Change and **No Effect** within the LCA is assessed where there is no perception of construction activity due to screening from intervening landform, and/or vegetation, and within the LCT would include the majority of the landscape west of Warren Lane (**Table 6F.9** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA)

6.9.27 The Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA) designation covers the majority of the LVIA Study Area in the Tadcaster Area (Section D). The Order Limits of the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) lies outside the LILA with the designation boundary following the A63, ~120m north of the western temporary construction compounds at the closest point. A detailed assessment (**Table 6F.10** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**) concludes that the Project would have no adverse effect upon any of the nine published Special Qualities of the LILA. There would however be some localised adverse effects, both direct and indirect, upon landscape character as set out below.

6.9.28 The presence of a local landscape designation often indicates a High landscape value, however the sensitivity assessment of the component West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA (**Table 6E.8** in **Appendix 6E, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6E**) indicates a Medium landscape character sensitivity within the LVIA Study Area that accounts for the presence of the landscape designation in the assessment of landscape value. The sensitivity assessment also includes consideration of the susceptibility of the landscape to accommodate the Project, accounting for the presence of existing electricity transmission infrastructure and other man-made development in the landscape.

6.9.29 Within the Tadcaster Area (Section D), direct effects on the LILA would comprise a temporary construction compound, temporary scaffolding on Garnet Lane, A0659, and the A6. A temporary diversion to the XD overhead line with two temporary pylons, replacement of a single 275kV XD pylon and construction of two CSECs with an underground cable connection, and a 33kV overhead line connection undergrounded as part of reconductoring. Direct effects of a High to Medium magnitude of change within a broadly triangular shaped area of land contained between the A64 corridor to the south, Garnet Lane to the northeast, and up to ~500m to the northwest of the A5069 resulting in a **Major/Moderate to Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant**. Beyond this area

the indirect change would be of a Low magnitude of change or less with a **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** effect to No Change with **No Effect.**

6.9.30 Within the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) indirect effects on the LILA would comprise a temporary local diversion to the XC overhead line, two temporary construction compounds, decommissioning and erection of a replacement section of the 275kV XC overhead line and the extension of the existing Monk Fryston Substation. Temporary scaffolding along Rawfield Lane would be required in two places and also across the A63/A1(M) junction. An indirect Medium magnitude of change resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** would be experienced north of the A63 from a very localised part of the LILA designation at the southern end of Butts Lane. Further north within the designation the magnitude of change would be Low or less with a **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** effect to No Change with **No Effect** (**Table 6F.10** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Operation Year 0

The Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional LCT

6.9.31 The Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional LCT already hosts the 400kV YR overhead line north of Corban Lane and the existing 275kV SP, partly located in the adjoining LCA, is clearly perceived from the LCT northwest of Skelton. The effective extension of both overhead lines crossing the periphery of this LCT of Medium sensitivity would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant**. The geographical extent of the Medium magnitude and significant effects would extend up to ~500m from the overhead lines, with the area confined to the northwest edge of the LCT and extending to the east of the 400kV YN overhead line. A smaller area of the LCT to the northwest of Skelton comprising the farmland to the north of Stripe Lane and west of the A19, would also be subject to a Medium magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant**. Beyond the ~500m offset from the overhead lines, the magnitude of change would reduce to a Low to Very Low level and the effects would be **Minor Adverse** or less and **Not Significant**. Multiple layers of intervening planting across the eastern parts of the LCA within the Study Area, would restrict all perception of the new transmission infrastructure, resulting in No Change and **No Effect** (**Table 6F.1** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The River Floodplain Regional LCT

6.9.32 The assessment is undertaken against a baseline of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line. There would be a Low magnitude of change with a **Minor Beneficial** effect that is **Not Significant** from the direct and indirect effects of the decommissioning of pylons on the 275kV XCP line west of Overton. Further northwest at the crossing of the new 275kV XC overhead line the magnitude would be Low, with a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**, reflecting the slightly taller pylons compared with the pylons that would be decommissioned to the south (**Table 6F.2** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Huby and Shipton Vale LCA (Sub-Types 5b and 5c)

6.9.33 The Huby and Shipton Vale LCA (Sub-Types 5b and 5c) would accommodate new permanent infrastructure comprising the Overton Substation, the two Shipton CSECs and new pylons on parts of the 400kV YN, 275 kV SP and 275 kV XC overhead lines. This infrastructure would collectively represent direct effects of a High to Medium scale

within the Order Limits, with the new pylons having localised indirect effects on landscape character extending beyond the Order Limits. The geographical extent of the LCA where at least a High to Medium magnitude and a **Major/Moderate** and **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect is assessed would extend up to approximately 500m from the new overhead lines. The decommissioning of the 275 kV XCP overhead line north of the village of Overton would have some localised beneficial effects on landscape character at the southern end of the LCA.

6.9.34 The Overton Substation and to a lesser extent the much smaller Shipton Tee CSECs would have localised significant adverse impacts upon landscape character, minimised by the embedded measures including limitation of structural vegetation loss and the construction of low-level earth mounds near the Overton Substation.

6.9.35 Beyond a ~500m offset from the Overhead Lines within the LCA, the magnitude of change would range from Low to Very Low, with **Minor Adverse** effects or less that would be **Not Significant** (**Table 6F.3** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Huby and Shipton Vale Local LCA (Sub-Type 7a)

6.9.36 There would be limited Indirect effects on the Huby and Shipton Vale Local LCA (Sub-Type 7a). Visibility of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line from higher ground near Beningbrough Hall within the LCA is substantially restricted even in winter by intervening woodland and parkland trees. Indirect effects would be restricted to very intermittent visibility of the upper parts of the proposed pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line to the south of Redhouse Wood, with a consequent Very Low magnitude of Change and a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant**. More frequently the magnitude of change within the LCA Sub-Type would be No Change resulting in **No Effect** (**Table 6F.4** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Ouse Floodplain LCA

6.9.37 The Ouse Floodplain LCA would no longer accommodate any pylons and the proposed XC line would cross the river ~360m further north and follow an alignment outside the LCA, broadly parallel to the edge of Overton Wood. Given that the new OHL alignment would be partly backclothed by Overton Wood and perpendicular to the river, in contrast to the oblique crossing of the decommissioned stretch, it is assessed that the overall effect of transmission infrastructure upon the LCA would be improved relative to the baseline. It is assessed that the central part of the LCA within the Study Area would experience a Medium magnitude of change and a **Moderate Beneficial** effect that is **Not Significant**, given that pylons would still cross the River Ouse.

6.9.38 The extension of the 275kV SP overhead line parallel with the ECML railway at the eastern end of the LCA would represent a Medium magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** as it extends across a part of the LCA previously not directly affected by transmission infrastructure.

6.9.39 Beyond the aforementioned parts of the LCA, the magnitude of change would typically range between Low to Very Low with a **Minor** to **Minor/Negligible Beneficial** to **Neutral** effect that is **Not Significant**, including parts of the LCA east of Overton closer to the River Ouse on lower lying land. No Change and **No Effect** would occur in parts of the settlements of Overton and Beningbrough where buildings and/or local vegetation would restrict views of pylons (both existing and proposed) (**Table 6F.5** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland LCA and Lower Nidd Grassland LCA

6.9.40 The Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland LCA and Lower Nidd Grassland LCA would experience similar changes as a result of the realignment of the 275kV XC/ OHL. Both LCAs are already directly and indirectly affected by high voltage overhead lines. Given that the proposed 275kV XC overhead line would predominantly follow a similar alignment to the decommissioned 275kV XCP line and there would only be a modest increase in the height of the pylons, the magnitude of change in both character areas, whilst varying in places, would range from Low to No Change and the overall effect **Minor Beneficial** to **Minor/Negligible Neutral** and **Not Significant** to **No Effect** (**Tables 6F.6** and **6F.7** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA

6.9.41 The West Selby Limestone Ridge LCA at Tadcaster Area (Section D) would experience relatively localised changes, comprising a single new pylon on the existing 275kV XD overhead line that would be ~15m taller than the one it replaces, the addition of two CSECs (each up to ~31 x 50m in footprint) with gantries up to 15m high, accessed by stone tracks and some visible modifications to the lattice steelwork of pylon XC481 . As reported in the construction phase (Paragraph 6.10.7), there would be some localised direct effects resulting in the loss of poor to moderate quality trees and hedgerows that would be permanent due to underground service easements, however the overall pattern of varied and intermittent planting and the key characteristics of the LCA would remain unchanged. The new transmission infrastructure would have a localised effect upon landscape character extending beyond the Order Limits including parts of Garnet Lane to the north, the A5059 to the west and the A63 to the south. Within this broadly triangular piece of land there would be a Medium magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect. This effect is assessed to be **Not Significant** because the change would be perceived in the context of a local landscape already affected by transmission lines, a mobile phone mast near the A64 (installed after the photography for the photomontages was taken) and other major man-made development, including the A63 dual carriageway. Beyond the broadly triangular area where Moderate Adverse effects would be experienced, the magnitude of change would be Low or less, and the effects would be **Minor Adverse** or less and **Not Significant**. Approximately 50% of the LCA within the wider LVIA Study Area would experience no theoretical visibility of the new infrastructure, due to undulating landform, woodland, and/or buildings and consequently there would be No Change and **No Effect** (**Table 6F.8** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

6.9.42 At the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F), the main changes in transmission infrastructure as part of the Project include replacement pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line that would be between 48.2m and 59.2m high, and notably taller than the pylons to be decommissioned that are between 35.1m and 41.8m tall. However, the perception of this increase in scale from many locations within the LCA is reduced by the presence of existing pylons on other overhead lines that are closer to the viewer. The proposed substation would adjoin the existing substation and low-level bunds up to 3.5m high with 1:3 slopes would be located to the north, south and east of the substation to reduce the visibility of the 15m high substation infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The bunds would be planted with woodland, noting the beneficial effects would take a number of years to be realised and are covered in Operation Year 15 below. A Medium magnitude of change and **Moderate Adverse** effect would extend north of the Project to the A63 and west to the A1 (M) along the realigned section of the 275kV XC overhead line. This effect is assessed to be **Not Significant** because the change would be perceived in the context of a local landscape

already notably affected by transmission lines, and other man-made development, including the A63 dual carriageway. Beyond the area where **Moderate Adverse** effects would be experienced, the magnitude of change would be Low or less, with **Minor** effects that would be **Not Significant**. Approximately ~50% of the LCA within the wider LVIA Study Area would experience no theoretical visibility of the Project due to undulating landform, woodland and/or buildings and consequently from these areas there would be No Change and **No Effect** (**Table 6F.8** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham LCT

6.9.43 The Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham LCT would experience indirect effects as a result of intervisibility of a single replacement pylon that would be ~15m taller than the nearby pylon it replaces on the 275kV XD Overhead Line. There would be limited visibility to the south-east of the LCA between the A64 and Warren Lane where the replacement pylon and the upper parts of a15m high gantry within the Tadcaster Tee CSEC would be perceived, noting that all changes would be perceived in the context of much closer existing pylons of the 275kV XD OHL that passes through the centre of the LCT. The magnitude of change upon the LCT in this context would be Low to Very Low with a **Minor/Negligible Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant,** with the majority of the LCT, further west within the Study Area experiencing No Change and **No Effect** due to screening from intervening landform, and/or vegetation (**Table 6F.9** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

The Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA)

6.9.44 As set out in the Construction Phase above, the assessment concludes that the Project would have no adverse effect upon any of the nine published Special Qualities of the LILA and this would also apply to the Operational Phase. There would however be some localised adverse effects, both direct and indirect, upon landscape character. During Operation Year 0, the direct effects upon the LILA that would occur in the Tadcaster Area (Section D) are related to the ~15m taller replacement pylon on the 275kV XD OHL and the presence of the CSECs with structures up to 15m high that are closely associated with the pylons. A Medium magnitude of change and **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** would result from direct effects of the Project upon a broadly triangular shaped area of land contained between the A64 corridor to the south, Garnet Lane to the northeast, and up to ~500m to the northwest of the A5069. Further from the Project, the magnitude of change would be Low or less with a **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** effect to No Change with **No Effect** (**Table 6F.10** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**)**.**

6.9.45 During Operation Year 0, the direct effects upon the LILA that would occur in the Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F) are related to the new substation and the taller replacement pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line, with a net increase of an additional pylon relative to the baseline pylons that would be decommissioned. There would be a Medium magnitude of change north of the A63 experienced from a very localised part of the LILA designation at the southern end of Butts Lane resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**. Beyond this area, the magnitude of change would be Low or less with a **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant** effect to No Change with **No Effect** (**Table 6F.10** in **Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F**).

Operation Year 15

6.9.46 The Outline Landscape Strategy Plans (**Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**) were developed in accordance with any relevant recommendations identified in the extant landscape character assessments and with input from ecological and arboricultural consultants in order to maximise green infrastructure and biodiversity value. Other considerations reflected in the Outline Landscape Strategy include drainage proposals, the requirement to maximise the area of productive agricultural land, easements for underground services and the horizontal and vertical clearances needed between planting and overhead transmission infrastructure and the Substations and CSECs. **Chapter 3: Description of the Development** sets out the rationale for the planting strategy.

6.9.47 The new planting proposed as part of the Outline Landscape Strategy is set out in **Table 6.16.** The **AIA** (**Appendix 3I, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I**) quantifies the area of tree canopy and lengths of hedgerows that would be affected by the Project across the full extent of the Order Limits comprising removals that would be partially reinstated upon completion of the Project and cutting back and coppicing of vegetation where planting would typically be allowed to grow back or would be managed at a lower height if required e.g. under overhead lines. Planting that cannot be reinstated in areas needed for maintenance access typically comprises the width of a field access gate within a hedgerow. In addition, there are limitations on reinstating tree planting below new overhead lines and within the easements of underground services.

6.9.48 The tree and hedgerow planting adjacent to the Overton and Monk Fryston Substations would substantially exceed the quantum of structural vegetation removed to facilitate the construction of the Substations. The overall area of woodland planted (7.8 hectares) would also exceed the area of tree canopy removed across the Order Limits of the whole Project (5.02 hectares), noting that some of the tree cover removed at the construction phase would be later reinstated. In terms of hedgerows, a total of 1,162 metres of hedgerow would be removed across the Order Limits of the whole Project, with a total permanent loss of approximately 953m accounting for 8m length of permanent loss at each bellmouth and a 4m length losses at each field gate. The new hedgerows planted near the substations would comprise a total length of 1,027m and there would be no net loss of hedgerows. An additional 848m of existing hedgerow would be reinforced with gapping-up, thickening and hedgerow tree planting where required, in order to maximise screening and green infrastructure potential.

Table 6.16 – Outline Landscape Strategy: Proposed Planting Areas

	Overton Substation	Monk Fryston Substation	Tadcaster CSECs	Totals
Species rich grassland	4.73 hectares	7.20 hectares	0.62 hectares	**12.55 hectares**
Woodland including woodland edge	2.60 hectares	5.20 hectares	0	**7.8 hectares**
Scrub	0	0	0.08 hectares	**0.08 hectares**
New or replacement hedgerows	0	473m	555m	**1,027m**

	Overton Substation	Monk Fryston Substation	Tadcaster CSECs	Totals
Existing hedgerow lengths reinforced	430m	0	418m	**849m**

6.9.49 The level of landscape effects assessed for each of the LCA/LCTs at Operation Phase Year 0, would remain at the same level at Operation Year 15, notwithstanding the notable local improvements to green infrastructure and the improved level of screening from the growth of planting close to the Overton and Monk Fryston Substations and Tadcaster Tee CSECs.

6.9.50 The Operation Year 15 assessment of the LCA and LCTs recognises the long-term adverse effect of 45m to 60m high pylons within the LCAs and LCTs that, in the main, comprise relatively open agricultural landscapes, where the growth of new planting would typically have a limited role in reducing pylon visibility across the landscape. Notwithstanding this assessment, the growth of new woodland, scrub and hedgerow planting illustrated in the Outline Landscape Strategy Plans (**Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5.4, Document 5.4.3**) would have a beneficial effect in reducing the apparency of lower-level infrastructure including both substation and CSEC gantries that would be up to 15m in height and consequently of a scale that could be more effectively screened from the surrounding landscape.

6.10 Assessment of visual effects: North west of York

6.10.1 The assessment of effects upon the visual receptors scoped for assessment within the North West of York Study Area, is set out in the detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G: Visual Receptor Assessment** as **Tables 6G.1 to 6G.56.** A summary of this assessment is set out below.

6.10.2 This assessment is based on a field survey from publicly accessible locations and the garden areas of selected private properties, and is supported by Zone of Theoretical Visibility plans as follows:

- **Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs;**
- **Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for Overhead Lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 & SP3-6);**
- **Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation; and**
- **Figure 6.5: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of North-west of York Area (Section B) Existing Pylons (XCP001-13 & XC429) with Replacement Pylons (XC422-429).**

6.10.3 Reference in the detailed assessment is also made to **Figures 6.24 to 6.58** and **Figure 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** covering photomontage visualisations prepared from Viewpoints 1-18 inclusive and Viewpoint 29.

Residential Receptors

6.10.4 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.1 to 6G.28.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: North-west of York Area (Section B).**

6.10.5 All residential receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a High sensitivity.

6.10.6 The magnitude and level of effect summarised in this section represents the maximum level of effect from a settlement or group of dwellings, noting that many properties, particularly within the larger settlements may be unaffected by the Project depending on orientation and the presence of intervening buildings or planting.

Construction Phase

6.10.7 The Project design has considered the siting of the Project components, in order to minimise adverse environmental effects upon local residents who live in settlements and scattered dwellings in the locality. Measures have been embedded in the Project to reduce potential visual impacts at the construction phase, including the adoption of perimeter earth bunds or solid fencing 2.4m high to the construction compounds and Overton Substation under construction. The adoption of a **CoCP** (**Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3)** containing a lighting design strategy to minimise night-time light spill associated with the Overton Substation and associated compounds involves embedded measures that would minimise the adverse visual impact of the construction phase upon local residents, particularly given that the closest dwelling would be the isolated property of Mill House located over 240m to the north, south of Shipton-by Beningbrough.

6.10.8 Residents of Hall Moor Farm Cottages would have close range oblique views of pylon YN004 that would be constructed ~220m from the dwellings. Lower levels would be partially filtered by hedgerow and tree planting along the farm track, noting that a sizeable part of this planting would be removed, cut back or coppiced. Stone access tracks would be constructed and temporary scaffold erected to the north of pylon YN004. The magnitude of change would be High with a **Major** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.33** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.9 Residents at parts of the southern and eastern edge of Moor Monkton would experience a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect as a result of views of the temporary overhead line and works associated with the decommissioning of pylons and the XC overhead line realignment (**Table 6G.39** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.10 Residents at Overton, most notably at the western edge of the village, would have views of the 275kV XCP overhead line decommissioning and installation of the new pylons on the 275kV overhead line, noting occasional construction traffic would pass through the village along Overton Road. The magnitude of change would be up to Medium with a **Major/Moderate** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.49** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.11 Residents of dwellings on Scagglethorpe Moor would have varying visibility of construction activity with some residents experiencing unrestricted views towards the Project comprising the installation of temporary pylons, decommissioning of pylons and construction of new pylons on the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line. All three sets of pylons

may be visible simultaneously for up to 24 months resulting in visual clutter. The magnitude of change would be up to Medium with a **Major/Moderate** Adverse effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.16** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.12 Guests at the Woodstock Lodge and associated wedding venue (noting views from residential dwelling would be fully screened), would experience relatively unrestricted views of several pylons being constructed on the 400kV YN overhead line where ground level activity would be partially restricted by intervening planting, resulting in a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.23** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.13 Residents of Overton Grange and Glenroyd Cottages would experience some level of construction activity associated with the installation of pylons, that would be most clearly visible on the 275kV XC overhead line to the north and west and the 275kV XP overhead line to the east. Views of the more distant decommissioning of the 275kV XCP would be available to the south. Views from Overton Grange are partially restricted to the west by nearby farm buildings and where direct lines of sight are available, including views of the XC418 pylon being constructed from the front elevation of Overton Grange, there would be a minimum separation distance of ~440m, resulting in a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** adverse effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.26** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.14 Hall Moor Farm South residents would have direct views of pylon YN005 under construction that lies approximately 530m distant, with ground level construction activity filtered by intervening hedgerow trees, resulting in a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** adverse effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.25** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.15 Residents of New Farm Cottages and Stripe Lane would experience a Low magnitude of change, consisting of views partially restricted by garden planting and typically oblique in direction to the nearby 275kV SP pylons under construction and the decommissioning of the 275kV XC overhead line. Construction activity at Overton Substation would also be visible, particularly from upper floor rear views at New Farm Cottages. The overall effect during the Construction Phase from the aforementioned properties would be **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** given that several types of construction activity would be experienced by residents (**Table 6G.27** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.16 At Red House, the outlying property at Park Farm has less restricted ground floor views towards the Project, in the context of the existing 275Kv XC overhead line, ~490m to the south in direct views to pylon XC425 resulting in a Low magnitude of change. There would be a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant**, given that 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 (**Table 6G.15** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.17 Views towards the Project from properties at the western edge of Skelton are typically limited 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 a Low magnitude of change with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant w**hen the foreground context of the A19 is considered (**Table 6G.29** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.18 Residents in Shipton-by-Beningbrough would experience views of occasional construction traffic on the A19 through the village although this would not be significant.

The greatest theoretical potential for views of construction activity would comprise the upper parts of pylons, over 620m distant, being raised by mobile cranes that may be seen from the rear elevations and gardens of dwellings at the eastern and southern edge of the village resulting in a Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.2** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.19 Residents of Newlands Farm and Agricola would have restricted views towards the Shipton CSECs, largely screened by planting or intervening buildings with less restricted views south of a temporary pylon YR038T that would be 8m taller than the nearby YR038 pylon that is located closer to the dwellings. In the context of the existing retained pylon magnitude of change would be Low resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.19** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.20 The northern edge of Nether Poppleton includes properties backing on to the River Ouse corridor where the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line, ~930m from the village at the closest point, would typically be partially restricted by mature tree cover. Residents would experience up to a Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.5** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.21 Residents from the following settlements and dwellings within the Study Area would experience up to a Very Low magnitude of change as a result of partially restricted views of construction activity that would be typically localised and associated with a small number of pylons and/or would be mitigated by separation distance from the Project. There would be a **Minor Adverse** effect upon views that would be **Not Significant.**

- Beningbrough (**Table 6G.14** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Upper Poppleton (**Table 6G.6** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Nun Monkton (**Table 6G.7** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Dwellings on Skelton, Rawcliffe Moor and Wiggington Moor (New Enclosures) (**Table 6G.33** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Dwellings on Wigginton Moor (Old Enclosures) (**Table 6G.36** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).
- Dwellings on Bohemia/Greenthwaite (**Table 6G.12** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Dwellings on Shipton Moor (**Table 6G.13** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).
- Dwellings on Beningbrough Moor (**Table 6G.14** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).
- Dwellings on Moor Monkton Moor (**Table 6G.17** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).
- Moorlands Farm (**Table 6G.18** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).
- North Hall Moor (**Table 6G.21** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**); and
- Dovecot Barn (**Table 6G.22** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.22 Residents of Rawcliffe would experience No Change due to intervening planting and fencing along the A1237 and A19 corridors, resulting in **No Effect**.

Operation Year 0

6.10.23 Residents at Hall Moor Farm Cottages would experience close range views of pylon YN004 and the overhead line that would be ~220m distant and prominent in views. The magnitude of change would be High with a **Major Adverse** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.24** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.24 Hall Moor Farm South residents would have direct views of pylon YN005 that lies approximately 530m distant and the associated 400kV YN overhead line, resulting in a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** adverse effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.25** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.25 Guests at the Woodstock Lodge and associated wedding venue (noting views from the residential dwelling would be fully screened), would experience relatively unrestricted views of several pylons on the 400kV YN overhead line with YN004 the closest to the venue at ~430m separation distance and YN005 located ~570m distant. Relative to baseline views unaffected by high voltage overhead lines this would result in a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.23** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.26 Residents at parts of the eastern edge of Moor Monkton would experience up to a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate** and **Significant Beneficial** effect as a result of views of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment where the XC428T pylon to be decommissioned, currently dominates views. Views from dwellings in the centre of the village with south facing views that are located ~500m or more from the Project would experience up to a Low magnitude of change from the replacement of pylon XC429T with pylon XC429 that is 18m taller. This would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** given that pylon XC428T that may be visible obliquely would be decommissioned (**Table 6G.41** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.27 Direct and unrestricted views of the proposed 275kV SP overhead line, the gantries of the Overton Substation, and heavily restricted views of the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be available to residents of Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages. This change would result in a Medium magnitude and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.26** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.28 Residents in the village of Overton have variable views to the surrounding landscape with the most open views at the western end of the settlement. The greatest change to views arising from the operational Project would be the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line, replaced by intermittent visibility of more distant sections of the new 275kV SP and 275kV XC overhead lines and consequently it is assessed that there would be a beneficial impact upon visual amenity from a number of dwellings. At the western end of the village there would be a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Beneficial** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.54** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.29 Residents of dwellings at New Farm Cottages would experience oblique views of the 275kV SP overhead line and partially restricted views of the upper parts of the Overton Substation infrastructure from rear elevations, filtered by local tree cover. Residents of dwellings on Stripe Lane would have partial views of the upper parts of the 275kV SP

overhead line, with lower parts of the pylons screened by roadside hedgerows at ground level. Changes from all these properties would result in a Low magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant,** given the proximity of pylons in views largely unaffected by existing pylons (**Table 6G.27** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.30 Partially restricted views of the new 400kV YN overhead line would be available from the eastern edge of Shipton-by-Beningbrough and a small number of dwellings at the south-western edge of Skelton may experience restricted views of the upper parts of the 275kV SP overhead line above rear garden fences that abut the A19. The magnitude of change experienced from localised parts of Skelton and Shipton-by Beningbrough would be Low, with an overall **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given the separation distance with respect to properties in Shipton-by Beningbrough and the A19 corridor and partial tree screening in views from dwellings on the south-western edge of Skelton (**Table 6G.9** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.31 Residents of Nether Poppleton from localised parts at the northern edge of the settlement may have 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 low magnitude of change with a **Moderate Beneficial** to **Neutral** effect that is **Not Significant** given the restricted nature of views (**Table 6G.5** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.32 Some residents of Upper Poppleton may experience intermittent visibility of new sections of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment at the western edge of the settlement, with slightly taller pylons that would be located further from the village than the decommissioned section of 275kV XCP overhead line representing a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor Neutral** effect that is **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.6** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.33 The assessment of magnitude at all other dwelling groups scoped into the assessment within the North west of York Study Area is assessed as Very Low with **Minor Adverse** effects that would be **Not Significant**. The detailed assessment records that changes as a result of the Project would be experienced, that would either be incremental in the context of existing retained pylons or would result from the realignment of the 275kV XC/XCP, with new pylons at a similar height and separation distance from the dwellings. The typically restricted nature of views from dwellings, due to the presence of local vegetation cover close to the properties, and/or the presence of intervening farm buildings, also contributes to the assessment of a Very Low magnitude. This assessment applies to views of the realigned 275kV XC overhead line that would be experienced by some residents of Beningbrough (**Table 6G.4** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**), Nun Monkton (**Table 6G.7** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**) and isolated dwellings at Red House (**Table 6G.15** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**), Beningbrough Moor (**Table 6G.14** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**), Scagglethorpe Moor (**Table 6G.16** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**) and Moor Monkton Moor (**Table 6G.17** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**). A similar scenario and a Very Low magnitude of change in relation to the 400kV YR/YN overhead line and associated CSECs, would be experienced by residents at the following dwellings:

- Moorlands Farm (**Table 6G.18** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);

- Agricola (**Table 6G.19** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Newlands Farm (**Table 6G.19** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- North Hall Moor (**Table 6G.21** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).;
- Dovecot Barn (**Table 6G.22** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).;
- Dwellings on Skelton Moor, Rawcliffe Moor and Wiggington Moor (New Enclosures) (**Table 6G.10** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Dwellings on Wigginton Moor (Old Enclosures) (**Table 6G.36** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Dwellings at Bohemia/Greenthwaite (**Table 6G.12** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**); and
- Dwellings on Shipton Moor (**Table 6G.13** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.34 A Low magnitude and a **Moderate Beneficial** effect that is **Not Significant** is predicted to be experienced by some residents of Nether Poppleton as a result of the removal of a section of the 275kV XCP overhead line with more distant and partially restricted visibility of new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line and 275kV SP overhead line.

6.10.35 At Moor Monkton, the realignment of the 275kV XC overhead line further from the southern edge of the settlement would also result in a **Minor Beneficial** effect that is **Not Significant**, as whilst the replacement pylons are slightly taller than the closest pylon to be decommissioned, the noticeably greater separation from the village would result in the new pylon appearing lower on the skyline.

6.10.36 For some residents on the western edge of Upper Poppleton, there would be intermittent ground level visibility of new sections of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment, with a similar height of pylon and located slightly further from the village than the decommissioned section of overhead line. This would result in a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor Neutral** effect that is **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.31** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.37 Residents of Rawcliffe would experience **No Change** in ground level views, due to intervening planting and fencing along the A1237 and A19 corridors (**Table 6G.1** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

Operation Year 15

6.10.38 There are no changes in the magnitude of change assessed at Operation – Year 0. The growth of planting as part of embedded measures would reduce the visibility of the lower-level infrastructure associated with the substations from some properties including residents of Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages. However, since the primary contributor to an adverse magnitude of change in views from residential receptors is multiple pylons, then it is to be expected that the growth of planting close to the substations would have a limited role in restricting views of the pylons from residential properties in the wider landscape (**Table 6G.26** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

Recreational Receptors

6.10.39 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.29 to 6G.48.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North-west of York Area (Section B).**

6.10.40 All recreational receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a High sensitivity, apart from golfers and users of recreation grounds assessed to have a Medium sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.10.41 Recreational receptors that would experience a High magnitude of change during the construction phase include users of NCR 65 and the Way of the Roses long distance cycleway and footpath that follow the same route through the Study Area (**Viewpoints 1, 3, 14, 15 and 17**). The High magnitude would be experienced from a section of Overton Road north of the western edge of Overton and extending, via a temporary alternative route around the construction compounds, to the southern end of Station Lane. The erection and decommissioning of multiple pylons with cranes would be clearly visible on the 275kV XCP/XC overhead line and to a lesser extent the 275 kV SP and 400kV YN pylons line, east of the ECMR and the northern end of Overton Road. The construction compounds that the diverted route passes would be screened by solid 2.4m high timber fencing noting materials, plant and double height portacabins up to 5.5m high would be visible in places. Views of the Overton Substation under construction would be partially screened by earth mounding. The High magnitude would result in a **Major Adverse** effect that is **Significant** (**Table 6G.29** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.42 Clear views of construction activity would be available from the ORPA west of Newlands Farm associated with the construction of the Shipton North and South CSECs and new 400kV YN overhead line (**Viewpoint 9**). The locally High magnitude of change would result in a **Major Adverse** effect on people using the route that would be **Significant** (**Table 6G.32** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.43 Users of PRoWs to the east of Shipton-by-Beningbrough (**Viewpoints 5 and 16**) include a section of the Jorvic Way long distance footpath route and local PRoW. People using these routes would pass in close proximity to the pylons under construction on the 400kV YN overhead line, experiencing sequential visibility of ground level construction activity related to pylons YN003, YN004 and YN005 that would represent a locally High magnitude of change, reducing to a Low level close to the edge of Shipton (**Viewpoint 16**) where intervening hedgerows would screen views of ground level activity. The maximum High magnitude of change would be experienced east of Moor Gutter, passing under the 400kV YN overhead line under construction and extending north of Hall Moor Farm Cottages. Footpath users would experience a **Major Adverse** level of effect that would be **Significant** (**Table 6G.33** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**)..

6.10.44 Recreational receptors using the River Ouse corridor include people in canoes/boats and users of the PRoW on each side of the river (**Viewpoints 4 and 18**). Four long distant footpaths follow the river and comprise the Jorvic Way and Ainsty Bounds Way along the southern bank of the river and the Yorkshire Ouse Walk and Historic Walk: Lancashire and Yorkshire along the northern bank of the river. Users of the corridor would experience views of the decommissioning and realignment of the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line, with additional temporary structures including scaffolding at two locations

close to the river and six temporary pylons. Visual clutter would occur due to the simultaneous presence for up to 2 years of the existing, temporary and replacement pylons in this relatively open landscape. A High to Medium magnitude would be experienced for approximately 1.5km of the routes broadly extending from the edge of Overton village to Overton Ings, southwest of Overton Wood. There would be a **Major Adverse** effect that is locally **Significant** (**Table 6G.39** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.45 Users of PRoW on Scagglethorpe Moor and PRoW near Moor Monkton (**Viewpoint 29**) would have views of the temporary overhead line and associated pylons, noting visual clutter would occur due to the simultaneous presence for up to 2 years of the existing, temporary and replacement pylons in this relatively open landscape. Views of construction works associated with the decommissioning of pylons, and the installation of new pylons would be intermittently visible from this PRoW network, noting farmsteads, hedgerows and local tree cover close to some routes would restrict visibility. Recreational users would experience up to a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect during the construction phase (**Table 6G.41** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.46 Users of PRoWs on Shipton Moor (**Viewpoint 10**) would have limited view of the works associated with the 400kV YN overhead line. Multiple layers of mature field boundary hedgerows with trees would restrict views of the temporary scaffolding, construction compounds and vehicular activity. The temporary pylons for the overhead line diversion would be visible in the context of the closer existing pylons and erection of the 400kV YN pylons with cranes would be seen over 1km distant and consequently form minor elements in the view. The magnitude of change would be Low, Very Low or None with up to a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given that pylons already form part of the baseline views from the PRoW (**Table 6G.13** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.47 The Forest of Galtres Golf Club and course is surrounded by mature hedgerows with trees and woodland planting, with clumps of trees between the fairways that restrict visibility in places to the wider landscape. Occasional glimpses of the construction phase are likely to be limited to glimpses of the upper parts of the 400kV YN overhead line pylons being erected with mobile cranes, more than ~550m distant. The magnitude of change experienced by golfers that have a medium sensitivity would be Low or less with a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.44** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.48 The magnitude of change assessed for views experienced at the other recreational receptors is typically assessed as Very Low with **Minor** to **Minor/ Negligible Adverse** effects that would be **Not Significant.** The detailed assessment records slight or barely perceptible changes to views, including visibility of temporary pylons, seen in association with existing pylons of a similar scale. Limited visibility of ground level activity associated with the construction phase would typically be available due to screening from intervening hedgerows and trees. There would be some visibility of the decommissioning and installation of pylons, however this would typically be restricted to the latter phases, when cranes are used to lower or raise lattice pylon sections. None of the remaining recreational receptor groups are located in close proximity to temporary construction compounds. The receptors that would experience a Very Low magnitude of change are assessed to be the;

- York and Selby long distance path (**Table 6G.30** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);

- PRoWs, west of Shipton (**Table 6G.35** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs on Wiggington Moor (**Table 6G.36** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs at Bohemia (**Table 6G.37** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoW Skelton to Rawcliffe (**Table 6G.38** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs near Nun Monkton (**Table 6G.39** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs south of the A59 (**Table 6G.42** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Beningbrough Hall and Gardens (**Table 6G.45** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Shipton recreation ground (**Table 6G.4** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**); and
- Poppleton Centre recreation ground (**Table 6G.47** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.49 Millennium Green in Nether Poppleton is surrounded by mature trees with heavily filtered views towards the Project, however a permissive footpath link allows more open views north of the park, towards the Project (**Viewpoint 2**). People would perceive the decommissioning of pylons on the 275kV XCP overhead line and the installation of pylons with cranes on the proposed 275kV SP overhead line representing a Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** given the role that transmission infrastructure already has in these views (**Table 6G.46** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

Operation Year 0

6.10.50 Recreational receptors on NCR 65 and the Way of the Roses long distance cycleway and footpath follow the same route in the Study Area. The principal changes visible along Overton Road between the north-western edge of Overton and the southern end of Station Lane (**Viewpoints 14 and 15**) would comprise the new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line to the west that cross Overton Road and the pylons of the 275kV SP overhead line to the east, beyond the ECML railway. The decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP overhead line near Overton is noted. The infrastructure of the Overton Substation, with gantries up to 15m high, would also be locally prominent in views crossing the ECML railway and from the northern end of Overton Road. The magnitude of change would be up to High with a **Major/ Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant** (**Table 6G.29** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.51 Users of the ORPA west of Newlands Farm (**Viewpoint 9**) would experience views of the new 400kV YN overhead line that would run ~220m east and parallel to the ORPA. Pylon YR040 would be ~14m taller than pylon YR040T that it would replace and an additional pylon YN001 of a similar height would be constructed in close proximity. The new pylons would be prominent in the views where the trackside hedgerow would have been removed and cut back to accommodate construction activity. In addition, there would be clear visibility of the Shipton CSECs with infrastructure up to 15m high, less

than ~150m east of the ORPA at the closest point. Users of the ORPA would experience a High magnitude of change and a **Major Adverse** level of effect that would be **Significant** (**Table 6G.32** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.52 Users of PRoWs to the east of Shipton-by-Beningbrough (**Viewpoints 5 and 16**) include a section of the Jorvic Way long distance footpath route and local PRoW. People using these routes would pass in close proximity to the pylons on the 400kV YN overhead line. A High magnitude of change would be experienced from a localised part of the PRoW network covering the routes north of Hall Moor Farm cottages and extending west and directly north of the sewage works. There would be a localised **Major Adverse** effect that would be **Significant** (**Table 6G.33** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.53 Recreational receptors using the River Ouse corridor include people in canoes/boats and users of the PRoW on each side of the river, including four long distance footpath routes. The decommissioning and realignment of the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line would result in a Medium beneficial magnitude of change from specific locations along the route (**Viewpoint 4**) but would also result in a Medium adverse magnitude of change where the stretch of the route previously unaffected by pylons is crossed by the realigned 275kV XP overhead line. The difference in height between the closest decommissioned pylon to the River Ouse (XCP008) and the nearest replacement pylon (XC421) is ~4.6m, which at close range would not be readily discernible and there would be improvements from the realigned 275kV XC/XCP taking a more perpendicular crossing of the River Ouse with improvements to visual amenity from the decommissioning of pylons between the River Ouse and Overton Road. Consequently the impact of the Project relative to the baseline would, from specific sections of the route be **Major/Moderate Beneficial** or **Adverse** and **Significant**, but as both effects would be experienced sequentially by users of long-distance footpath routes, the overall effect, on balance, would be considered **Minor Beneficial** and **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.30** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.54 Users of PRoW near Moor Monkton (**Viewpoint 29**) would have views of the realigned 275kV XC/XCP overhead line further from the PRoW and the village of Moor Monkton. Recreational users would experience up to a Medium magnitude of change (relative to the baseline) and a **Major/Moderate Beneficial** and **Significant** effect, with the greatest beneficial change resulting from the decommissioning of the XC428T pylon (**Table 6G.17** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.55 Users of the PRoW on Scagglethorpe Moor would experience a Very Low magnitude of change because the realigned pylons on the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line would be in a similar location to the decommissioned pylons and the slight increase in height of the pylons would not be readily discernible. There would be a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.41** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.56 Users of PRoWs on Shipton Moor (**Viewpoint 10**) would have views of the new pylons along the 400kV YN overhead line, over 1km distant and would be perceived as an extension to the existing 2TW overhead line that lies closer to the PRoW in views, with visibility of the new transmission infrastructure limited by intervening vegetation and distance. The magnitude of change would be Low or less with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significan**t given the role that pylons already have in baseline views from the PRoW (**Table 6G.13** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.57 As set out in the Construction phase assessment, the Forest of Galtres Golf Club and course is surrounded by mature hedgerows and woodland planting, restricting visibility

to the wider landscape. Views of the upper parts of the 400kV YN overhead line pylons would be available in places, more than ~550m distant. The magnitude of change experienced by golfers that have a medium sensitivity would be Low, Very Low or None with up to a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.44** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.58 North of Millennium Green views would be available from a permissive footpath (**Viewpoint 2**). People would perceive the decommissioning of pylons on the 275kV XCP overhead line and the installation of pylons with cranes on the proposed 275kV SP overhead line representing a Low magnitude of change. The change to the views, whilst resulting in a **Moderate** effect, would be **Neutral** relative to the baseline and **Not Significant** (**Table 6G.46** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.10.59 The magnitude of change experienced by the remaining recreational receptors that have been scoped into the assessment are assessed as Very Low with a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**. The detailed assessment records barely perceptible changes to views where visibility of new pylons is restricted by virtue of intervening vegetation and separation distance. The recreational receptors that would experience **Minor Adverse** or **Neutral** effects are assessed to be users of the:

- York and Selby long distance path (**Table 6G.30** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs, west of Shipton (**Table 6G.35** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs on Wiggington Moor (**Table 6G.36** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs at Bohemia (**Table 6G.37** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoW Skelton to Rawcliffe, York (**Table 6G.38** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs near Nun Monkton (**Table 6G.39** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs south of the A59 (**Table 6G.42** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Beningbrough Hall and Gardens (**Table 6G.45** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- Poppleton Recreation Ground (**Table 6G.47** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**); and
- Shipton recreation ground (**Table 6G.48** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

Operation Year 15

6.10.60 Users of the ORPA west of Newlands Farm (**Viewpoint 9**) would experience reduced visibility of the Shipton CSECs and lower parts of the 400kV YN pylons resulting from the growth of a reinstated hedgerow within the former bellmouth created for construction access. The growth of the hedgerow would further assist in screening views of infrastructure. Users of the ORPA would experience a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant** from a localised part of the route. The retention of the hedgerows along the track and regrowth of sections

trimmed back would limit visibility of the CSECs with the upper parts of the pylons being the most prominent elements in the view, beyond the field access gate **(Table 6G.32** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.61 Recreational receptors on NCR 65 and the Way of the Roses long distance cycleway and footpath follow the same route in the study area. The principal changes at Year 15 visible along Overton Road between the north-western edge of Overton and the southern end of Station Lane (**Viewpoints 14 and 15**) would comprise the growth of woodland planting on low-level earth bunding to the north-west of Overton Substation and the growth of reinforced hedgerows along Overton Road and internal field boundaries, including hedgerow trees. The growth of the planting would restrict visibility of the proposed Overton Substation infrastructure and would intermittently screen views of the more prominent pylons close to the substation. There would be a Medium magnitude of change relative to the baseline resulting in a **Major/Moderate Adverse** and **Significant** effect for a localised part of the route **(Table 6G.29** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.62 No other recreational receptors would experience a discernible change in views between Year 0 and Year 15.

Transport Network Receptors

6.10.63 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.49 to 6G.56.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North-west of York Area (Section B).**

6.10.64 All transport network receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a Medium sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.10.65 Road users along the A19 would have views of the Overton Substation site and temporary construction compounds, partially restricted by low level earth mounds. The upper parts of portacabins, construction plant and materials would be clearly visible from parts of the ~1.5km section of the A19 between New Farm and close to the junction with Overton Road. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of the A19 where the proposed 400kV YN overhead line crosses the carriageway. The sensitive design and operation of the temporary lighting outlined in the **CoCP** (**Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.B**) would minimise light pollution. A High magnitude of change is assessed resulting in a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant (Table 6G.49** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.66 Road users along Overton Road/Station Lane would experience several changes as a result of the construction phase of the Project. Road users would pass temporary scaffolding at two locations on Overton Road and would have close range views of construction compounds either side of the route, although views into the compounds would be restricted by 2.4m high solid fencing or earth mounding 2-3m high. The greatest changes would be experienced close to the compound entrances on Overton Road where sections of hedgerow removal would be required for the access tracks and reductions in height of hedgerows to establish visibility splays. Away from the compounds along the route views would also be available of the decommissioning and erection of pylons with cranes on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line and to a lesser extent the erection of pylons on the 275kV SP line east of the ECML Railway. There

would be a High magnitude of change from a localised section of the route between the edge of Overton and the southern end of Station Lane resulting in a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant (Table 6G.54** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.67 Road users travelling along Corban Lane would experience views of the two temporary pylons that would be the most prominent made elements visible, located in front of shorter existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line. The upper parts of structures within the temporary construction compound closest to the road for ~750m of the route broadly coincides with the extent of hedgerow reduction to accommodate visibility splays, noting views into the compound would be restricted by 2.4m high solid timber fencing. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Corban Lane where the proposed 400kV YN overhead line crosses the carriageway. A medium magnitude of change is assessed for the localised section of the road and would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.52** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.68 Passengers on the ECML railway already have views of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line for ~ 2.7km length of the route between the outskirts of York and Stripe Lane. Where intermittent and fleeting views of construction activity would be available for ~2km of the route, north-west of Skelton, the most noticeable changes would be associated with the Overton Substation and nearby compounds. The erection of multiple pylons with cranes would also be sequentially visible along the new section of the 275kV SP overhead line to the east. Views to the west would include the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line and construction of the new section of 275kV XC overhead line further to the west near Overton Wood. All changes would be perceived behind the foreground infrastructure of the stanchions supporting the overhead electrified line and intermittent tree cover. The magnitude of change would be Medium for a short section of the line passing the Overton Substation resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant.** Whilst fleeting in nature the notable scale of the substation and construction compounds from a slightly elevated location would be clearly perceived **(Table 6G.50** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.69 Views towards the Project from Stripe Lane would typically be restricted by tall roadside hedgerows although from a localised section near the ECML railway there would be oblique views of vegetation clearance associated along the railway associated with the decommissioning of pylon XCP013 and construction of Pylon SP006. The magnitude of change would be Low with a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.53** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.70 Shipton Low Road east of Shipton (**Viewpoint 17**) is flanked by existing hedgerows that would generally limit views towards the Project with the most visible component at the construction phase is predicted to comprise the final stages of pylon erection along the 275kV XCP overhead line where mobile cranes would lift the sections of new pylon into place over 1.7km distant. The maximum magnitude of change would be Low with a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.55** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.71 A Very Low magnitude of change is assessed from the B1363 (Viewpoints 6 and 11) and Beningbrough Lane which are both peripheral routes within the Study Area. Multiple layers of intervening vegetation would generally restrict visibility of construction activity associated with the decommissioning of pylons and erection of new pylons with potential glimpses of the final phase when mobile cranes are used. The maximum level

of effect from both routes would be **Minor/ Negligible Adverse** and **Not Significant (Table 6G.51** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 0

6.10.72 Road users along the A19 for a ~1.5km section of the route between New Farm and Overton Road would experience views of the Overton Substation infrastructure, up to 15m high. The 2m high bunds along the A19 would assist in partially restricting visibility of the substation infrastructure, although the new woodland planting would have a negligible contribution to screening. The pylons of the new 275kV SP overhead line in front of the ECML railway to the west would be clearly visible however the most prominent structure is likely to be the YN008 pylon of the 400kV YN overhead line at 55m high and ~60m from the road corridor. There would be a **Major/ Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.49** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.73 Road users in both directions along Overton Road/Station Lane would experience views of the new section of the 275kV XC overhead line that would have replaced the decommissioned section, ~1km further south and closer to Overton village. The extension of the 275kV SP overhead line would be clearly visible to the east of the ECML railway. In addition to views of multiple new pylons, there would also be views of 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 and by mitigation bunding closer to the Substation. There would be a High magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant** in light of the noticeable increase in pylons that would be visible and views of the Overton Substation infrastructure **(Table 6G.55** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.74 Road users along Corban Lane would experience a Medium magnitude of change and **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant**, associated with the crossing of the new 400kV YN overhead line from a localised ~175m section of the highway. The Shipton CSEC infrastructure would be predominantly screened from view behind the field boundary tree belt that runs parallel to Corban Lane **(Table 6G.52** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.75 Passengers on the ECML railway would have views of four new pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line, extending views of pylons already experienced along the route from the outskirts of York. There would be very fleeting views, partially interrupted by intermittent tree cover, of the Overton Substation and pylons to the west on the 275kV XC overhead line and pylons on the 400kV YN overhead line to the east. The assessment concludes that the magnitude would be up to Medium with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant**, given the very fleeting nature of views, and the perception of the new pylons as a continuation of the existing 275kV SP overhead line **(Table 6G.54** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.76 The removal of a section of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line would have a modest benefit to views from Stripe Lane to the west of the ECML railway where hedgerows are low enough for road users to perceive the change. The visibility of the new 275kV SP overhead line from Stripe Lane would be limited by mature hedgerows and for the localised section east of the ECML railway crossing the upper parts of the new SP006 pylon would be perceived in the context of the retained SP007 pylon, adjacent to the road corridor. The SP007 pylon would continue to be the most prominent man-made element in the view. The magnitude of change would be Low with a **Minor Neutral**

effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.54** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.77 Shipton Low Road east of Shipton (**Viewpoint 17**) is flanked by hedgerows that would generally limit views towards the Project with the pylons XC417 and XC418 on the 275kV XCP overhead line visible in direct views in excess of ~1.7km away within open arable farmland. The magnitude of change would be up to Low with a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.55** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.78 Road users travelling along the B1363 and Beningbrough Lane would experience a Very Low magnitude of change from the addition of new pylons. Both routes are peripheral within the Study Area and multiple layers of intervening vegetation would restrict visibility of new transmission infrastructure and any distant views of the new elements would represent a Very Low magnitude of change with a **Minor/ Negligible Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant (Table 6G.51** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 15

6.10.79 Road users along the A19 would experience a substantial reduction in views of the Overton Substation due to screening from the woodland planting on bunds close to the road corridor, offset from the existing hedgerow. Lower parts of the new pylons would also be screened as a result of the growth of this planting, however the upper part of the YN008 pylon at 55m tall and 60m from the road corridor would remain prominent in views. The assessment concludes that the **Moderate Adverse** effect would be **Significant,** given that unrestricted views of the middle and upper parts of the tallest infrastructure would remain **(Table 6G.49** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.80 Passengers on the ECML railway would experience a Medium to Low magnitude of change slightly reduced from Year 0 following the growth of woodland planting on mounding to the west of the Overton Substation. The growth of the proposed structural vegetation would partially restrict the fleeting visibility of the Overton Substation infrastructure set behind the East Coast Mainline stanchions. Views of the 275kV SP overhead line, parallel to the railway to the east, and more distant views of the new 275kV XC overhead line against the backdrop of Overton Wood to the west, would remain similar to the Operation Year 0 assessment. A **Moderate** to **Minor Adverse** effect is assessed that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.50** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.10.81 Road users along Overton Road/Station Lane would experience a noticeable reduction in the visibility of the Project resulting in a Low magnitude of change. The Outline Landscape Strategy in **Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** includes woodland planting on the low-level earth bunding to the north-western boundary of the Overton Substation. Reinforcement of existing hedgerows and planting of hedgerow trees along Overton Road and the intervening field boundary is proposed. New tree planting would also infill gaps along 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 the visibility of the substation infrastructure and pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line. Views of pylons on the new section of 275kV XC overhead line west of the ECML railway 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. Consequently,

with a reduction in magnitude to a Medium level, a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed that would be **Significant** from a reduced section of the highway, restricted to the section near the maintenance access track to Overton Substation (**Viewpoint 15**) and the section of road north and south of the crossing over the XCP overhead line (**Viewpoint 14**) **(Table 6G.54** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.10.82 The magnitude of change from all other routes scoped into the assessment, comprising the B1363, Corban Lane, Stripe Lane, Shipton Low Road and Beningbrough Lane, would remain unchanged from Operation Year 0. These conclusions are reached because either the growth of new planting would not be readily discernible, or there would be no embedded planting associated with the Project that could alter the magnitude of change assessed at Operation Year 0.

6.11 Assessment of visual effects: Tadcaster Area (Section D)

6.11.1 The assessment of effects upon the visual receptors scoped for assessment within the Tadcaster Study Area is set out in the detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** as **Tables 6G.57** to **6G.78.** A summary of this assessment is set out below.

6.11.2 This assessment is based on a field survey from publicly accessible locations, the gardens of selected private dwellings, and is supported by Zone of Theoretical Visibility plans as follows:

- **Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**
- **Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001T) with Replacement Pylon (XD001), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**

6.11.3 Reference in the detailed assessment is also made to **Figures 6.59 to 6.62, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** covering photomontage visualisations prepared from Viewpoints 19-22 inclusive.

Residential Receptors

6.11.4 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.57** to **6G.68.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area.**

6.11.5 All residential receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a High sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.11.6 The Project design has carefully considered the siting of the proposed construction compounds, the Tadcaster CSECs and a single new replacement pylon, in order to minimise adverse environmental effects upon local residents who live in settlements and scattered dwellings in the Study Area. Measures have been embedded in the Project to reduce potential visual impacts at the construction phase, including perimeter earth bunds and 2.4m high solid fencing around the construction compound and adoption of a **CoCP**.

6.11.7 Residents of Red Brick Farm would experience close range views of temporary scaffolding over Garnet Lane, set in the context of the existing 275kV XC overhead line that would be subject to reconductoring works There would also be felling of woodland and construction activity within the coniferous plantation to the northwest to accommodate the 33kV underground cabling. In addition there would be modest extensions to the top and middle cross arms of pylon XC481 to facilitate connections from the overhead line to the Tadcaster East CSEC. Intervening coniferous plantation woodland would screen potential views of construction activity within the temporary construction compound and the CSECs, and no ground level views of the temporary pylons are predicted. A medium magnitude of change would result in a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant (Table 6G.68** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.11.8 Residents at High Moor Farm would have direct views of the XC481T temporary mast, that would be ~570m distant, set in the context of existing pylons of a similar height on the XD overhead line. There would be no views of the upper parts of structures within the temporary compound to the west of the A6059. A Low magnitude of change would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given the change would be a minor increment set in the context of the existing transmission infrastructure **(Table 6G.63** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.9 Residents at High Moor Grange Farm currently have views of the 275kV XD overhead line, and the temporary pylons and scaffolding would be clearly visible in this context. Theoretical visibility of the upper parts of structures on the construction compounds would be available, covering a limited part of the compound footprint. Views of activity within the compounds is predicted to be restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and perimeter earth bunding and screen fencing. An overall Low magnitude of change would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is assessed to be **Not Significant** in light of restricted views of construction activity and the temporary pylons, whilst increasing visual clutter, would be of a similar height to the nearby existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line **(Table 6G.64** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.10 Residents at Brick House Farm would have views of the temporary scaffolding from the access drive, with ground level views restricted from the dwelling due to orientation and intervening planting. It is predicted that oblique ground level views of construction activity and associated infrastructure from the dwelling and enclosed garden would be predominantly restricted by a combination of tall hedges, walls, intervening buildings and tree cover. A Low magnitude of change would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given the majority of views would be fully screened **(Table 6G.67** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.11 Residents at Wise Warren and Headley Hall and cottages would experience a Very Low magnitude of change, as a result of partially restricted views towards the Project from intervening hedgerows and other vegetation close to the dwellings. The temporary pylons, where visible, would be typically perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line of a similar height. Theoretical visibility of the upper parts of structures on the construction compounds would be intermittently available, with views of activity within the compounds restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and earth bunds to the perimeter of the compound. There would be a **Minor Adverse** effect upon residential visual amenity at these dwellings, that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.65** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.11.12 There are potential partial views of the temporary pylons and occasionally the temporary construction compounds from the edge of Tadcaster, Bramham, Stutton and scattered dwellings within farmsteads south-west of Stutton and at Toulston and High Moor Farm. Any changes as a result of the Project are predicted to be barely perceptible, resulting in a Very Low magnitude of change. All receptors would be located more than ~0.8km from the Project and views would typically be heavily restricted by multiple layers of intervening vegetation. Barely perceptible changes resulting from restricted visibility of the temporary pylons, and to an even lesser extent the temporary construction compounds, would be experienced in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line and/or 275kV XD overhead line. There would be a **Minor Adverse** effect on residential visual amenity that would be **Not Significant.**

6.11.13 No change to views and **No Effects** are assessed from scattered dwellings near Hazlewood Park, where views towards the Project are predicted to be fully screened by a combination of outbuildings, shelterbelts, evergreen hedges and/or conifer screens **(Table 6G.60** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 0

6.11.14 Residents at Red Brick Farm would experience close range views of modest extensions to the top and middle cross arms of pylon XC481 where there would be cable connections to the CSECs (**Viewpoint 19**). Intervening coniferous plantation woodland is predicted to screen potential views of the CSECs. There would be potential oblique views of the single pylon XD001 (53.6m tall) that would replace a nearby pylon XD001T (38.1m tall) over ~400m from the dwelling. By comparison existing pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line are up to 42.4m tall but are significantly closer to the property in direct views from the front and rear (~120m distant at the closest point). An overall Low magnitude of change is predicted resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant,** noting that existing pylons XC480 and XC481 would continue to represent the most prominent elements of energy transmission infrastructure in views from the property **(Table 6G.68** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.15 Residents at High Moor Farm would have oblique views of the replacement XD001 pylon that would be 15.5m taller than the nearby pylon it replaces. Views would be partially restricted by garden planting and ~700m distant, set in the context of existing pylons on the XD overhead line. A Low magnitude of change would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given the change perceived over ~700m would be a minor increment set in the context of closer existing pylons **(Table 6G.63** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.16 The replacement of a single pylon with a 15.5m taller pylon and limited to no visibility of the 15m high CSEC gantry structures, would constitute a Very Low magnitude of change in views experienced by residents located further from the Project where the changes would frequently be perceived in the context of closer existing pylons that would remain unchanged:

- Tadcaster **(Table 6G.57** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Stutton **(Table 6G.58** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Bramham **(Table 6G.59** in **Appendix 5,3,6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Farmsteads south-west of Stutton **(Table 6G.61** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;

- Farmsteads at Toulston **(Table 6G.62** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- High Moor Farm **(Table 6G.63** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Wise Warren **(Table 6G.65** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**; and
- Headley Hall and cottages **(Table 6G.66** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.17 A Very Low magnitude of change experienced by residents would result in a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant**.

6.11.18 No visibility of the replacement pylon or the CSECs is predicted from scattered dwellings near Hazelwood Park and Brickhouse Farm due to intervening planting, buildings and other structures located close to the dwellings. Consequently, the assessment records **No Change** that results in **No Effect (Table 6G.60** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 15

6.11.19 The new hedgerows and hedgerow reinforcement planting proposed at Tadcaster would have limited tree planting due to underground services and overhead line clearances. This planting would have no role in reducing the visibility of the transmission infrastructure from surrounding dwellings and consequently there would be no changes to the assessment conclusions reached in the Operation Year 0 assessment set out above.

Recreational Receptors

6.11.20 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.69 to 6G.75.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area.**

6.11.21 All recreational receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a high sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.11.22 Apart from the Paulinus Way long distance footpath that follows Garnet Lane, 260m north of the closest temporary pylon, recreational receptors are typically located over ~1km distant from the Project. Where new infrastructure under construction would be visible from these more distant receptors, the activity would be perceived in the context of existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line and 275kV XC overhead line that lie closer to the recreational receptor groups assessed. It is also noted that the existing overhead lines pass over PRoWs at four out of the seven PRoW receptor groups assessed **(Table 6G.75** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.23 The Paulinus Way long distance footpath follows Garnet Lane to the north of the Project (**Viewpoints 19 and 21**). Walkers would experience clear views of construction activity for ~270m of the route comprising the construction compound set behind a perimeter earth bund or solid timber fence. The temporary pylons at 38.6m high would be clearly visible on the skyline, in the context of the existing pylons along 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 and trenching to underground the 33kV

line would be visible. The changes in views would represent a locally High magnitude of change and a **Major Adverse** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.75** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.24 Views from PRoWs along Chantry Lane and Old London Road would be typically fully screened by intervening hedgerows, although at an isolated location across a field access gate there would be a narrow slot view of the Project, set above Jackdaw Crag Quarry and the embankment of the A64 (**Viewpoint 22**). A low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed, that would be **Not Significant** due to the isolated nature of the view that may be missed by users of the bridleway **(Table 6G.70** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.25 Views of the temporary pylons, and less frequently the temporary compounds, are predicted from localised parts of the PRoW network. The typically undulating landform and frequent intervening vegetation restricts opportunities for views of the Project, and in all cases, the magnitude of change from the receptor groups listed below is assessed as Very Low.

- NCR 66 **(Table 6G.69** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoWs east of Hazel Wood **(Table 6G.71** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoWs west of Tadcaster **(Table 6G.72** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoW between Headley Lane and the A64 **(Table 6G.73** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**; and
- PRoWs near Toulston **(Table 6G.74** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.26 A **Minor Adverse** level of effect upon views experienced by the recreational receptors listed above would be **Not Significant**.

Operation Year 0

6.11.27 The changes as a result of the Project to baseline views would comprise potential views of a single pylon XD001 (53.6m tall) that would replace a nearby pylon XD001T (38.1m tall). Nearby existing pylons on the 275kV XD and XC overhead line are up to 42.4m tall and comprise the baseline context. The proposed CSECs with a gantry up to 15m tall to the western compound noting ca associated with both the proposed and existing pylons.

6.11.28 The Paulinus Way long distance footpath follows Garnet Lane to the north of the Project. For a ~300m section of the route, walkers would experience oblique views of the taller replacement pylon **(Viewpoint 21)** and upper parts of the CSEC backclothed by landform. This view would constitute a Medium magnitude of change, relative to the baseline resulting in a **Major/Moderate** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.75** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.29 The narrow slot view from the PRoWs along Chantry Lane and Old London Road (**Viewpoint 22**) would include the completed CSECs and replacement pylon backclothed by landscape, with the infrastructure appearing as small features within a highly modified landscape above the quarry and A64 corridor. A Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed, that would be **Not Significant** due to the isolated nature of the view that may be missed by users of the bridleway **(Table 6G.70** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.30 In views from recreational receptors more than ~1km from the Project the replacement of a single pylon with a noticeably taller pylon and limited visibility of the 15m high CSEC gantry structures, would constitute a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** as would be experienced by the following receptors:

- NCR 66 **(Table 6G.69** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoWs east of Hazel Wood **(Table 6G.71** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoWs west of Tadcaster **(Table 6G.72** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- PRoW between Headley Lane and the A64 **(Table 6G.73** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**; and
- PRoWs near Toulston.

Operation Year 15

6.11.31 The new hedgerows and hedgerow reinforcement planting proposed at Tadcaster would have limited tree planting due to underground services and overhead line clearances. This planting would have a very limited role in reducing the visibility of the transmission infrastructure from surrounding PRoW and consequently there would be no changes to the assessment conclusions reached in the Operation Year 0 assessment set out above.

Transport Network Receptors

6.11.32 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.76** to **6G.78.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Tadcaster Area.**

6.11.33 All transport network receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a Medium sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.11.34 Localised close-range views from the A64 dual carriageway would represent a Medium magnitude of change. Visibility would comprise localised and fleeting visibility of construction activity from a ~400m stretch of the route directly south of the Project, centred on where the existing 275kV XC overhead line crosses the highway. The construction compound would be clearly visible on the open undulating arable farmland, contained by low level earth bunding and fencing. The temporary pylons would be visible on the skyline, set behind the closer existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line. Engineering works associated with the underground cable installation including the removal of local tree cover would be apparent. It is concluded that the very fleeting nature of the views, experienced in the context of the existing 275kV XC overhead line, and from less than 6% of the route within the Study Area, would result in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.76** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.35 Road users travelling along the A0659 (**Viewpoint 20**) would experience the greatest visibility of construction activity from the route section north of the A64 junction and

Garnet Lane, where frequent visibility of the construction compound set beyond low clipped hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees would be available. The upper parts of structures on the temporary compounds would also be visible above perimeter earth bunds and solid timber fencing. The A0659 would pass under the temporary overhead line noting installation of scaffolding up to 6m high and the two temporary pylons would add to visual clutter and would be similar in height to the existing pylons. The construction activity including use of mobile cranes associated with the replacement of the XD001T would be clearly visible on the skyline. The assessment concludes that road users using the route section adjacent to the Project, would experience a High magnitude and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect on views in both directions along the highway **(Table 6G.77** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.36 Road users travelling along Garnet Lane would experience views of construction activity that would be greatest from a ~300m route section directly north of the Project. At this location there would be visibility of the construction compound set behind a perimeter earth bund, or solid timber fence. 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 and trenching to underground the 33kV line would be visible. The changes in views would represent a locally High magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.78** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

Operation Year 0

6.11.37 The changes as a result of the Project to baseline views would comprise potential views of a single pylon XD001 (53.6m tall) that would replace a nearby pylon XD001T (38.1m tall). Nearby existing pylons on the 275kV XD and XC overhead line are up to 42.4m tall and comprise the baseline context. The proposed CSECs with gantry structures up to 15m tall are closely associated with both the proposed and existing pylons.

6.11.38 Users of Garnet Lane and the A0659 close to the Project would experience oblique views of the taller replacement pylon **(Viewpoints 20** and **21)** and parts of the CSECs back-clothed by landform. This view would constitute a Medium magnitude of change, relative to the baseline resulting in a **Moderate** effect that is **Not Significant** given the fleeting and typically oblique nature of the views where transmission infrastructure is already an established part of the baseline views **(Table 6G.78** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.11.39 Views from the A64, as described in the construction phase would comprise localised and fleeting visibility of construction activity from a ~400m stretch of the route directly south of the Project, centred on where the existing 275kV XC overhead line crosses the highway. The addition of the CSEC at the base of existing pylon XC481 and oblique views of the taller replacement XD001 pylon would represent a Medium magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant**, with the rationale for this conclusion being that the very fleeting nature of the views experienced in the context of the existing 275kV XC overhead line would be seen from less than 6% of the route within the Study Area **(Table 6G.76** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 15

6.11.40 The new hedgerows and hedgerow reinforcement planting proposed at Tadcaster would have limited tree planting due to underground services and overhead line clearances.

This planting would have a beneficial role in reducing the visibility of the lower parts of the CSECs from parts of the A0659 and Garnet Lane, however the level of screening would not be sufficient to alter the magnitude assessment at Year 0, noting the ~ 15.5m increase in the height of pylon XD001 would be visible and would continue to represent a Medium magnitude of change relative to the baseline views. The scrub planting surrounding the Eastern CSEC would soften the 1:2 slopes and the hedgerow planting along the top of the A64 highway embankment would reduce the extent of views of the Eastern CSEC. Whilst the growth of planting would slightly reduce the infrastructure visible, it is assessed that a Medium magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** would remain, as assessed at Year 0 **(Table 6G.78** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12 Assessment of visual effects: Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F)

6.12.1 The assessment of effects upon the visual receptors scoped for assessment within the Monk Fryston Substation Study Area, is set out in the detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** as **Tables 6G.79** to **6G.108.** A summary of this assessment is set out below.

6.12.2 This assessment is based on a field survey from publicly accessible locations and supported by Zone of Theoretical Visibility plans as follows:

- **Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Monk Fryston Substation Siting Area, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**
- **Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522T-525T) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**

6.12.3 Reference in the detailed assessment is also made to **Figures 6.63 to 6.69, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** covering photomontage visualisations prepared from Viewpoints 23-28 inclusive.

Residential Receptors

6.12.4 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.79** to **6G.92.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Residential Visual Receptor Groups and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area.**

6.12.5 All residential receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a High sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.12.6 The Project design has carefully considered the siting of the proposed construction compounds, the Proposed Monk Fryston Substation and the replacement pylons, in order to minimise adverse environmental effects upon local residents who live in settlements and scattered dwellings in the Study Area. Measures have been embedded in the design to reduce potential visual impacts at the construction phase, including the adoption of perimeter earth bunds to the construction compounds and substation under construction. The adoption of the **CoCP** (**Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B**)

that includes a lighting strategy to minimise the impact of light pollution associated with the construction of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation. These embedded measures would minimise the adverse visual impact of the construction phase upon local residents.

6.12.7 Residents of Lumby (**Viewpoint 24**), located over ~0.5km north of the Project would experience a Low magnitude of change. 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 very limited ground level views of the construction phase from the village. The proposed substation site adjacent to the existing substation would be predominantly set behind the temporary construction compound enclosed by an earth bund. Ground level construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and the installation of the temporary pylons would be restricted by intervening woodland and multiple hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The assessed magnitude of change would result in an overall **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant** given the existing infrastructure context set beyond the A63 corridor **(Table 6G.82** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.8 Fairburn is located ~1.2km southwest of the proposed Substation. 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. There is the potential for filtered views of the 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. A Low magnitude of change a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed that would be **Not Significant** due to the context of existing infrastructure in the limited views available **(Table 6G.79** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.9 The village of Burton Salmon (**Viewpoint 28**) is located ~1.2km south of the proposed Substation. There would be north facing views across an open landscape heavily influenced by existing pylons. The two temporary pylons, cranes and associated decommissioning and erection of new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line would be visible on the horizon, perceived in the context of the slightly closer existing 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines that connect to the Monk Fryston Substation. A Low magnitude of change a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed that would be **Not Significant** due to the context of existing infrastructure **(Table 6G.80** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.10 South Milford is located over ~1.6km north of the Project and no visibility is predicted of the temporary construction compounds due to intervening topography. There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons, over ~2km distant on the skyline and seen in the context of the existing retained pylons. A Very Low magnitude is predicted resulting in a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.83** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.12.11 Ledsham, Hillam and Monk Fryston, comprise the remaining settlements in the Study Area, and all are located more than 1km from the Project. The changes associated with the construction phase, comprising the installation of the temporary overhead line, realignment of the 275kV XC overhead line and construction of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation with associated compounds, would be experienced in the context of closer existing high voltage overhead lines and major transport corridors. The changes to baseline views would result in a Very Low magnitude of change and **Minor Adverse**

effect that would be **Not Significant (Tables 6G.81, 6G.84 and 6G.100** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G respectively)**.

6.12.12 Residents of Pollums House Farm would experience a High magnitude of change. The construction phase would require the coppicing of a woodland block, ~30m to the south-west of the closest garden curtilage, in order to accommodate the temporary overhead line. The closest temporary pylon at 54.8m tall would be located ~140m from the dwellings, being noticeably closer and taller than the nearest existing pylon (41.8m tall and ~190m distant). The temporary construction compounds and proposed substation would be visible over ~310m distant. Views of the upper parts of structures within the temporary compounds would be available above perimeter bunds. The resulting level of effect is assessed to be **Major Adverse** and **Significant (Table 6G.92** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.12.13 Residents of the farmhouse east of Monk Fryston Lodge would experience a Low to Medium magnitude of change. Structures on the northern end of the closest temporary construction compound, ~350m to the west of the farmhouse would be visible above a perimeter earth bund. The resulting level of effect is assessed to be **Moderate Adverse** and **Significant (Table 6G.91** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.14 Residents of Monk Fryston Lodge and bungalow would experience a Low magnitude of change and no visibility from the dwellings is predicted. Views of the temporary construction compounds, enclosed by earth mounding would be available obliquely from the ~300m long access road to both properties. The resulting level of effect is assessed to be **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant** given that views from the dwellings are not predicted to be affected **(Table 6G.90** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.15 Residents of the following scattered properties would experience a Very Low magnitude of change:

- Dwellings at Betteras Hill Road **(Table 6G.86** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings at the A63/A162 junction **(Table 6G.87** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford **(Table 6G.88** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)** and;
- Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge **(Table 6G.89** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.16 Views from the scattered properties listed above, would be restricted by mature planting close to the dwellings. Any restricted views towards the Project would typically be further limited by the orientation of the properties relative to the Project and/or multiple layers of vegetation in the intervening landscape. Where heavily restricted views of the temporary compounds and temporary overhead line are available, the resulting level of effect would be **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant.**

Operation Year 0

6.12.17 As described in the construction phase, views from Lumby towards the Project are extremely restricted. Due to the separation distance and presence of multiple layers of intervening planting, views of the operational phase of the Project would be very limited from most dwellings. Where restricted glimpses towards the northern end of the

proposed substation are available (Viewpoint 24), earth mounding would have a minor role in marginally reducing the infrastructure visible that would be seen in the context of the existing substation. The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located more than ~720m from Lumby and would appear taller on the skyline than the retained pylons. The magnitude of change would be Low, resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.82** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.18 Views of the Project from South Milford would include pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line on the skyline that would be located more than ~1.8km from the southern edge of the village and would appear slightly taller on the horizon than existing pylons that would be retained. The proposed substation would be partially screened by low level earth mounds and predominantly seen against the backdrop of the existing substation infrastructure. The magnitude of change would be Very Low, resulting in a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.83** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.19 Residents in Fairburn, Burton Salmon with views towards the Project would perceive the new taller pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line more than ~1.1km distant. These changes, mitigated by distance would be set in the context of the slightly closer existing 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines. A Low magnitude of change a **Moderate Adverse** effect is assessed that would be **Not Significant** due to the context of existing infrastructure at the Monk Fryston Substation and the presence of existing high voltage lines extending to the south and west **(Table 6G.79** and **6G.80** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.20 Ledsham, Hillam and Monk Fryston, comprise the remaining settlements in the Study Area, and are located more than ~1km from the Project. The changes associated with the operational phase from the proposed substation and realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be experienced in the context of closer existing high voltage overhead lines and major transport corridors. The barely perceptible changes would result in a Very Low magnitude of change and **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.81, 6G.84 and 6G.100** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G respectively)**.

6.12.21 Residents of Pollums House Farm would have views of the realigned 275kV XC overhead line, with the XC524 pylon located ~150m from the closest dwelling, that is ~35m closer and ~17.4m higher than the existing XC524T pylon that would be decommissioned. The proposed substation would be visible ~590m distant, with the majority of the infrastructure set behind the existing substation. The assessment concludes that the Project, in the context of the existing infrastructure, would represent a Medium magnitude of change and a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Significant (Table 6G.92** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.22 Residents of the three dwellings at Monk Fryston Lodge comprising the Lodge, bungalow and farmhouse would have very restricted views west towards the new infrastructure from the access track to the dwellings, with views from the farmhouse also predicted. The proposed pylon XC526 (48.2m tall), located ~540m to the west would be the most visible new structure and potentially the upper part of the gantries at the northern end of the proposed substation, noting that the majority of the proposed substation is predicted to be fully screened by existing intervening tree planting and buildings within the Monk Fryston Lodge complex. It is concluded that visibility of the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect. Given the oblique nature of views and the separation distances involved, it is assessed that this

change would be **Not Significant (Tables 6G.90** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.23 Views from the following scattered properties towards the Project would be frequently restricted by mature planting close to the dwellings. Any restricted views would typically be further limited by the orientation of the properties relative to the Project and/or multiple layers of vegetation in the intervening landscape.

- Dwellings at Betteras Hill Road **(Table 6G.84** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings at the A63/A162 junction **(Table 6G.87** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford **(Table 6G.88** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)** and;
- Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge **(Table 6G.89** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.24 Where heavily restricted views of the proposed substation and realigned 275kV XC overhead line are available from the properties listed above, the magnitude of change would be Very Low with a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant.**

Operation Year 15

6.12.25 Residents at Pollums House Farm would experience no significant reduction in the magnitude of change, although there would be re-growth of woodland south-west of Pollums House that would have been trimmed back/coppiced to accommodate the temporary overhead line. Proposals at PEIR stage were to introduce a belt of woodland screen planting within the paddock, however subsequent review in the field with the resident's consent determined that this proposal would not be effective in reducing visibility of the pylons to a notable level. With reference to visibility of Pylon XC524T the proximity of the proposed XC524 nearby would require planting within private gardens to be effective at screening. Planting within gardens would be outside the Order Limits and hence control of National Grid Electricity Transmission plc ("National Grid"). A Medium magnitude would remain as assessed at Year 0, with a **Major/Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant (Table 6G.92** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.26 Views of the Project from Monk Fryston Lodge and bungalow and the farmhouse to the east would be reduced by the growth of planting on low level earth mounding to the north of 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. A Very Low magnitude of change is predicted, resulting in a **Minor Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.90** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.12.27 In relation to the views, where available, from the settlements of Lumby, Burton Salmon and Fairburn, the magnitude of change would remain at a Low level, as assessed at Year 0 operation. Whilst the growth of planting as part of embedded measures would reduce the visibility of the lower-level infrastructure associated with the substation, the proposed substation at Operation Year 0 would already be a very minor component or barely perceptible from these settlements. The principal contribution to the Low magnitude would be the visibility of taller pylons on realigned 275kV XC overhead line,

resulting in a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant (Table 6G.99, 80** and **79** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G respectively).**

6.12.28 In relation to the remaining residential receptors listed below, the magnitude of change would remain at a Very Low level, as assessed at Year 0 operation.

- Dwellings at Betteras Hill Road **(Table 6G.84** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings at the A63/A162 junction **(Table 6G.87** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford **(Table 6G.88** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge **(Table 6G.89** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- South Milford **(Table 6G.83** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Ledsham **(Table 6G.96** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**;
- Hillam **(Table 6G.84** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)** and;
- Monk Fryston **(Table 6G.100** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.29 Whilst the growth of planting as part of embedded measures would reduce the visibility of the lower-level infrastructure associated with the substation, the proposed substation at Operation Year 0 would already be barely perceptible from these remaining residential receptors. The principal contribution to the Very Low magnitude would be the visibility of taller pylons on realigned 275kV XC overhead line, resulting in a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant.**

Recreational Receptors

6.12.30 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.93** to **6G.102.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area.**

6.12.31 All recreational receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a High sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.12.32 A PRoW connects Rawfield Lane and the A162, passing through a landscape where the visual amenity of walkers is already significantly affected by energy transmission infrastructure (**Viewpoint 23**). Construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and the installation of the temporary pylons would be perceived in the context of the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 4ZZ overhead line and the high voltage overhead line that connects to the existing substation and passes south over the PRoW. Oblique and very fleeting glimpses of the upper parts of structures on the temporary construction compounds would be barely perceptible, set beyond the existing Monk Fryston Substation. A Low Magnitude is assessed with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** given the established context of the existing substation and overhead lines that already exert a significant adverse effect on visual amenity **(Table 6G.93** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.33 Users of PRoW near J42 of the A1(M) would have limited opportunities for views towards the Project due to intervening planting close to the route. A rare oblique view from a break in the hedgerow near the A1246 (**Viewpoint 27**) is dominated by existing closer pylons. In this context, views of the two temporary pylons, construction activity on the proposed substation site, backclothed by woodland and set behind the existing substation that is barely perceptible would represent a Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** given the established baseline context of numerous pylons in the landscape **(Table 6G.94** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.34 Users of the PRoW on Red Hill Lane would experience a Low magnitude of change as a result of oblique views of the upper parts of the temporary pylons, over ~900m distant and perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 4ZZ overhead line. There would also be views of the construction of the replacement pylons south of junction 42 of the A1(M) with the associated temporary scaffolding There would be no visibility of the temporary construction compounds and the level of effect would **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant** given the established baseline context of closer pylons in the landscape **(Table 6G.95** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.35 Views experienced by users of the PRoW north of Old Quarry Lane (**Viewpoint 24**) would represent a Low magnitude of change with elevated construction activities visible more than ~1.1km distant including the presence of a mobile crane at each site of the pylons to be dismantled and constructed within baseline views that already contain pylons. The effect would be **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant** given ground level construction activity is unlikely to be readily apparent due to a combination of separation distance and intervening vegetation and landform **(Table 6G.97** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.36 Users of the PRoW south-east of South Milford would experience intermittent visibility of the temporary construction compound, partially restricted by intervening vegetation. The compounds would be surrounded by perimeter earth bunds, with glimpses over ~920m distant of the upper parts of ~5.5m high structures within the compounds, barely perceptible at this range. There would also be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons, over ~1.4km distant and seen on the skyline in the context of the existing pylons. The changes to baseline views would represent a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant (Table 6G.101** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.12.37 The remaining PRoW scoped into the assessment are located more than ~1km from the Project and comprise:

- PRoWs south of Ledsham (**Table 6G.96** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs between Hillam and Burton Common Lane (**Table 6G.98** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs over Lumby and Milford Common (**Table 6G.99** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs around Monk Fryston (**Table 6G.100** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**) and;
- Ledston Park RPG and PRoW (**Table 6G.102** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.12.38 People using the above routes would all experience limited views of construction activity and structures due to intervening vegetation, and in some instances intervening landform. Views are typically influenced by existing electricity transmission infrastructure and when combined with the intervening distance, a Very Low magnitude of change results, with **Minor Adverse** effects that are **Not Significant**.

Operation Year 0

6.12.39 Existing woodland along the PRoW that connects Rawfield Lane and the A162 would screen views of the Project from the majority of the route (**Viewpoint 23**). At the western end of the route, the gantries of the proposed substation would be discernible behind an existing woodland belt in the context of the existing Monk Fryston Substation with more visually prominent existing pylons. The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be visible as minor additions on the skyline behind the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 4ZZ overhead line. The magnitude of change would be Low and the overall level of effect **Moderate Adverse**. Due to the limited opportunities for visibility of the Project from the PRoW, as a result of intervening woodland and the proximity of existing pylons along the route, the Operation Year 0 effect is assessed to be **Not Significant (Tables 6G.93** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.40 Users of PRoW near J42 of the A1(M) would have limited opportunities for views towards the Project due to intervening planting close to the route. Where occasional views are available they are dominated by existing closer pylons (**Viewpoint 27**). In this context, views of the five new pylons (up to 17.5m taller than the four pylons that would be removed), would represent a Low magnitude of change and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant** given the established baseline context of numerous pylons in the landscape **(Table 6G.94** in **Appendix 6G, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.41 Users of the PRoW on Red Hill Lane would experience a Low magnitude of change as a result of oblique views of the replacement pylon, over ~900m distant and perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 4ZZ overhead line in the background and closer pylons on the XC overhead line crossing Red Hill Lane that remain unaffected by the Project. The replacement pylons would be up to 17.5m taller than the existing pylons, and would represent a Low magnitude of change. The level of effect would **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant** given the established baseline context of closer pylons in the landscape **(Table 6G.95** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G).**

6.12.42 Views experienced by users of the PRoW north of Old Quarry Lane (**Viewpoint 24**) would represent a Low magnitude of change with new replacement pylons visible more than ~1.1km distant within baseline views that already contain pylons and the tops of the gantries within the substation a minor element in the view. The effect would be **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant** given the changes would represent only a slight increase in the prominence of transmission infrastructure in the view compared with the baseline **(Table 6G.97** in **Appendix 6G, Document 5.3.6G)**

6.12.43 The changes as a result of the Project to baseline views from all other recreational receptors described in the construction phase located more than ~1km from the Project comprises the following receptors:

- PRoWs south of Ledsham (**Table 6G.96** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);

- PRoWs between Hillam and Burton Common Lane (**Table 6G.98** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs over Lumby and Milford Common (**Table 6G.99** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**);
- PRoWs around Monk Fryston (**Table 6G.100** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**) and;
- Ledston Park RPG and PRoW (**Table 6G.102** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**).

6.12.44 Views from the above receptors include the realigned 275kV XC overhead line, with five pylons between 48.2m and 59.2m tall, compared with the nearby four decommissioned pylons between 35.1m and 41.8m tall. Nearby existing retained pylons on the 275kV XK and 4ZZ overhead line are between 37m and 58.3m tall. The proposed substation adjoins the existing substation with a similar scale of gantry structures up to 15m tall. Overall there would be visibility of an additional pylon , with an increase in height of the five replacement pylons that are similar to the height of existing retained pylons in the vicinity of the Project. This would constitute a Very Low magnitude of change in views experienced by all other recreational receptors listed in the construction phase assessment above. The proposed substation, where visible at all from these PRoW, would be barely perceptible with the existing substation being seen against a background of established woodland. The resulting level of effect for all these receptors would be **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant**.

Operation Year 15

6.12.45 Views towards the proposed Monk Fryston Substation from the PRoW that connects Rawfield Lane and the A162 (**Viewpoint 23**), already filtered by retained woodland planting, would be further reinforced by the growth of new planting to the southern edge of the proposed substation on low level mounding. This planting would have a small role in further restricting visibility of the substation infrastructure and the resulting magnitude of change remain Low (as the Operation Year 0 assessment) and the level of effect **Moderate Adverse** and **Not Significant (Table 6G.93** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.46 There would be no change to the assessed magnitude of change from any other recreational receptor, although the growth of woodland planting on low level mounding to the north of the substation, would further restrict views of the proposed substation gantries which, as set out in the Operation Year 0 assessment above, were already very limited. The growth of planting would also restrict visibility of the gantries on the existing substation site with modest beneficial effects countered by the increase in the height of the replacement pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line.

Transport Network Receptors

6.12.47 The detailed assessment in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** is contained in **Tables 6G.103** to **6G.108.** The following summary should be read in conjunction with **Figure 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6: Recreational and Transport Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: Monk Fryston Substation Area.**

6.12.48 All transport network receptors scoped into this assessment have been assessed to have a Medium sensitivity.

Construction Phase

6.12.49 People travelling on the A1(M) would experience a Medium magnitude of change. There would be no visibility of structures on the temporary construction compounds and the middle and upper parts of the temporary pylons would be clearly visible in the context of similar scale existing pylons close to the road corridor. Elevated construction activities associated with the deployment of a mobile crane to erect and dismantle pylons would be clearly visible. The change to the baseline views would result in a **Moderate Adverse** level of effect that would be **Not Significant** in the context of similar scale existing pylons close to the road corridor, noting the simultaneous presence of multiple pylons for up to 2 years would result in increased visual clutter **(Table 6G.102** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.50 Road users along the A63 approaching the junction with Rawfield Lane would experience oblique and fleeting views over a low roadside hedgerow towards the Project from a ~300m stretch of the carriageway. Views of temporary structures within the compounds up to 5.5m high would be 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 or solid fencing. The proposed substation site 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 and views of the temporary pylons over ~470m distant, would be perceived in the context of the nearby existing pylons. Elevated construction activities associated with the deployment of a mobile crane to erect and dismantle pylons would be clearly visible. The magnitude of change would be locally High and the effect **Major/Moderate Adverse** and **Significant (Table 6G.106** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.51 Road users at the northern end of Rawfield Lane would experience sustained views in both directions, where construction activity would be most apparent between the existing substation and the junction with the A63. Views would occur over intermittent and 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 partly screened by a perimeter earth bund or solid fencing. The proposed substation site, under construction would also be visible. Vehicles would pass the temporary scaffolding in two locations and the temporary pylons would be visible in the context of nearby existing pylons. Elevated construction activities associated with the deployment of a mobile crane to erect and dismantle pylons would be clearly visible. The magnitude of change would be High and the effect **Major/Moderate Adverse** and **Significant (Table 6G.108** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.52 Road users along the A162, A1246 and passengers of the Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway would pass over ~500m from the Project with existing high voltage overhead lines crossing all routes. Views towards the Project would be typically oblique, fleeting and intermittent in nature. The changes assessed as part of the Construction Phase would be barely discernible, resulting in a Very Low magnitude of change and a **Minor/Negligible Adverse** level of effect that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.107** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 0

6.12.53 People travelling on the A1(M) would not experience views of the proposed substation. The proposed realigned section of the 275kV XC overhead line that would run parallel to the A1(M) is ~420m long. The new pylons on this section would be between 49.4m

and 54.8m tall, compared with the decommissioned pylons which are between 37.4m and 40.5m tall. The existing 275KV XK overhead line includes pylons at least 48.6m high in the vicinity of the A1(M). The increase in height of pylons as part of the Project represents a Low magnitude of change to people travelling 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 resulting effect would be **Minor Adverse** and **Not Significant (Table 6G.103** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.54 Road users along the A63 would have clear views of the Project from a ~300m stretch of the carriageway that extends east and west of the junction with Rawfield Lane (**Viewpoint 25**). 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 seen in the context of existing pylons that would be retained. The proposed substation gantries would also be clearly visible above low-level earth mounding. Given the noticeable increase in infrastructure, in particular the closest replacement pylons, it is assessed that the magnitude of change would be Medium with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Significant** for a localised ~300m stretch of the A63 near the junction with Rawfield Lane **(Table 6G.106** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.55 Road users at the northern end of Rawfield Lane would experience similar views to users of the A63, described above. The magnitude of change would be Medium with a **Moderate Adverse** effect for the northern end of Rawfield Lane that would be **Significant (Table 6G.108** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**

6.12.56 Road users along the A162, A1246 and passengers of the Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway would experience fleeting intermittent visibility of the Project in the context of existing high voltage overhead lines that cross all routes. Views would be typically oblique and comprise limited visibility of the proposed substation and taller replacement pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. The changes to infrastructure as part of the Project would be barely discernible, with a Very Low magnitude and **Minor/ Negligible Adverse** effects that would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.107** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

Operation Year 15

6.12.57 Views of the substation gantries from the A63 would be largely screened by the growth woodland planting on low level mounding to the north of the substation (**Viewpoint 25**). Views of the upper parts of the taller realigned 275kV XC overhead line pylons on the skyline would remain. Relative to the baseline, these changes would represent a Medium to Low magnitude and a **Moderate Adverse** effect that is **Not Significant (Table 6G.108** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.58 Similar effects would be experienced by road users along the northern section of Rawfield Lane. The growth of a new hedgerow section along Rawfield Lane and woodland planting on low level mounding to the north of the proposed substation, would restrict visibility of the 15m high gantries of the proposed substation and to a lesser extent the existing substation. Views of the lower parts of the XC 526 pylon closest to Rawfield Lane and substation infrastructure set behind, would also be partially restricted as a result of the growth of the new hedgerow section along Rawfield Lane. The magnitude of change experienced by road users along Rawfield Lane would be Medium to Low with a **Moderate Adverse** effect that would be **Not Significant**, relative to the

baseline view already domination by transmission infrastructure **(Table 6G.108** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.12.59 Road users along the A1(M), A162, A1246 and passengers of the Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway would not experience any discernible change from the Operation Year 0 assessment and consequently the assessed level of effect would remain at **Minor Adverse** for the A1(M) and **Minor/ Negligible Adverse** for people travelling on the other three routes. In all cases the assessed effect would be **Not Significant (Table 6G.107** in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G)**.

6.13 Assessment of cumulative effects

Inter-project (combined with other development) cumulative effects

6.13.1 An assessment of the effects which could result from the Project in cumulation with other developments in the vicinity of the Project is provided in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.18)**.

Intra-project (within the Project) cumulative effects

6.13.2 Intra-related effects have been considered in this assessment, i.e. where effects in one environmental area could give rise to effects in others. The greatest potential for landscape and visual effects that are inter-related with other aspects is considered to be with **biodiversity (Chapter 8, Document 5.2.8, Volume 5), air quality (Chapter 13, Document 5.2.13, Volume 5), noise and vibration (Chapter 14, Document 5.2.14, Volume 5), traffic (Chapter 12, Document 5.2.12, Volume 5), socio-economics (Chapter 16, Document 5.2.16, Volume 5) and health (Chapter 15, Document 5.2.15, Volume 5**).

6.13.3 There are potential inter-related effects relating to visual effects on residential receptors which are also affected by a combination of air quality, visual, traffic, socio-economic and health effects which are discussed in **Chapters 6, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16 (Volume 5)** and conclusion on the receptors potentially affected by these effects in Chapter 18. It should be noted that the conclusions on significant effects in the socio-economic and health assessment draw upon the results of the noise, air quality, traffic and visual assessments

6.14 Significance conclusions

6.14.1 A summary of the results of the landscape and visual amenity assessment is provided in **Table 6.16**. A small number of significant long-term landscape and visual effects that are localised in nature would remain following the growth of mitigation planting. This pattern of effects is to be expected for an infrastructure Project of this scale considering the fairly open, predominantly rural landscape context, that whilst largely undesignated has a typical Medium sensitivity. The landscape within the LVIA Study Area also contains some high sensitivity visual receptors including public rights of way and scattered dwellings that are common receptors frequently found in lowland agricultural landscapes all across the U.K. In all cases, the detailed assessment indicates that it is the presence of the taller pylons, rather than lower-level infrastructure, including substation gantries and CSECs, that would be the primary contributors to the localised significant long-term landscape and visual effects.

6.14.2 The long-term significant effects on landscape character would be restricted to peripheral parts of the Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional LCA and the Huby and Shipton Vale Local LCA (Sub-Types 5b and 5c) in the North West of York Area. The introduction of new overhead lines and pylons as part Project, whilst locally significant, would not set a precedent in either LCA as both already contain high voltage overhead lines and pylons. Elsewhere within the LVIA Study Area, including the remainder of the North West of York Study Area and the full extent of the Tadcaster Area and Monk Fryston Substation Area, the long term effects upon landscape character as a result of the Project would be Not Significant.

6.14.3 The small number of long-term significant effects that would be experienced by recreational and transport visual receptors would be typically adverse in nature. An exception is the beneficial effects experienced that would by users of the PRoW network at the edge of Moor Monkton, where the realigned 275kV XC line would be relocated further from the ProW network. Apart from a very short section of the Paulinus Way along Garnet Lane in the Tadcaster Area, long term significant adverse effects would be confined to localised stretches of routes in the North West of York Area comprising:

- ProWs east of Shipton by Beningbrough where local footpath routes and part of the Jorvic Way long distance footpath pass under and close to the 400kV YN overhead line. Views from the ProW west of the Project and closer to Shipton-by-Beningbrough (Viewpoint 16) and east of the Project (Viewpoint 5) would not be significantly affected, demonstrating the localised and transient nature of the significant adverse effects that would be experienced by recreational users of these routes;
- Views from the ORPA along the track to Newlands Farm would be significantly affected by the Shipton Tee proposals (Viewpoint 9), however the route is not promoted for recreation and is poorly connected to the wider public rights of way network so is predicted to have limited public use and importance;
- A localised section of NCR 65 along Overton Road and Station Lane coincides with the Way of the Roses long distance cycleway and footpath (Viewpoints 14 and 15). The significant effects are primarily the result of the 275kV XC overhead line where it crosses Overton Road and the open arable landscape, with the Overton Substation increasingly screened by the growth of woodland planting on earth mounding. Cyclists and walkers along part of the wider NCR 65 and Way of the Roses route already pass at similar distances from pylons including a section south of Stripe Lane and north of Overton (the latter section would be dismantled as part of the Project);
- Localised parts of Corban Lane and the A19 where the 400kV YN overhead line crosses the road corridor, where views are currently unaffected by transmission infrastructure. Whilst locally significant, the fleeting nature of the Project impacts would be typically experienced as part of longer journey, unaffected by views of the Project.

6.14.4 The impact of the Project upon views from settlements is limited as the Project design has maximised separation distances to these high sensitivity receptors, where possible. Significant long term beneficial effects on residents' views have been assessed for some dwellings in Overton where the removal of a section of the 275kV XCP overhead line that passes close to the northern edge of the village would be removed. Significant beneficial effects on views would also be experienced by some residents at the southeastern edge of Moor Monkton where the closest pylon to the village would be

removed, although conversely significant adverse effects would be experienced by other residents due to a 18m increase in the height of a replacement pylon that would be more prominent in other views.

6.14.5 The only other long term significant adverse effects upon the visual amenity of residential receptors as a result of the Project would be restricted to six small clusters of scattered dwellings that are all located outside settlements, as set out below.

- Hall Moor Farm Cottages;
- Hall Moor Farm (South);
- Overton Grange and Glenroyd Cottages;
- New Farm Cottages;
- Dwellings on Stripe Lane; and
- Pollums House Farm.

6.14.6 Whilst it is an established planning principle that there is no private right to a view, the potential for mitigation planting to eliminate long term significant visual effects has been considered at all of the above dwellings, following review in the field. The considerations are set out in **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G** and summarised as follows:

- Hall Moor Farm Cottages. Planting was proposed in paddock set away from dwelling to screen views but the proposals were rejected by the owner during landowner discussions;
- Hall Moor Farm (South). No specific mitigation proposals but owner is the same as Hall Moor Farm Cottages that rejected planting. In order to be effective screen, planting would need to be 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;
- Overton Grange and Glenroyd Cottages. No specific proposals as 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;
- New Farm Cottages. No specific proposals as limited space 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 allotment area and summerhouse would restrict light and wider views;
- Dwellings on Stripe Lane. No specific proposals as limited space with car parking 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.
- Pollums House Farm. The draft proposals formulated at PEIR for woodland planting within the adjacent paddock were omitted with agreement of the owner 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.

6.14.7 In conclusion it is assessed that in some instances, particularly in relation to individual residential properties, mitigation proposals to reduce or prevent views of new infrastructure could also have negative effects that, depending on the use of the land adjoining the dwelling and opinion of the resident, could outweigh any benefits. In all cases, it is assessed that an appropriate separation distance has been maintained between the proposed pylons and property curtilage to avoid any overbearing effects.

Page intentionally blank

Table 6.16 - Summary of significance of effects

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Landscape Receptors			
Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional Landscape Character	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
River Floodplain Regional Landscape Character Type	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Minor Beneficial and Not Significant Minor Beneficial and Not Significant
Huby and Shipton Vale Local Landscape Character Area: Sub-Types 5b and 5c	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
Huby and Shipton Vale Local Landscape Character Area: Sub-Type 7A	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Ouse Floodplain Local Landscape Character Area	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Moderate Adverse/Beneficial and Not Significant Moderate Adverse/Beneficial and Not Significant
Scagglethorpe Moor Mixed Farmland Local Landscape Character Area	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Lower Nidd Grassland Local Landscape Character Area	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Minor Beneficial and Not Significant Minor Beneficial and Not Significant
West Selby Limestone Ridge Local Landscape Character Area	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium to Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Open Arable Farmland, East Bramham Landscape Character Type	Medium	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low to Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
Locally Important Landscape Area	Medium	Construction: High to Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant (Tadcaster Area only)** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Visual Receptors			
North-west of York Area (Section B): Residential Visual Receptors			
Residents of Rawcliffe, York	High	Construction: No Change Operation Year 0: No Change Operation Year 15: No Change	No Effect No Effect No Effect
Residents of Shipton-by-Beningbrough (Viewpoint 7)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Residents of Skelton	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Beningbrough	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Nether Poppleton (Viewpoint 18)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Beneficial and Not Significant Moderate Beneficial and Not Significant
Residents of Upper Poppleton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Residents of Nun Monkton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Residents of Moor Monkton	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0 and 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial to Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
Residents of Overton (Viewpoint 3)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant**

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Residents of dwellings on Skelton, Rawcliffe Moor and Wiggington Moor (New Enclosures)	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings on Wigginton Moor (Old Enclosures)	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings on Bohemia/Greenthwaite	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings on Shipton Moor	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings on Beningbrough Moor	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings at Red House	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of dwellings on Scagglethorpe Moor	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Residents of dwellings on Moor Monkton Moor	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Moorlands Farm	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Agricola, north of Newlands Farm	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Newlands Farm	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of North Hall Moor	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Residents of Dovecot Barn	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Guests at Woodstock Lodge wedding venue	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant**

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Residents of Hall Moor Farm Cottages	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: High to Medium	**Major Adverse and Significant** **Major Adverse and Significant** **Major Adverse and Significant**
Residents of Hall Moor Farm (South)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant**
Residents of Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages (Viewpoint 14)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant**
Residents of New Farm Cottages	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant**
Residents of dwellings on Stripe Lane	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant**
North-west of York Area (Section B): Recreational Visual Receptors			
NCR 65 and Way of the Roses long distance footpath (Viewpoints 1, 14, 15 and 17)	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
York and Selby long distance path	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
River Ouse Corridor including four long distance footpaths[33] (Viewpoints 4 and 18)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant**
ORPA west of Newlands Farm (Viewpoint 9)	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
PRoW east of Shipton including Jorvic Way long distance footpath (Viewpoints 5 and 16)	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: High	**Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant**
PRoWs on Shipton Moor (Viewpoints 10 and 12)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs west of Shipton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs on Wiggington Moor	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant

[33] Long distance footpaths comprise parts of the Yorkshire Ouse Walk, Jorvic Way, Ainsty Bounds Way and Historical Walk: Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
		Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs at Bohemia (Viewpoint 11)	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW Skelton to Rawcliffe	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs near Nun Monkton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs near Moor Monkton (Viewpoint 29)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Beneficial and locally Significant**
PRoWs on Scagglethorpe Moor	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs south of the A59	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Jorvic Way long distance footpath (River Ouse to Shipton)	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Forest of Galtres Golf Club	Medium	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Beningbrough Hall and Gardens including PRoW (Viewpoint 8)	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Millennium Green in Nether Poppleton (Viewpoint 2)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Neutral and Not Significant Moderate Neutral and Not Significant
Poppleton Centre recreation ground	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Neutral and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Neutral and Not Significant
Shipton recreation ground	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
North-west of York Area (Section B): Transport Visual Receptors			
A19 (Viewpoints 7, 12, 13, and 15)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
East Coast Mainline	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium to Low	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate to Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
B1363 (Viewpoints 6 and 11)	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
Corban Lane	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
Stripe Lane	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Moderate Adverse and Significant** Minor Neutral and Not Significant Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Overton Road/Station Lane (Viewpoints 3, 14, 15 and 16)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: High Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
Shipton Low Road (Viewpoint 17)	Medium	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Beningbrough Lane	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Residential Visual Receptors			
Tadcaster	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
		Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Stutton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Bramham	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Scattered dwellings near Hazelwood Park	High	Construction: No Change Operation Year 0: No Change Operation Year 15: No Change	No Effect No Effect No Effect
Farmsteads south-west of Stutton	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Farmsteads at Toulston	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
High Moor Farm	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
High Moor Grange Farm	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Wise Warren	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Headley Hall and cottages	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Brickhouse Farm	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: No Change Operation Year 15: No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant No Effect No Effect
Red Brick Farm (Viewpoint 19)	High	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Recreational Visual Receptors			
Paulinus Way long distance footpath	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant**
NCR 66	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs along Chantry Lane and Old London Road (Viewpoint 22)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
PRoWs east of Hazel Wood	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs west of Tadcaster	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW between Headley Lane and the A63	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs near Toulston	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Tadcaster Area (Section D): Transport Visual Receptors			
A64	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
A659 (Viewpoints 20 and 21)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Garnet Lane (Viewpoint 21)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Residential Visual Receptors			
Fairburn	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Burton Salmon (Viewpoint 28)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Ledsham	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Lumby (Viewpoint 24)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
South Milford	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Hillam	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Monk Fryston	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Dwellings at Betteras Hill Road	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Dwellings at A63/A162 junction	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Monk Fryston Lodge and bungalow	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Farmhouse east of Monk Fryston Lodge	High	Construction: Medium to Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	**Moderate Adverse and Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Pollums House Farm	High	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium	**Major Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant** **Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant**
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Recreational Visual Receptors			

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
PRoW between Rawfield Lane and the A162 (Viewpoint 23)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW near J42 of A1(M) (Viewpoint 27)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW Red Hill Lane	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs south of Ledsham	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW north of Old Quarry Lane (Viewpoint 24)	High	Construction: Low Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs between Hillam and Burton Common Lane	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoWs over Lumby and Milford Common	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
PRoWs around Monk Fryston	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
PRoW south-east of South Milford	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Ledston Park RPG and PRoW	High	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Monk Fryston Substation Area (Section F): Transport Visual Receptors			
A1(M)	Medium	Construction: Medium Operation Year 0: Low Operation Year 15: Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant Minor Adverse and Not Significant
A162	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
A1246	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
A63 (Viewpoint 25)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium to Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Receptor (Viewpoint/s)	Sensitivity of Receptor[1]	Maximum Magnitude of Change[2]	Maximum Level and Type of Effect, and Significance[3] with Significant Effects identified in bold
Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway	Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation Year 0: Very Low Operation Year 15: Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant
Rawfield Lane (Viewpoints 25 and 26)	Medium	Construction: High Operation Year 0: Medium Operation Year 15: Medium to Low	**Major/Moderate Adverse and locally Significant** **Moderate Adverse and Significant** Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

1. The sensitivity of a receptor is defined using the criteria set out in **Section 6.8** and **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C** and is defined as Low, Medium and High.
2. The magnitude of change on a receptor resulting from activities relating to the development is defined using the criteria set out in **Section 6.8** and **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C** and is defined as Very Low, Low, Medium and High.
3. The significance of the environmental effects is based on the combination of the sensitivity/importance/value of a receptor and the magnitude of change and is expressed as major (significant), major/moderate (significant) moderate (potentially significant) or minor/negligible (not significant), subject to the methodology outlined in **Section 6.8** and **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**. The maximum effect is recorded in this table; however a range of effects is typically experienced by the majority of receptors within the LVIA Study Area including lower levels of effect that are Not Significant or parts of the receptor that would experience No Change and No Effect. Full details are provided at **Sections 6.9 to 6.12** with reference to **Appendices 5.3.6F and 5.3.6G, Volume 5, Documents 5.3.6F and 5.3.6G**, informed by the Viewpoint Assessment at **Appendix 6H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H.**

6.15 Additional measures

6.15.1 **Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)** identified the Woodstock Lodge wedding venue as a business with the potential to be adversely affected by the Project. The proposed pylons along the 400 kV YN overhead line to the south of the wedding venue would result in a significant visual impact to guests of the wedding venue as set out in detail in **Table 6G.23** of **Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G**. National Grid and their consultants have engaged with the owners of the wedding venue to inform them of the likely effects and mitigation options such as offsite planting. The offsite landscape planting outside Order Limits at the Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue would likely comprise a belt of evergreen shrub and tree planting (with the canopy of the trees at ~2m high at planting). This planting would be located outside of the Order Limits and consequently is not secured under the DCO and is not relied on in the ES assessment of effects. The planting would be located within the curtilage of the wedding venue but offset from the southern edge of the wedding venue building by at least 7m and would extend east by ~40m in order to reduce the visibility of the 400kV overhead line from the building and the area of amenity grassland and terrace used by wedding guests for photographs.

6.16 Residual effects assessment

6.16.1 The magnitude of change to south facing views from the building, lawn and terrace of the wedding venue are predicted to be Medium to Low at Construction and Operation Year 0 with a **Major/Moderate** to **Moderate** and **Significant** adverse effect, reducing to a **Moderate** effect that is Not Significant upon implementation of the offsite planting. The effects would reduce further following the growth of trees and shrubs until the magnitude of change would be Very Low and the Effects Minor and Not Significant after approximately 5 years, assuming optimum aftercare of the planting scheme.

National Grid plc
National Grid House,
Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152