

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (VOLUME III)

Appendix 12.4 Visual Analysis (Clean)

HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline DCO

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 –
Regulations 8(1)(c)

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APPENDIX 12.4 VISUAL ANALYSIS

Table 1 – Visual Analysis of Receptors Scoped into the LVIA

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
Viewpoints associated with Wales based Above Ground Installations (WAGI)						
<p>WAGI1 Grid Ref: SJ 24872 71638 Address: Cwm Eithion, Flint, Flintshire Residents of Bryn Onnen</p>	<p>View is taken from the south-eastern edge of Flint within the residential area off Byrn Onnen and faces south. Views towards the proposed DCO Proposed Development and the wider landscape are heavily filtered by intervening vegetation structure, built form off Cwn Eithion and sloping topography.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by rising topography and intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with southern facing views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from within a residential area and is therefore likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally recognised. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by existing foreground vegetation and further layers of intervening vegetation in the middle ground. It is noted that during the construction stage glimpsed views of construction activity associated with the Flint AGI and the Flint AGI to Flint Connection Pipeline will appear in the background amongst existing vegetation. Most of the view will remain unchanged. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The construction elements, where visible, will occupy a minor component of the landscape within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is short term, and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, obscured by existing foreground vegetation and further layers of intervening vegetation in the middle ground. Flint AGI will appear in the background amongst existing vegetation and with the context of existing pylons. The majority of the view will remain unchanged. The scale of change is therefore considered to be Negligible. The DCO Proposed Development represents a minor component within the view and as such the geographical extent of the change has been recorded as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, screened by the existing foreground vegetation and further layers of intervening vegetation in the middle ground. In addition, mitigation planting will have sufficiently established to help the Flint AGI integrate into the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will not appear visible within the view. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>			
<p>WAGI2 Grid Ref: SJ 25060 71159 Address: Llwyn Onn, Flint, Flintshire Residents of farmsteads off Goed-Onn Farm & dwellings off Llwyn Onn Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 56</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Flint 56 and faces south. The topography is relatively flat, with only a shallow undulation. Glimpsed views towards Bryn Mawr Farm are available to the background of the view. The view is predominantly characterised by pastoral farmland used for the grazing of sheep, with views towards the DCO Proposed Development and the wider landscape to the south and east obscured by the existing hedgerow boundaries and vegetation. The electricity pylons form visually prominent features, detracting from the otherwise rural quality of the view. Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are visible in the background, however heavily filtered by the intervening field boundary vegetation which lies to the south, alongside the existing</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with eastern views and PRow users with south-eastern views are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside. Therefore, the susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRow and is not identified as a recognised or regionally significant view. The view contains a number of detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is filtered by field boundary vegetation. During the construction stage it is considered that views of the construction activity will, however, appear visible above the existing vegetation in the background, with views of upper portions associated with the Flint AGI likely to be available. The foreground and majority of the view will remain unchanged. The scale of change is considered to be Low. While the construction activity will extend across the background of the view, this will be set beyond the existing vegetation. In addition, visible activity associated with the Flint AGI will span only a small section of the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is considered to be <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible with regraded land as a result of the Flint AGI to Flint Connection Pipeline screened by the existing hedgerow. Glimpsed views of the proposed Flint AGI will be available above the existing hedgerow in the background however views will be heavily filtered with only upper portions of the Flint AGI likely to appear visible. It is considered that these will form a minor component within the view. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of the change it is considered that those visible elements of the Flint AGI will only occupy a small extent of the landscape and are therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible within the view. The DCO Proposed Development will be contained by the existing vegetation structure and the new hedgerow and native shrub mitigation planting that will have matured at year 15 and will serve to further limit views towards the Flint AGI. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will appear as a minor feature, with only glimpsed views of the upper portions of the Flint AGI visible. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	vegetation along the road corridor.		Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>			
<p>WAGI3 (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 25214 71002 Address: Allt-Goch Lane, Flint, Flintshire</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 66</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Flint 66 and faces south. To the left of the view, the electricity pylons form detracting features visible within the background. Filtered views towards Little Leadbrook Farm also available through gaps in the vegetation to the left of the view. To the right, views to the wider landscape are contained by the sloping topography and vegetation.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible with the existing arable field comprising part of the DCO Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Receptors are PRow users. PRow users are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRow adjacent to Allt-Goch Lane and is not identified as a recognised or regionally significant view. The view contains detracting pylons. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the DCO Proposed Development comprising the arable field to the foreground of the view. The scale of change is considered to be <u>High</u>. Construction activity will occupy the majority of the view, with views towards the proposed Flint AGI and beyond the existing field boundary vegetation to the right of the view. The existing vegetation within the surrounding landscape will, however, serve to contain these impacts within the more immediate landscape to some degree. The geographical extent of change is considered to be <u>High</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be visible, with the reinstated land associated with the open trench infill restoration and replacement planting of a small section of the removed hedgerow to the south of the Flint AGI evident within the fore and middle ground, and glimpsed views of the Flint AGI to form a noticeable feature. While the Flint AGI to Flint Connection Pipeline will be located underground, the proposed Flint AGI will form a prominent feature within the landscape. The scale of change therefore is considered to be <u>High</u>. With regard to the geographical extent the majority of the change will be focussed to the right of the view with the Flint AGI and the associated vegetation removal. While clearly visible this will occupy a small proportion of the view and will be contained by the topography and vegetation within the wider landscape to the east. The geographical extent of change is considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible, albeit as a minor feature, with the Flint AGI set beyond the existing and regrown mitigation hedgerow to the right of the view. While glimpsed views of the Flint AGI will appear available, mitigation planting will serve to help soften and contain views towards this feature. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will appear as a minor feature within the view, with only glimpsed views of taller Flint AGI features visible. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p> <p>However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>WAG14 (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 24932 70542 Address: Allt-Goch Lane, Flint, Flintshire Residents of Bryn Mawr Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 68</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Flint 68 and faces north-east. The rural character of the landscape is evident. Glimpsed distant views are available towards the wider landscape to the north with the River Dee and estuary visible, alongside the urban area associated with Neston on the northern edge of the estuary. Glimpsed views of the pylons are also available however filtered by the intervening hedgerow trees within the field boundary. The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, comprising the existing arable fields to the forefront and middle ground of the view.</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with north-eastern views and PRoW users are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from Public Footpath Flint 68 which lies adjacent to Allt-Goch Lane and is not identified as a recognised or regionally significant view. The view contains a number of detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, comprising the foreground of the view, with the proposed Flint AGI location and construction compound area located beyond the existing hedgerow to the left of the view. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will therefore be clearly visible within the view. The scale of change is considered to be <u>High</u>. Construction activity will occupy the majority of the foreground of the view, with proposed vegetation removal affording clear views towards the Flint AGI to the north. It is noted however that while the view will occupy the foreground, the sloping topography and vegetation to the east will ensure that these changes are localised to some degree. The geographical extent of change is considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible, with views towards the Flint AGI to the north, hedgerow removal and replacement planting and reinstated land forming noticeable features. However, these features, while clearly visible, will form a minor component within the wider landscape in the view, and will be viewed beyond middle ground vegetation. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. With regard to the geographical extent the majority of the change will be focussed to the left of the view with the development of the Flint AGI and the associated vegetation removal. While visible this will occupy a small proportion of the view and will be contained by the topography and vegetation within the wider landscape to the east. The geographical extent of change is considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible, with the Flint AGI set beyond the existing and matured replanted mitigation hedgerow to the left of the view on the lower lying ground. While glimpsed views of the upper portions associated with the Flint AGI will appear available the DCO Proposed Development will only form a minor feature within the landscape. In addition, at year 15 mitigation planting will have matured further containing views towards the Flint AGI. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. As noted, the DCO Proposed Development will be focussed to the left side of the view and occupying a small proportion of the landscape. Matured mitigation planting will further serve to contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development and help integrate the DCO Proposed Development into the surrounding landscape. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows: Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).		Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (not significant).	
WAGI7 Grid Ref: SJ 25235 70080 Address: Tros-y-mynydd, Starkey Lane, Northop, Residents of Tros-y-mynydd, Starkey Lane. Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 70.	View is taken from Public Footpath Flint 70 and faces north-west. To the rear of the view the rising slopes associated with the Clwydian Range AONB are visible above the intervening field boundary vegetation. Glimpsed views towards the residential dwellings at Flint Mountain are also visible within the background. The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, comprising the existing arable field to the forefront of the view and extends into the additional fieldscape that lies beyond the hedgerow boundary.	Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with western views, and PRow users. PRow receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a PRow. The view is not taken from within a recognised or regionally significant landscape and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, comprising part of the existing arable field to the forefront of the view and extending northwards to the adjoining field to the right of the view. Construction activity associated with the pipeline will therefore be clearly visible within the view, occupying the forefront of the view. The proposed Flint AGI however is not likely to appear visible, located beyond the sloping topography and existing vegetation structure within the wider landscape to the north. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible to the forefront of the view with the limited field boundary vegetation and sloping nature of the topography to the west likely to increase the geographical extent of change. The geographical extent of change is assessed as	At operation year 1, the majority of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that above ground changes, such as the reinstated land and associated hedgerow and tree removal and replacement planting will remain visible within the view, albeit as minor components within the landscape. As previously noted, the Flint AGI will not appear visible beyond the existing vegetation structure and sloping topography. The scale of change is therefore assessed a <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and reinstated land while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).	At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible within the view, with the Flint AGI to be further screened by mitigation planting both surrounding the Flint AGI and as replacement for the removed vegetation, alongside regrowth of vegetation on reinstated land associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline. However, where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved it is likely that perceptible features associated with vegetation removal will be evident. The scale of change is assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The development will not appear visible within the view. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (not significant).	For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows: Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant) However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			<p><u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>			
<p>WAG18** (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 25950 67770 Address: North Wales Expressway, Northop Hall, Northop, Flintshire Recreational users of Public Footpath Northop 4</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Northop 4 and faces north-west. The landscape is predominantly rural in character comprising an existing grass pasture bound by hedgerows and existing woodland which lies along the northern edge of the B5125 along the southern boundary of Highfield Hall. To the rear of the view the wider landscape is largely obscured by the sloping topography and existing vegetation, with glimpsed views of the further vegetation and electricity pylons visible on the skyline, alongside glimpsed views towards the B5125 that lies beyond the existing field boundary.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will be</p>	<p>Receptors are PRoW users. PRoW receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRoW. The view is not taken from within a recognised or regionally significant landscape and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Low.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development and Northop Hall AGI will be clearly visible, across the majority of the existing arable field within the foreground of the view. The activity will extend northwards and westwards into the adjacent field and towards the B5125, in the background of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible with the open grass field allowing for uninterrupted views towards construction activity associated with the proposed CO2 pipeline and further views available towards the proposed Northop Hall AGI within the adjacent field. However, the rising</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the Northop Hall AGI will be visible albeit partially screened by the existing vegetation that lines the western field boundary and set towards the background of the view towards the existing road corridor. In addition, reinstated land and localised regrading associated with the DCO Proposed Development will also appear visible. Mitigation planting will be visible however, this will not be of sufficient maturity to provide screening at year 1. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the open grass field however the Northop Hall AGI will be located to the left of the view, beyond the existing field boundary hedgerow and contained within the wider landscape by the existing dense vegetation structure that lines the road corridor. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible with the Northop Hall AGI located beyond the existing field boundary to the north west within the background of the view. Mitigation planting will have matured to provide additional screening towards the Northop Hall AGI however, upper portions of the AGI will remain visible above this proposed vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be located within the background of the view and will occupy a small proportion of the view. Matured mitigation planting will further serve to contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development and help integrate the DCO Proposed Development into the surrounding landscape. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Low</u>. The</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i></p> <p>However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>visible within the view. The proposed Northop Hall AGI will however lie in the adjacent field and will be partially obscured by the existing hedgerow that lines the field boundary to the west.</p>		<p>topography and dense woodland vegetation cover that lies to the north of the B5125 and Highfield Hall will serve to limit the geographical extent of change, containing views from the wider landscape to the north and route of the PRow. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant)</p>	<p>operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.</p>
<p>WAGI8a** (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 26031 67951 Address: Public Footpath Northop Hall 4, Village Road, Northop Hall, Flintshire Recreational users of Public Footpath Northop 4</p>	<p>The view is taken from Public Footpath Northop 4 and faces west towards the DCO Proposed Development. The landscape within the view is predominately rural in character, comprising existing grass pasture, with intermittent field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees that line both the southern edge of the B5125 and the adjoining fields. Electricity pylons detract</p>	<p>Receptors are PRow users. PRow receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is therefore considered to be High.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRow. The view is not taken from within a</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development and will be clearly visible across the view with the DCO Proposed Development extending across the existing grass pasture field within the foreground of the view and extending further westwards towards the Proposed Northop Hall AGI in the adjacent field. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the Northop Hall AGI will be visible to the west. It is noted that a degree of screening will be afforded to the development by the existing vegetation that lines the western field boundary and proposed mitigation planting, however this will not be of sufficient maturity to provide screening at year 1. In addition, reinstated land and localised regrading surrounding the Northop Hall AGI associated with the DCO Proposed Development will also appear visible. The scale of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible above the existing field boundary hedgerow. While visible within the view the DCO Proposed Development will be</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible, with the Northop Hall AGI lying beyond the existing field boundary hedgerow to the west within the middle ground of the view. Upper despite intervening vegetation upper portions of the AGI will be visible. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the middle ground of the view. Mitigation planting, including reinstated hedgerow, shrub and</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>from this more rural character to some extent. Within the background, glimpsed views towards the Clwydian Range and Halkyn Mountain are visible along the skyline.</p> <p>The site for the Proposed Northop Hall AGI is visible within the view albeit filtered to some degree by the intervening boundary vegetation. Views towards the site for the DCO Proposed Development will also be visible within the foreground of the view with the proposed development boundary extending along the northern edge of the field and further westwards.</p>	<p>recognised or regionally significant landscape and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Low.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>development will be clearly visible within the view. While some degree of screening will be provided by the intervening field boundary vegetation, the sloping topography and open field network will ensure that clear views towards the Proposed DCO will be available at this point. However, the sloping topography to the south and the dense woodland vegetation cover that lies to the north of the B5125 and Highfield Hall will serve to limit the geographical extent of change, containing views from the wider landscape to the north and route of the PRow. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>contained to the north by the existing woodland cover to the south of Highgate Hall, with additional woodland cover also evident within the same field to the south. To the west views towards the Proposed Northop Hall AGI are likely to be available however contained to a degree by intervening hedgerow field boundaries. The geographical extent of change is assessed as Low. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as High.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant)</p>	<p>hedgerow tree planting will have matured to provide additional containment of the Northop Hall AGI. Whilst glimpsed views of the AGI will remain visible it is considered that the proposed mitigation planting, in addition to the existing vegetation will serve to limit the availability of views. The scale of change is therefore assessed as Low. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant)</p> <p>However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.</p>
<p>WAG19** Grid Ref: SJ 26295 67899</p>	<p>View is taken from the B5125 on the western edge of Northop Hall</p>	<p>Receptors are residents at Northop Hall. Residents at</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is visible, albeit filtered by the</p>	<p>At operation year 1, Northop Hall AGI will be perceptible with upper portions of the AGI to appear visible above the existing</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible beyond the</p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Address: Village Road, Northop Hall, Flintshire</p> <p>Residents at Northop Hall</p>	<p>and faces west. The landscape is predominantly rural in character with the exception of the B5125 road corridor. Pastoral farmland bound by hedgerows therefore characterises the majority the foreground and middle ground of the view set back against existing woodland that serves to obscure middle distant views towards the wider landscape. However, electricity pylons do form prominent features, detracting from this rural quality to some degree. Within the background, glimpsed views towards the Clwydian Range and Halkyn Mountain are visible along the skyline. The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible albeit somewhat obscured by the existing vegetation associated with existing field boundaries. To the south, clearer views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be available however as the landscape slopes, with the wider landscape to the west rising steeply</p>	<p>home are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from adjacent the B5125 on the western edge of Northop Hall. The view is not taken from within a recognised or regionally significant landscape and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>existing field boundary vegetation that lines the southern edge of the road corridor. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible above the existing vegetation and within the existing fields to the left of the view, with intermittent construction traffic also likely to appear visible along the existing road corridor. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible albeit filtered above the existing vegetation within the wider landscape to the west, located adjacent to the B5125. In addition, vegetation cover along the northern edge of the B5125, south of Highfield Hall, will serve to limit views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the north. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise a relatively small area within the field of view. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short</p>	<p>field boundary vegetation. In addition, views of the reinstated land associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline, hedgerow removal and new replacement planting will be visible within the existing fieldscape and associated field boundaries. These will be seen as a minor change within the landscape. Views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be set against a backdrop of the Clwydian Range and Halkyn Mountains however, as noted above, only upper portions of the AGI will appear visible beyond the existing foreground vegetation, separate to the more distant backdrop. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise a minor feature within the field of view with only glimpsed views of upper portions of the AGI available above the existing vegetation structure. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>matured mitigation planting proposed to the east of the Northop Hall AGI along the southern edge of the B5125. While it is noted that some glimpsed views of upper portions of the Northop Hall AGI may appear visible it is considered that these will represent a very minor feature with the majority screened by the new and existing vegetation within the wider landscape to the west. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will form only a minor feature within the view with new woodland and replacement hedgerow planting serving to contain views towards the Northop Hall AGI from the wider landscape to the east and along the road corridor. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	<p>will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	towards the Clwydian Range and Halkyn Mountain.		term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .			
<p>WAGI9a** Grid Ref: SJ 25720 68087 Address: Village Road, Northop Hall, Flintshire Visitors to Highfield Hall Road Users (B5125)</p>	<p>View is taken from the B5125 and faces east. The landscape is predominantly rural in character with the exception of the B5125 road corridor which lies within the foreground of the view and extends towards the village of Northop Hall in the east. Beyond the existing field boundary hedgerow that lines the southern edge of the B5125 the landscape is predominantly characterised by agricultural farmland. The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible within the view with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary extending across the adjacent field and the proposed Northop Hall AGI located within the background of the view.</p>	<p>Receptors are visitors at Highfield Hall and road users on the B5125. Highfield Hall is a wedding venue. As such visitors are likely to have an appreciation for views. The susceptibility of this receptor is therefore assessed as High. The B5125 forms a key road network within the area and as such users are likely to be travelling at a faster speed with a limited appreciation for the wider landscape. The sensitivity of this receptor is therefore assessed as Low. The view is taken from adjacent the B5125. The view is not taken from within a recognised or regionally significant landscape and contains few</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible, albeit filtered by the existing vegetation that lines the southern edge of the B5125 at this point. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible above the existing vegetation, with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary extending along the adjacent field, and the proposed Northop Hall AGI located within the middle ground of the view. In addition, intermittent construction traffic is also likely to appear visible along the existing road corridor. The scale of change is therefore considered to be Medium. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible, albeit filtered above the existing hedgerow that lines the southern edge of the road corridor. In addition, vegetation cover along the</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the Northop Hall AGI will be perceptible, with the upper portions of the AGI to appear visible above the existing field boundary vegetation. It is considered that due to the existing vegetation that lines the southern boundary of the road corridor it is considered that the reinstated land associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline will be largely imperceptible however some replacement hedgerow vegetation may appear visible within the foreground of the view, where the Proposed Development is set to extend across the road corridor. These changes will likely appear as a minor features within the landscape however. The scale of change is therefore assessed as Low. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise a minor feature within the field of view with only glimpsed views of upper portions of the AGI available above the existing vegetation that lines the southern edge of the road corridor. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as Low. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as High. Overall Magnitude: Low.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible beyond the existing vegetation and matured mitigation planting proposed to the west of the Northop Hall AGI. While glimpsed views towards upper portions of the Northop Hall AGI will likely appear visible it is considered that these will only appear as minor features within the view, with the DCO Proposed Development screened for the most part by the existing vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will form only a minor feature within the view, with proposed woodland screen planting and the existing hedgerow lining the B5125 to the south serving to contain views towards the Proposed Development from the wider landscape. The geographical extent of scale is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as</p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
		detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Low. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	northern edge of the B5125, to the southern boundary of Highfield Hall, will also serve to limit views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape to the north. The geographical extent of change is assessed as Medium. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as Low. Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i>	
Viewpoints associated with England-based Above Ground Installations (EAGI)						
EAGI5 (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 46282 75320 Address: Ash Road, Elton Residents within Elton	View is taken from Ash Road beyond the eastern edge of Elton and faces east. Within the view glimpsed views towards the rising land to the east of Helsby is visible, forming a prominent feature on the skyline in the background. To the left of the view, views towards the industrial built form and turbines towards Ince are also visible along the skyline above the intervening vegetation structure and detracting from the more	Receptors are residents at home with eastern facing views. Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from the edge of a settlement and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view has detracting	The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible within the view, spanning across the existing fieldscape within the fore and middle ground of the view and extending northwards towards Ince Park. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible within the view above the low-level vegetation. The scale of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the view within the	At operational year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with only the associated vegetation removal and earthworks likely to appear visible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . Due to the Newbuild CO ₂ Pipeline being underground, the perceptible features associated with the vegetation loss and earthworks are likely to only be perceived locally. The proposed Ince AGI to the north will be imperceptible beyond the retained existing vegetation structure that lines both the road and rail corridors to the north. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is	As set out within the methodology, any receptors assigned overall negligible level of effect at year 1 will not be further considered or assessed in year 15 on the basis that effects are highly unlikely to increase. Effects are expected to be similar to year 1 or less. Not significant.	For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows: Overall Magnitude: Medium

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>rural quality of the wider landscape.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is visible within the view comprising part of the existing agricultural fieldscape. While views towards the DCO Proposed Development will appear filtered in part by the existing vegetation structure the gappy nature of the existing hedgerow and proximity of the DCO Proposed Development will ensure that some clear views of the DCO Proposed Development will be perceived in the foreground and middle ground.</p>	<p>features and is not identified as locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>middle ground with construction elements also visible within the foreground to the right of the view. Construction compounds associated with the trenchless crossing to the north will likely appear visible however only in glimpsed views beyond the existing vegetation with the Ince AGI further contained and located to the south of the existing industrial built form. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>	<p>therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>		<p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i></p> <p>However, upon completion, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will benefit from additional screening and are therefore likely to be heavily filtered and as such effects are likely to be reduced to not significant.</p>
<p>EAGI9 Grid Ref: SJ 44390 74506 Address: Yew Tree Close, Thornton-le-Moors Residents within Yew Tree Close</p>	<p>View is taken from Yew Tree Close on the eastern edge of Thornton-le-Moors and faces north-east. Glimpsed views of the industrial built form at Stanlow and caravan park at Meadow View are visible albeit filtered to some degree by the</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of Yew Tree Close with eastern facing views. Residents are afforded wide reaching views towards the wider landscape. Detracting features associated with</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible spanning across the majority of the existing fieldscape within the view and extending northwards towards Stanlow Industrial Park. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible across the</p>	<p>At operation year 1 of the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Ince AGI to Stanlow AGI Pipeline and Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the reinstated land and associated hedgerow removal and replacement planting will be available across the view, both within the fore and middle ground. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible with the pipelines located underground. Regrowth over reinstated land is anticipated to have matured at year 15, in addition to replacement hedgerow mitigation planting. The proposed Ince AGI is located beyond the existing</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>intervening vegetation structure, however numerous electricity pylons are visible form noticeable detracting features within the landscape, detracting from the more rural character of the landscape. Distant views towards the rising land at Helsby Hill are also available from this location.</p> <p>Clear, close proximity views of the DCO Proposed Development are available from this location with the DCO Proposed Development comprising a large part of the view.</p>	<p>industry at Stanlow and electricity pylons are evident within this view. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a residential area. The view is not locally or nationally designated and there are noticeable detracting features evident within the view. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>view with construction compounds associated with trenchless crossings appearing evident within the foreground and middle ground of the view. The scale of change is therefore <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise the majority of the view and will be clearly perceptible within the landscape with the open fieldscape allowing for clear views towards construction activity. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as replacement hedgerow planting and reinstated land while visible, will be perceived as more localised changes within the landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>retained vegetation to the north, within Stanlow Industrial Park, and will therefore not be visible. As such it is considered that changes associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. It is considered that there will be no perceived changes outside of the matured replacement hedgerow planting. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (not significant).</p>	<p>effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant)</p> <p>However, upon completion, owing to the mature vegetation and the location of the Ince AGI beyond the dense vegetation associated with the A5117, views will remain similar to operation year 15 and therefore effects will appear reduced to not significant.</p>
Viewpoints associated the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline route (P)						
<p>P1</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 25271 68531</p> <p>Address: North Wales Expressway, Northop Hall AGI, Northop</p> <p>Residents off unnamed road off</p>	<p>View is from Public Footpath Northop 2 and faces east. The view is predominantly characterised by rural agricultural fields bound by hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees. Views towards the wider landscape are</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents and PRoW users with eastern views. Users of the ProW are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the background of the view, filtered by the intervening vegetation and extending across the length of the view. The scale of change is Medium. The DCO</p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is considered the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain within the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical</p>	<p>As set out within the methodology, any receptors assigned overall negligible level of effect at year 1 will not be further considered or assessed in year 15 on the basis that effects are highly unlikely to increase. Effects are</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Connah's Quay Road</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Northop 2</p>	<p>relatively well contained by this existing vegetation structure in addition to the sloping topography evident within the background of the view, with glimpsed views towards Tyn-y-Coed Farm also available. There are few detracting features within the view.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development appears within the view, albeit filtered to some degree by the intervening vegetation structure associated with the field boundary. Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are however likely above the vegetation with the DCO Proposed Development sited on the slightly higher ground to the background of the view.</p>	<p>for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High.</p> <p>The view is not taken from within nationally or regionally significant landscape. The view contains few detracting features and is representative of a more rural character. The value of the view is recorded as Low.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Proposed Development spans the length of the view, with the undulating topography likely to afford some clear views towards the associated construction activity within the background of the view, with the foreground remaining unchanged.</p> <p>The geographical extent of change is recorded as Medium. The construction stage is short term, and the duration of change is therefore assessed as Low.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>extent of change, proposed changes such as vegetation removal and regraded land will be barely perceptible, contained by the remaining vegetation. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>expected to be similar to year 1 or less. Not significant.</p>	<p>decommissioning stage.</p>
<p>P2a*</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 27881 64701</p> <p>Address: Pinfold Lane, Northop Hall AGI</p> <p>Residents at Pinfold Lane</p>	<p>View is taken from Pinfold Lane which extends southwards from Chester Road (B5125) and faces south-east. The view is predominantly characterised by rural agricultural fields bound by hedgerows and</p>	<p>Receptors within the view are noted to be residents off Pinfold Lane with southern and eastern views. Residents of this dwelling are likely to have an appreciation of the landscape. The overall</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible within the view with the DCO Proposed Development located to the south beyond the existing field boundary vegetation that lies within</p>	<p>At operation year 1, it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground and the intervening vegetation and sloping topography serving to contain views towards visible changes associated with vegetation loss of field boundary vegetation on the southern end of Pinfold Lane and regraded reinstated</p>	<p>As set out within the methodology, any receptors assigned overall negligible level of effect at year 1 will not be further considered or assessed in year 15 on the basis that effects are highly unlikely to increase. Effects are expected to be similar to year 1 or less. Not significant.</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>associated hedgerow trees. Views towards the wider landscape are relatively well contained by this existing vegetation and there are few detracting features within the view.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will appear perceptible within the background of the view, albeit heavily filtered through gaps in the existing vegetation that lines the road corridor and that lies within the fieldscape to the south. In addition, views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be further contained by the sloping topography within the background of the view.</p>	<p>susceptibility of this receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a rural road corridor adjacent to a dwelling within a predominantly rural landscape. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>the wider landscape. Glimpsed views of taller elements of the construction stage will appear visible, albeit heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise the majority of the background of the view. However, views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be contained by the existing field boundary vegetation and sloping topography to the south. The geographical extent of the change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>land. As such it is considered that limited visible changes will be perceived within the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be located within the background of the view beyond the existing vegetation and sloping topography, as such no visible changes will be perceived within the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>		
<p>P2b* Grid Ref: SJ 28048 66681 Address: Magazine Lane, Northop Hall AGI</p>	<p>View is taken from Magazine Lane which lies to the north of the A55, adjoining Pinfold Lane to the west. The view faces north. The view is predominantly characterised by existing</p>	<p>Receptors within the view are noted to be residents off Magazine Lane with northern views. Residents along this road corridor are likely to have an</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extending across the north-eastern corner of the existing field</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the majority of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. However, changes such as the reinstated land and removal of some field boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees to the right of the view, alongside mitigation planting</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. Regrowth over reinstated land is anticipated to have matured at year 15, in</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
Residents off Magazine Lane	grass pasture and agricultural fields, bound by hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees. The DCO Proposed Development will appear perceptible, with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary extending across the existing fieldscape and along the northern edge of the road corridor further to the west.	appreciation of the landscape. The overall susceptibility of this receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a rural road corridor adjacent to a residential area within a predominantly rural landscape. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	within the background and extending further north and west across the adjoining fieldscape, with the relatively flat landscape and low-level boundary vegetation, serving to allow for clear views towards construction activity. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the majority of the view, however the existing vegetation that lies within the wider landscape to the north will serve to contain these changes within the wider landscape to some degree. The geographical extent of the change is assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	of will appear visible, albeit as minor features within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change, proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement and reinstated land, while visible to the rear of the view, will be highly localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	addition to like for like replacement hedgerow and mitigation planting. As such, changes associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the landscape, minor changes associated with vegetation loss visible where like for like planting is not able to be achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . It is considered that there will be no perceived changes within the view outside of replacement hedgerow and mitigation planting. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i>	decommissioning stage.
P2c Grid Ref: SJ 27102 67837 (Approximate)	The viewpoint is located on Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A and is orientated to the east towards the proposed embedded pipeline	Receptors are noted to be PRoW users associated with Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A. PRoW users are	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the view, However, views will be filtered to some extent	At operation year 1 it is considered the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible from a large section of Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that	At operation year 15 it is considered that the DCO proposed development will be barely perceptible from a large section of Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A. Proposed	Decommissioning activity including the presence and operation of large scale machinery and cranes will be

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>TBC following Site Survey)</p> <p>Address: Northop Hall, Flintshire</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath - PRoW 414/39A</p>	<p>bridge crossing option at Alltami Brook. The view lies within an area of woodland that lines the western edge of the Brook and extends northwards towards Northop Hall and the southern edge of Connah's Quay. The view is predominantly rural in character, however with the A55 North Wales Expressway located within close proximity to the south, detracting from this rural character to a degree, with associated road noise. The viewpoint is situated within the red line boundary and as such views towards the DCO Proposed Development are likely to be available however, filtered to some degree by the existing vegetation.</p>	<p>likely to be using this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is not taken from within nationally or regionally significant landscape. The view contains few detracting features and is representative of a more rural character, albeit with the A55 North Wales Expressway introducing an urbanising feature to the south and disrupting the overall tranquillity of the area to a degree. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>by the sloping topography and the existing vegetation and woodland cover that lines the western edge of the Brook. The scale of change is <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development spans the length of the view, including a minor PRoW diversion, with required vegetation removal, likely to result in views towards construction activity. Dense vegetation alongside the sloping topography that defines the brook will ensure that views towards the DCO Proposed Development will generally be localised. However, the presence of taller construction elements, including cranes when on site, will be more widely perceived. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is short term, and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p>	<p>visible changes, such as: the proposed embedded pipeline bridge, regraded land, minor diversion of Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A and associated vegetation loss will be perceptible from a short section of the footpath. Overall, the scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>, although it is recognised that for a very short section of the route where receptors will experience close range views of the embedded pipeline bridge the scale of change will be higher. The geographical extent of change will be restricted by the visual containment provided by the valley landform and the dense, mature vegetation on the valley sides. Views towards the embedded pipeline bridge option will likely appear visible for only a highly localised stretch of Public Footpath PRoW 414/39A and will be further obscured by proposed mitigation planting and the existing slope although at year 1 the filtering effects of this vegetation will be minimal. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>mitigation planting will have matured at year 15 further limiting views towards the DCO Proposed Development. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, at year 15 mitigation will have matured and previously glimpsed views towards the embedded pipeline bridge option will be further screened. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>visible within the view. However, views will be filtered to some extent by the sloping topography and the existing vegetation and woodland cover that lines the western edge of the Brook. The scale of change is <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development spans the length of the view. The minor PRoW diversion is anticipated to remain in place to minimise further disruption. It is anticipated that some mitigation planting will be removed to facilitate the decommissioning works but that this will be less than that required during construction. Dense vegetation alongside the sloping topography that defines the brook will ensure that views towards the DCO Proposed Development will generally be</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			<p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p>			<p>localised. However, the presence of taller construction elements, including cranes when on site, will be more widely perceived. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is short term, and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p> <p>Upon completion of the decommissioning these will reduce to not significant. This is due to the landscape returning to the baseline situation or similar although the loss of some mitigation planting will remain</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
						evident in the short to medium term.
<p>P3*</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 29355 66933</p> <p>Address: Holywell Road (B5125), Ewole</p> <p>Residents off Holywell Road</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Hawarden 144</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Hawarden 144 adjacent to Holywell Road and faces west. The landscape within the view is of a predominantly rural character with a dense woodland belt glimpsed beyond the rising land within the background of the view. Views towards the residential dwelling and existing agricultural built form associated with Newbridge Farm are visible within the middle ground to the right of the view, with glimpsed views associated with the residential dwellings at Ewloe visible to the left of the view. The existing road corridor associated with Holywell Road (B5125) lies beyond the hedgerow within the foreground of the view. Clear views towards the DCO Proposed Development are available from this location with the DCO Proposed Development extending across the</p>	<p>Receptors are residents and users of the PRoW and are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from the route of a PRoW within a predominantly rural landscape. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the background of the view with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary spanning across the view within the wider landscape to the west and extending under the road corridor. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the background of the view behind the existing residential dwellings at Ewloe and farmstead associated with Newbridge Farm, however the rising topography to the west, will help serve to contain these changes within the wider landscape to some degree. The geographical extent of the change is assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the reinstated land and associated field boundary (hedgerow) removal and replacement planting will appear visible, albeit as minor components within the background of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement planting and reinstated land will only be visible as minor highly localised changes within the background of the view with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	<p>As set out within the methodology, any receptors assigned overall negligible level of effect at year 1 will not be further considered or assessed in year 15 on the basis that effects are highly unlikely to increase. Effects are expected to be similar to year 1 or less. Not significant.</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	road corridor and within the wider landscape to the north and south.		Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).			
<p>P4 Grid Ref: SJ 30708 66969 Address: Moorfield Road, Hawarden, Aston Residents of Aston Recreational users of Public Footpath Hawarden 31</p>	<p>View is taken from the southern edge of Aston from Public Footpath Hawarden 31 and faces south. Views towards the wider landscape are relatively well contained, with dense vegetation cover and woodland structure that bounds the rail corridor to the east serving to limit views. Within the view existing built form associated with the plant nursery off Lower Aston Hill BVS Lane is visible, albeit obscured to some degree by way of the sloping topography. Glimpsed views of electricity pylons are also visible within the background of the view introducing an urbanising influence and detracting from the more rural quality of the view to an extent. The DCO Proposed Development is visible with clear views available beyond the existing post and wire fence. While views towards the wider</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents at Aston with southern views, and users of the PRow. The PRow users are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the landscape with residents at home also likely to have an appreciation for views. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRow route within a rural landscape close to a settlement and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, extending across the majority of the view to the south and east with the construction compound associated with the proposed trenchless crossing of the Borderlands railway line located within the foreground of the view. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u>. Construction activity will be visible, albeit contained within the landscape by the existing vegetation and topography. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the reinstated land will appear visible within the view, albeit as a minor component within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as the reinstated land while visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>DCO Proposed Development will not appear visible with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. Regrowth over reinstated land is anticipated to have matured at year 15. As such it is considered that changes associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. It is considered that there will be no perceived changes outside of replacement hedgerow and mitigation planting. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (not significant).</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary are partially obscured by the sloping topography and existing vegetation structure clear views are available towards the existing grass field within the DCO Proposed Development Boundary to the foreground of the view.					
<p>P4b Grid Ref: SJ 29873 66956 Address: Old Aston Hill, Deeside Residents off Old Aston Hill, Ewole</p>	View is taken from Old Aston Hill and faces north. The landscape within the foreground of the view is predominantly characterised by the rural road corridor associated with Old Aston Hill, beyond which the view is more rural in character, with existing grass pasture extending beyond the road corridor to the north towards Aston Hill BVS Farm in the middle ground of the view and towards the existing woodland belt on the sloping ground within the background of the view. Views towards the wider landscape are however, relatively well contained within the view by the existing vegetation that lines the	Receptors are noted to be residents off Old Aston Hill. Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for views and the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a rural road corridor close to a settlement. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> .	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the view, extending across the majority of the view to the north, east and west, with the construction compound associated with the trenchless crossing works to appear visible within the middle ground of the view through the existing gap in the field boundary vegetation. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u> . Construction activity will be visible throughout the view, albeit it contained within the landscape to some degree by the existing vegetation and topography. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u> .	At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be largely imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the reinstated land and some field boundary vegetation removal and replacement, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change, it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible. Regrowth over reinstated land is anticipated to have matured at year 15, alongside replacement field boundary planting and mitigation planting. As such it is considered that changes associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . It is considered that there will be no perceived changes within the view outside of replacement hedgerow and mitigation planting. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as	No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	field boundaries and the undulating topography to the west. Glimpsed views of residential dwellings and farmsteads, notably Aston Hill BVS Farm, area also visible within the landscape at this point albeit heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation. The DCO Proposed Development is visible within the view extending across the existing fieldscape within the view and wider landscape to the north, west and east.		The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>		long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant)</i> .	
<p>P6 Grid Ref: SJ 33255 66778 Address: Chester Road East, Queensferry, Sandycroft Residents of Sandycroft off Chester Road</p>	View is taken from Chester Road on the south-eastern edge of Sandycroft and faces south-west. The view illustrates the more settled landscape, with built form associated with Plas Moor Farm, Mancot and Harwarden visible through gaps in the existing vegetation cover on the rising land. To the right of the view, the rear boundaries of those residential dwellings within Sandycroft are also visible adjacent and	Receptors are noted to be residents of Sandycroft with south-western views and road users. Residents are afforded clear views to the wider rural landscape to the west and as such are likely to have an appreciation of the landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is not noted to be taken from with any	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary comprising the majority of the existing grass fields bounding Chester Road within the middle-ground of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development spans the length of the view with the low-level vegetation and rising landscape likely to afford clear views toward	At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. However, changes, such as the reinstated land and removal and replacement planting of field boundary hedgerows will appear visible, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement and reinstated land while visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term.	At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible. At operation year 15 replacement and mitigation planting will have matured. However, where like for like mitigation planting is not able to be achieved, it is likely that minor changes associated with removed vegetation will appear visible. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . It is considered that there will be only minor changes perceived within the middle ground to associated with field boundary vegetation, where like for like mitigation	No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	backing on to the road corridor. Outside of these features the view is predominantly characterised by rural/agricultural land bound by hedgerows. The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible within the view lying within the open fieldscape to the west of the road corridor and extending northwards. Views towards the wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary to the north are partially obscured by the existing vegetation structure associated with the field boundary.	regionally or locally significant landscapes and is considered to contain minimal detracting features associated with the road corridor and streetlights. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary from the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).	The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).	planting is not able to be achieved. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (not significant).	
<p>P7</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 34615 67291</p> <p>Address: Prince William Avenue, Queensferry, Sandycroft.</p> <p>Recreational users of the Wales Coast Path</p>	View from the Wales Coast Path facing east. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character with arable fields bound by hedgerows forming a characterising feature. Agricultural built form and associated farmsteads are also visible, reinforcing the more rural character of the landscape at this point. Glimpsed views towards commercial built form associated with The Bowery are also	Receptors are PRoW users likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the wider landscape. The Wales Coastal Path is a nationally recognised long-distance recreational route. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from the Wales Coast Path a well-	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary comprising a large extent of the existing arable field to the right of the view and extending northwards with the proposed construction compound associated with the trenchless crossing under the River Dee, located within the foreground. The scale of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . The construction	At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the reinstated land and minor field boundary vegetation removal and replacement within the background of the view, will appear visible, albeit seen as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks while clearly visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The	At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be largely imperceptible. At year 15 the proposed mitigation planting will have matured to replace the removed vegetation. However, minor changes, where like for like mitigation has not been achieved, will appear visible within the middle ground the right of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . It is considered that there will be only minor changes perceived within the middle ground, however gaps in the vegetation will likely	No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>visible within the background of the view. To the right of the view the River Dee is visible, bound by the Wales Coastal Path along its northern edge.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible, comprising part of the existing arable field within the view and extending within the wider landscape to the north.</p>	<p>known long distance recreational route within the area. The view has few detracting features and demonstrates the more rural character of the landscape at this point. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High</p>	<p>activity will be clearly visible within the foreground and the wider landscape to the north with the limited vegetation structure likely to afford clear views from along the Wales Coast Path. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant)</p>	<p>appear visible, where like for like mitigation planting is not able to be achieved, along the Welsh Coast Path, with the open nature of the landscape allowing for clear views. The geographical extent of change is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	
<p>P8*</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 35993 66294</p> <p>Address: B5129, Saltney Ferry, Saltney</p> <p>Residents at Cop House Farm</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath East Saltney 2</p>	<p>View is taken from adjacent to the B5129 along Public Footpath East Saltney 2, adjacent to Cop House Farm and the view faces north-west. The River Dee forms the most prominent feature, with the sloping banks and existing vegetation structure along the northern edge of the river corridor serving to limit views towards the wider landscape. Glimpsed views towards residential dwellings and built form off Deeside</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents and PRoW users and with north-western facing views. The PRoW users are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the landscape with residents at home also likely to have an appreciation for views. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be perceptible, with middle distance views towards the point at which the proposed pipeline will cross the River Dee. Views towards the construction activities either side of the River Dee to the north and south of the river will appear visible. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction activity will be clearly visible to the west, with the open views along</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. However, subtle changes, such as the reinstated land and small sections of associated vegetation removal and replacement, will remain visible within the middle ground of the view either side of the River Dee becoming closer within the view in some locations as people travel along the PRoW towards Queensferry. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, proposed changes such as the reinstated land and some vegetation replacement, while visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will continue to be barely perceptible. At year 15 the proposed mitigation planting will have matured to mitigate the removed vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. It is considered that there will be only minor changes perceived within the view, however where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved, it is likely that views in very localised locations will continue to be opened up to the south through gaps in the vegetation. The geographical extent of change</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

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	<p>Lane and Manor Road are visible, albeit filtered by the existing vegetation within the wider landscape to the north.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is visible, extending across the River Dee in the middle distance. Views towards the wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary to the north and south however, are at present, obscured by the existing banks and vegetation that line the river corridor at this point.</p>	<p>The view is taken from PRow East Saltney, a locally significant route. Views from this location demonstrate the rural, riverside character of the landscape and contain few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High</p>	<p>the river corridor allowing for clear views towards the proposed construction activity in the middle ground. A degree of containment, however, is afforded to the wider development area by the existing vegetation and banks associated with the River Dee. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p>	<p>therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>	
<p>P9</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 35885 68960</p> <p>Address: Chester Millennium Greenway (east), Sealand</p> <p>Recreational users of the Chester Millennium Greenway</p>	<p>View is taken from the Chester Millennium Greenway and faces south-east. The landscape is predominantly rural in character, with the relatively open arable fieldscape bounding the greenway to the north and south alongside the dense vegetation. The landscape at this point is relatively flat, with only a shallow slope evident. Views towards the wider</p>	<p>Receptors are users of the Chester Millennium Greenway. Users are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from the Chester</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible where gaps in existing vegetation allow, with the DCO Proposed Development Boundary comprising the majority of the existing grass field to the right of the view and extending beyond the Greenway to the left of the view, with construction compounds associated with the trenchless</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. However, changes such as the reinstated land will appear visible, albeit as a subtle component within the landscape. Existing vegetation to the north and south of the Greenway is to be retained and will therefore remain within the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, proposed changes such as the reinstated land, while visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered</p>	<p>As set out within the methodology, any receptors assigned overall negligible level of effect at year 1 will not be further considered or assessed in year 15 on the basis that effects are highly unlikely to increase. Effects are expected to be similar to year 1 or less. Not significant.</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>landscape are, for the most part, contained, obscured by the intervening vegetation that lines the field boundaries and forms a characteristic feature within the landscape at this point.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is visible through the gap in the existing vegetation along the southern edge of the Chester Millennium Greenway. The DCO Proposed Development Boundary comprises the majority of the existing fieldscape to the south-east, with views towards the wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary obscured by the existing field boundary vegetation.</p>	<p>Millennium Greenway, a locally significant route. Views from this location demonstrate the rural character of the landscape and contain few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High.</p>	<p>crossing under the Greenway evident across the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will span across the majority of the view. However, some degree of containment will be afforded by the existing vegetation which is to be retained limiting the extent. Views of construction activity within the DCO Development Boundary will likely appear visible for reasonable extent of the Greenway where vegetation is limited. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (significant)</i>.</p>		
<p>P10 Grid Ref: SJ 36640 69473</p>	<p>View is taken from Hermitage Road on the south-eastern edge of Saughall and faces</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents of Saughall with south-eastern facing views</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible. At year 15 the proposed mitigation</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Address: The Peg, Hermitage Road, Saughall</p> <p>Residents of Saughall</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath 263 FP6/2</p>	<p>south. To the left of the view Hermitage Road and the existing residential dwellings on the south-eastern extent of Saughall are visible, with glimpsed views towards Oulton's Farm also visible through gaps in the existing vegetation structure to the south. On the southern edge of the road corridor the landscape once again transitions to rural fieldscape bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees, containing views towards the wider landscape to the south. Clear, close proximity views towards the DCO Proposed Development are available from this location, located at the proposed DCO Proposed Development access and extending across the existing field within the view.</p>	<p>and users of PRow. Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation of the wider landscape. Recreational users are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a road corridor with a number of detracting features. The view is not identified as being located within any areas of regional or local significance. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>the view located at the point of the proposed DCO Proposed Development access and extending towards the proposed construction compound associated with the trenchless crossing under Hermitage Road within the southern part of the existing field. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u>. Vegetation removal within the south-western corner of the field to the right of the view will likely increase the geographical extent of change, opening up views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape, however it is considered that the remaining vegetation and gently sloping topography will serve to contain views to some degree. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p>	<p>that changes, such as the reinstated land and associated field boundary vegetation removal and replacement like for like mitigation planting will appear visible within the view, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement planting, and reinstated land, while clearly visible, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be Low. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p>planting will have matured and as such no notable changes will be perceived. However, minor changes, where like for like mitigation has not been achieved, will appear visible to the field boundaries within the middle ground of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. It is considered that once mitigation planting is established there will be only minor changes perceived within the view. However, where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved, it is likely that views will be opened up to the south through gaps in the vegetation allowing the greater visibility. The geographical extent of change is recorded as Low. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p>view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i>			
<p>P12 Grid Ref: SJ 38532 70927 Address: Gypsy Lane, Mollington Residents off Gypsy Lane Recreational users Public Footpath 211 FP4/1</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath 211 FP4/1 and faces north-west. The landscape is predominantly rural in character with a flat and well managed fieldscape characterising the majority of the view. Views towards the wider landscape are well contained with the field boundary vegetation and flat topography serving to limit long distance views. To the right of the view the existing farmstead and agricultural built form associated with Grove Farm is visible, further reinforcing the more rural/agricultural character of the landscape at this point. The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible, comprising part of the existing pasture fields in the foreground and extending eastwards. The open nature of the fieldscape at this point affords clear views.</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents off Gypsy Lane with northern facing views, and PRow users. Both these receptors are considered to have a greater appreciation for the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRow within a rural area close to dwellings and is likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant and the view contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the view comprising the majority of the foreground fields. The scale of change is therefore recorded as <u>High</u>. Construction activity will be clearly visible within the view, however intervening vegetation serves to contain views towards the wider landscape so changes will be contained within the wider landscape to a degree. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the reinstated land and field boundary vegetation removal and replacement will appear visible, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement, alongside reinstated land, while visible, will only be perceived as minor changes within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. The mitigation planting will have matured at year 15, with filtered views towards the wider landscape to the north and east as per the baseline, apart from where like for like mitigation has not been achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The geographical extent of change will be largely contained to localised views. Where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved it is likely that longer distance views towards the DCO Proposed Development may be available however existing vegetation outside the red line boundary will serve to contain views. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>P12a Grid Ref: SJ 38812 70884 Address: Station Road, Mollington, Lea-by-Backford</p> <p>Residents off Station Road Recreational users of Public Footpath 177 FP2/1</p>	<p>View is taken from Station Road adjacent to Public Footpath 177 FP2/1 and faces east. Within the background of the view the existing woodland belt associated with Viaduct Wood serves to contain longer distance views towards the wider landscape to the south-east. Within the middle ground of the view glimpsed views of the existing built form associated with the village of Mollington are visible to the right of the view with additional views towards the existing agricultural built form associated with Lea Farm visible to the left of the view. Within the foreground Station Road is clearly visible, bound by a low hedgerow with pastoral farmland lying beyond.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible, comprising the majority of the existing pasture field beyond the road corridor with clear views available above the existing hedgerow.</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents off Station Road and recreational users of Public Footpath 177 FP2/1. Both residents and recreational users of the PRow are considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. Overall, the susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRow within a rural area close to dwellings and is likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant and the view contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, comprising a large part of the existing foreground grass field and extending further south towards the wider landscape. In addition, the construction compound associated with the trenchless crossing under Station Road will also form a prominent feature within the foreground. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the majority of the view, tunnelling under Station Road and continuing towards the wider landscape to the south and west. It is noted that the existing woodland associated with Viaduct Wood will however serve to limit the geographical extent of change to some degree, containing views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape to the south. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the reinstated land, and field boundary vegetation removal and replacement will be clearly visible across the view, with replacement planting associated with the temporary site access off station road to appear clearly visible within the foreground with additional replacement planting visible within the background, will appear visible, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replacement, alongside reinstated land, while visible, will only be perceived as minor changes within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. At year 15 the replacement hedgerow for the temporary access will have matured alongside additional mitigation planting. Where like for like planting is not able to be achieved some gaps in vegetation structure may be perceived however these will be viewed as minor changes within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The geographical extent of change will be largely contained to localised views. Where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved it is considered that existing vegetation within the wider landscape is such that views will continue to be contained to the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			<p>considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>			
<p>P13a Grid Ref: SJ 39975 70956 Address: Shropshire Union Canal Towpath, nr Liverpool Road, Backford</p> <p>Recreational users of Shropshire Union Canal towpath Canal users of the Shropshire Union Canal</p>	<p>View is taken from the towpath that lines the southern edge of the Shropshire Union Canal, within close proximity to the A41. The view faces west. The wider landscape to the north is relatively well contained within the view with the topography rising away from the canal corridor, however limited vegetation cover along the northern edge of the canal at this point does allow for clear views towards the industrial built form off Liverpool Road, with filtered views towards the existing built form at Friar's Park visible within the background of the view. Clear views along the canal corridor and towards the wider landscape to the west are available, however, the existing vegetation cover and undulating</p>	<p>Receptors are PRoW users and users of the canal. Both are considered likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape travelling at low speeds and likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from the towpath adjacent the Shropshire Union Canal, a route commonly used for tourism. The view contains few detracting features. The view is taken from within the Chester Canal Conservation Area. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the development boundary lining the northern edge of the canal corridor and extending westwards. In addition, construction compound associated with the trenchless crossing of Liverpool Road, visible to the right of the view, and northwards to the south of the built form off Liverpool Road will also form prominent features within the foreground. The scale of change is therefore recorded as <u>High</u>. Visibility of construction activity is considered to be readily available within the immediate landscape, however, contained to an extent within the wider landscape by the sloping topography as it rises away from the canal corridor. The geographical extent of change is</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the reinstated land and associated removal and replacement planting of the scattered tree and native shrub planting to the south and east of Friar's Park, will be clearly visible within the landscape with new mitigation planting not of a maturity to provide effective screening at year 1. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal replacement and reinstated land will be perceptible within the view however, highly localised with the sloping topography and retained vegetation along the northern edge of the canal corridor serving to contain views towards the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. The mitigation planting will have matured at year 15, with views towards Friar's Park to the northeast to appear filtered as per the baseline, excluding where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The scale of change will be largely contained to localised views from the canal corridor and will therefore be highly localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>topography do limit longer distance views to the west.</p> <p>Views towards the DCO Proposed Development are clearly visible with the limited vegetation structure along the northern edge of the canal corridor allowing for clear views towards the development area that lines the northern edge of the canal at this point.</p>	<p>Overall Sensitivity: High.</p>	<p>therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>		
<p>P13b Grid Ref: SJ 39681 70939 Address: Shropshire Union Canal Towpath, nr Liverpool Road, Backford Recreational users of Shropshire Union Canal towpath Canal users of the Shropshire Union Canal</p>	<p>View is taken from the towpath that lies the southern edge of the Shropshire Union Canal. The view faces west along the canal. Views towards the wider landscape are well contained by the sloping topography and existing vegetation including scattered trees that lies within the wider landscape to the north and that bounds the canal corridor further to the west. Within the middle ground of the view, views towards the existing built form at Friar's Park are available through gaps in the existing vegetation and the limited vegetation</p>	<p>Receptors are PRow users and users of the canal. Both are considered likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape travelling at low speeds and likely to seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from the towpath adjacent the Shropshire Union Canal, a route commonly used for tourism. The view contains few detracting features.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible. Construction activity will appear across the majority of the existing grass pasture field that lies along the northern edge of the Shropshire Union Canal. In addition, the removal of the existing scattered mature trees will result in a greater scale of change opening up views towards Friar's Park. The overall character of the view will become more open. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. Where gaps allow, views towards construction activity are considered to be readily</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be, for the most part, barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. Noticeable changes associated with the removal of the mature scattered trees and limited scrub evident within the foreground will present a noticeable change, allowing greater visibility towards Friar's Park that lies within the background. While a number of trees will be replanted on a like for like basis, they will appear immature at this time. The loss of this mature vegetation will remain a notable feature within the view. In addition, while less visible, views of the reinstated land associated with the open trench works will also be available within the open grass field to the north of the canal. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes associated with the removal of the existing scattered trees are likely to appear clearly</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. The mitigation planting will have matured at year 15, views towards Friar's Park and across the existing field to the north will generally appear filtered as per the baseline views excluding where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The scale of change will be largely contained to localised views from the canal corridor and will therefore be highly localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>that lines the canal at this point, however boundary vegetation is present along the northern edge of the canal corridor further to the west.</p> <p>Views towards the DCO Proposed Development are clearly available within this view with the limited vegetation along the canal corridor allowing for views towards the development area that lies along the northern edge of the canal.</p>	<p>The view is taken from within the Chester Canal Conservation Area. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High</p>	<p>available within the immediate landscape however, contained to an extent, within the wider landscape by the sloping topography and vegetation bounding Friar's Park. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as Low.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>visible along the canal path where existing vegetation cover is limited. Views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape are however contained to a degree by the vegetation cover within the wider landscape to the north and further along the canal corridor. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	
<p>P14a* Grid Ref: SJ 41567 71329 Address: Pretty Bridge, Caughall Road, Chester Recreational Users of Shropshire Union Canal towpath Canal users of the Shropshire Union Canal</p>	<p>View is taken from the towpath that lines the southern edge of the Shropshire Union Canal, to the east of Caughall Lane. The view faces south- west. The wider landscape to the north is relatively well contained, however limited and gappy vegetation cover along the northern edge of the canal at this point does allow for middle distance views. Built form associated with GPSS Backford South is visible within the middle ground of the view to the northeast. Existing</p>	<p>Receptors are PRow users and users of the canal. Both are considered likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape travelling at low speeds and likely to seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from the towpath adjacent the Shropshire Union Canal, a route</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary lining the northern and southern edge of the canal corridor to the west, and further views towards the large construction compound located beyond the existing grass field that lies adjacent to the canal. In addition, construction compounds associated with the trenchless crossing under the canal are also likely to be visible through gaps in the</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the reinstated land and potential vegetation loss and replacement within the former construction compound area to the north will be visible. However, at year 1 any replacement planting will likely not be perceived above the existing vegetation. The trenchless crossing will ensure that vegetation loss to the north and south of the canal will be minimal. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, changes such as vegetation removal and replacement, and reinstated land will be perceptible within the view but will be, for the most part, localised and visible within</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible. At year 15 mitigation planting will have matured to ensure that filtered views towards the DCO Proposed Development area are available as per the baseline. However, where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved it is likely that perceptible features associated with vegetation removeable will appear visible. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, views towards the Site are limited to gaps within the existing vegetation structure</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

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	<p>vegetation within the wider landscape to the north however does limit the availability of longer distance views to some degree.</p> <p>Views towards the DCO Proposed Development are readily available with the limited vegetation structure along the northern edge of the canal corridor allowing for clear views towards the development area that extends across the canal to the north and south.</p>	<p>commonly used for tourism. The view contains few detracting features. The view is taken from within the Chester Canal Conservation Area. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High.</p>	<p>existing vegetation structure along the canal. The scale of change is therefore recorded as <u>High</u>. Views of construction activity will be readily available, however, contained to an extent, within the wider landscape by the existing, vegetation lining the canal. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>that lines the northern edge of the canal corridor and as such only localised views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be available along this route. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	
<p>P15a Grid Ref: SJ 43289 71548 Address: Meadow View, Picton Lane, Picton Residents off Picton Lane Recreational users of Public Bridleway 241 BR4/1</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Bridleway 241 BR4/1 off Picton Lane and faces west. The landscape is predominantly characterised by rural fieldscape, with open agricultural fields bound by hedgerows forming primary characterising feature. Within the background, glimpsed views of electricity pylons are visible above the existing vegetation</p>	<p>Receptors are considered to be PRow and road users of Picton Lane with western views. PRow users are considered to have a greater appreciation for the wider landscape. Picton Lane is however a rural road corridor with users likely to be travelling at lower speeds. The overall susceptibility of the</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the proposed temporary access extending across the existing grass field within the foreground of the view. In addition, it is noted that views towards construction activity associated with the wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary to the west will also be available within the background, albeit</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground and the temporary access no longer in use. However, changes, such as the reinstated land and associated vegetation removal and replanting will appear visible within the landscape, albeit likely as glimpsed and minor features within the background of the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, proposed changes such as vegetation removal and replanting and reinstated land will only appear as highly localised changes within</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will remain largely imperceptible with mitigation planting having matured to reinstate vegetation lost at construction stage, excluding where like for like mitigation is not able to be achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The geographical extent of change will be limited to the immediate landscape with existing vegetation outside of the red line boundary to be retained and therefore limiting</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

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	<p>forming only a minor detracting feature within the landscape at this point. To the left of the view, within the middle ground, views towards existing built form within Picton is visible, although filtered by the exiting field boundary vegetation.</p> <p>The Site will be clearly visible, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extending across the existing grass field, westwards towards the wider construction area beyond the field boundary to the rear of the view.</p>	<p>receptors is recorded as <u>High</u></p> <p>The view is taken from a PRoW and demonstrates the rural character of the landscape, containing few detracting features. The view is not identified as locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>filtered to some degree by the existing vegetation structure. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will be visible across the view with construction activity extending from Picton Lane further west. Due the broadly flat topography open views toward construction activity within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will be available along the existing bridleway. While this is noted however, existing field boundary vegetation will serve to contain views from the wider landscape to a degree. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>views towards the DCO Proposed Development and the wider landscape to the north and south. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant).</p>	
<p>P16 Grid Ref: SJ 43258 72622</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath 309 FP1/2 off Picton Lane</p>	<p>Receptors are considered to be PRoW users of the</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible, with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline</p>	<p>At operation year 15, the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible. At year 15</p>	<p>No decommissioning works will appear</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Address: Nr M56, Wervin, Stoak</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath 309 FP1/2 (North Cheshire Way)</p>	<p>and faces east. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character. The landscape is open with limited field boundary vegetation and fields predominantly separated by drainage ditches allowing for clear views towards the wider landscape. Within the background of the view, glimpsed views of the rising land associated with the Helsby Hills are available above the existing vegetation structure evident within the wider landscape to the east. To the left of the view, glimpsed views towards the M56 road corridor are also available, forming a detracting and urbanising feature within the landscape albeit somewhat filtered by vegetation along the southern edge of the road corridor.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, extending across the existing grass fields within the middle ground of the view and</p>	<p>North Cheshire Way. PRow users are considered to have a greater appreciation for the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u></p> <p>The view is taken from the North Cheshire Way which is a Long-Distance Recreational Route and therefore a nationally identified walking route. The view while rural in character is located within close proximity to the M56 road corridor with detracting features associated with existing infrastructure and traffic identifiable within the view. The value of this view is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: High</p>	<p>will be clearly visible, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extending across the fieldscape within the middle ground and along the southern edge of the M56 further to the east. The limited boundary vegetation and flat topography within the immediate landscape also allow for unobstructed views towards the DCO Proposed Development. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. Due to the relatively open and exposed nature of the landscape within the fore and middle ground, it is considered that construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be highly visible within the landscape. However, vegetation structure within the wider landscape to the east and the existing infrastructure associated with the M56 to the north will serve to limit views from the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of</p>	<p>located underground. However, changes such as the reinstated land and vegetation removal and replacement planting will appear visible within the landscape. However, the majority of vegetation while some vegetation removal will be required, vegetation along the southern edge of the M56 will be largely retained to a minimum of half its depth to ensure views towards the motorway are contained. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change it is clear that with the retention of the existing vegetation views towards the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to those within the immediate landscape context. Longer distance views will be contained by the existing vegetation. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i></p>	<p>mitigation planting will have matured so as to help screen views towards the M56 road corridor and wider landscape to the east, excluding where like for like mitigation planting is not able to be achieved. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, views of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline located underground and the reinstated land to have been grown over at year 15. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant)</i></p>	<p>visible within this view and as such there will be no significant effects associated with the decommissioning stage.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	further east along the M56 road corridor.		change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).			
Viewpoints associated with Block Valve Stations						
B5 Grid Ref: SJ 17371 73366 Address: Allt Y Chwiler (south), Pantlle, Brynford Residents off Allt Chwiler	View is taken from the B5121 and faces south-east. The view illustrates the sloping topography within the wider landscape. Glimpsed views towards agricultural built form at Groesfford Farm and Pant Isaf are available within the landscape alongside additional urbanising features associated with the electricity pylons to the rear of the view. Distant views towards the rising slopes within the Clwydian Range AONB are also visible within the view. The DCO Proposed Development is imperceptible within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation structure that lines the eastern edge of the road corridor at this point.	Receptors are noted to be residents off Allt Chwiler with south-eastern facing views. Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from adjacent a road corridor. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the middle ground of the view, above the existing hedgerow. It is considered that construction activity will form a relatively minor component within the view although it is not an existing characteristic of the view. The scale of change is assessed as <u>Medium</u> . Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development, including the Pentre Halkyn BVS, while visible, will be a minor component within the view, with the majority of the landscape baseline within the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of	At operation year 1 glimpsed views of the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will be visible above the existing vegetation structure however these are likely to be glimpsed and viewed within the context of the existing telegraph poles and electricity pylons visible to the left of the view. The immature mitigation planting and detention basin will not be perceptible within the view, obscured by the existing hedgerow that lines the road corridor. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . At operation stage the Pentre Halkyn BVS will form a minor feature within the view. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .	At operation year 15, the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will be imperceptible within this view with the established mitigation planting along the eastern edge of the road corridor serving to contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development from this location, and with the existing and replaced hedgerow planting along the proposed access road also likely to help screen views. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The Pentre Halkyn BVS will be imperceptible within the view, however it is noted that the proposed mitigation woodland planting will introduce a change within the view once established. This will however be considered as a beneficial change within the view. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The	For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>		duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: <i>Negligible</i> Overall Effect: <i>Negligible beneficial (not significant).</i>	
B6 Grid Ref: SJ 17454 73494 Address: Allt Y Chwiler (north), Pantlle, Brynford Residents of dwellings off the B5121	View is taken from adjacent the B5121 and faces south-east. The view illustrates the sloping nature of the topography within the landscape at this point and the degree of containment afforded to middle distance views by the intervening vegetation structure. Glimpsed views towards residential dwellings, farmsteads and agricultural built form associated with Groesfford Farm and Glanllyn Isaf are available within the view as well as towards the rising land within the Clwydian Range visible to the rear of the view. The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible within the view. The open field boundaries and post and wire fences allows largely uninterrupted views towards the DCO Proposed Development.	Receptors are considered to be residents of dwellings off the B5121 Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape with clear views currently available. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a farm track off the B5121. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the middle ground of the view, above the existing vegetation. It is considered that construction activity will form a relatively minor component within the view. The scale of change is assessed as <u>Medium</u> . Construction activity will comprise a minor extent within the view with the Pentre Halkyn BVS located within the background of the view and bound to the west by vegetation. The majority of the view will remain unchanged and as per the baseline. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low.	At operation year 1 it is considered that glimpsed views of the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will be visible viewed within the context of the existing telegraph poles and electricity pylons visible within the background of the view. Glimpsed views of the immature mitigation planting along the edge of the northern boundary of the DCO Proposed Development and surrounding the detention basin are also likely to appear within the view, albeit unestablished and therefore offering little screening to the DCO Proposed Development at this point. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . At operation stage the Pentre Halkyn BVS will form a minor feature within the view. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	At operation year 15 the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will appear largely screened by the established mitigation planting located adjacent to the existing hedgerow to the right of the view, in addition to the enhancement and replacement planting associated with the hedgerow boundary to the north of the BVS. The scale of change is therefore <u>Negligible</u> . At operation year 15 the Pentre Halkyn BVS will form a minor feature within the view, further screened by the proposed established mitigation planting. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: <i>Negligible</i> . Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i>	For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>			
<p>B7</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 17304 73111</p> <p>Address: Ffordd Babell, Allt Y Chwiler junction, Pantlle, Brynford</p> <p>Residents of Ffordd Babell and the B5121</p>	<p>View is taken from the junction of Ffordd Babell and the B5121 and faces north-east as this was the safest place to stop on the road. However, the view represents the dwellings that can be seen within the view, namely Groesfford Farm, and so in reality views towards the DCO Proposed Development would be much clearer than the baseline photography suggests. The view illustrates the degree of containment afforded to long distance views by way of the sloping topography and existing vegetation structure within the wider landscape to the north. In addition, the view illustrates the degree of vegetation cover provided by the existing hedgerows bounding the road corridors and fieldscape. As within previous views, rural farmland and associated farmsteads, including Groesfford Farm and Glanllyn Isaf,</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents Ffordd Babell and B5121. Residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for the landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from adjacent a road corridor. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible within the middle ground of the view, above the existing hedgerow. It is considered that construction activity will form a relatively minor component within the view although it is not an existing characteristic of the view. The scale of change is assessed as <u>Medium</u>. Construction activity will comprise a minor extent within the view with the Pentre Halkyn BVS located within the background of the view and bound to the west by vegetation. The majority of the view will remain unchanged and as per the baseline. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 1, glimpsed views of the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will be visible viewed within the context of the existing telegraph poles and electricity pylons visible within the background of the view. Glimpsed views of the immature mitigation planting along the edge of the northern boundary of the DCO Proposed Development and surrounding the detention basin are also likely to appear within the view, albeit unestablished and therefore offering little screening to the DCO Proposed Development at this point. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. At operation stage the Pentre Halkyn BVS will form a minor feature within the view. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operational year 15 the proposed Pentre Halkyn BVS will not appear visible within the view. The proposed woodland belt mitigation planting along the southern boundary of the DCO Proposed Development will contain views towards the BVS. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise a minor, beneficial feature, with the establishment of the woodland planting and with the majority of the view remaining as per the baseline. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: <i>Negligible.</i></p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible beneficial (not significant).</i></p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	<p>characterise the majority of the view albeit diminished to some degree by way of the urbanising features associated with the electricity pylons.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is filtered within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation lining the road corridor to the north. While the existing built form off the junction screen views from this location, views outwards from dwellings would be clearer.</p>					
<p>B8** Grid Ref: SJ 21753 72719 Address: Lleprog Lane (north), Halkyn, Bagillt Residents off Lleprog Lane</p>	<p>View is taken from Lleprog Lane and faces west. The wider landscape to the south and west is filtered within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation associated with the hedgerow that lines the adjoining field boundaries and the undulating topography. Views towards the residential dwelling off Cornist Lane and further agricultural built form within the background to the right of the view are visible through gaps in</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents Lleprog Lane. Residents are likely to place a high importance on their visual experience and appreciation of the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from adjacent a road corridor. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible within the background of the view, albeit filtered to some degree by the existing vegetation and sloping topography. The scale of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. Construction activity will comprise a minor component within the view with the majority of the view remaining unchanged and as per the baseline. The geographical extent of the change is assessed as</p>	<p>At operation year 1, views of the proposed Cornist Lane BVS will be visible above the existing vegetation however these are likely to appear only as glimpsed views above the sloping topography and existing vegetation, and visible within the context of the existing telegraph poles within the fore and middle ground of the view. The immature mitigation planting will not appear visible within the view, obscured by the sloping topography. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. At operation stage the Cornist Lane BVS will form a minor feature within the view. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p>	<p>At operation year 15, views of the proposed Cornist Lane BVS will be barely perceptible. At year 15 mitigation planting will have significantly matured to provide additional screening, which alongside the existing vegetation and sloping topography will serve to ensure that only glimpsed views will be available. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. Views towards the proposed Cornist Lane DCO will be for the most part contained within the wider landscape with only highly localised views towards available. The geographical</p>	<p>For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	the existing vegetation, reinforcing the more rural character of the landscape. Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are likely to be available within the view, with views available through gaps in the existing vegetation towards the wider landscape to the south and west.	The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	<u>Negligible</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .	Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .	extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . Overall Magnitude: <i>Negligible</i> . Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant)</i> .	
B9a** Grid Ref: SJ 21971 72508 Address: Cornist Lane, Flint, Flintshire Residents off Cornist Lane Users of Cornist Lane	The view is taken from Cornist Lane and faces south-west. The view is predominantly rural in character with an open grass pasture bound by hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees forming the primary characterising features within the view. An existing field gate lies within the foreground off Cornist Lane. Views towards the wider landscape to the south and west are contained by the sloping topography and existing field boundary vegetation within the fore and middle ground. Views of the DCO Proposed Development will be available from	Receptors are residents off Cornist Lane and users of Cornist Lane. Residents at home are considered likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The sensitivity of this receptor is therefore recorded as <u>High</u> . Cornist Lane is a narrow rural road corridor with users likely to be travelling at a slower speed enabling an appreciation of the landscape. The sensitivity of this receptor is assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The view is taken from adjacent a road	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible across the view, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary comprising the existing grass field within the foreground of the view. The scale of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . While clear views towards construction activity will be available within the view it is considered that the existing vegetation and sloping topography of the surrounding landscape will ensure that these views are for the most part, localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is	At operation year 1 Cornist Lane BVS will appear visible within the view with the proposed access track extending from Cornist Lane along the northern field boundary to the right of the view and extending westwards towards the Proposed Cornist Lane BVS. While it is noted that views of the entrance gateway and access track will be available it is noted that the sloping topography to the south and west will serve to contain views of the main DCO Proposed Development area. It is considered that at this stage mitigation planting will not have sufficiently matured to provide reasonable screening however. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u> . While it is noted that the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible within the immediate landscape of the view, it is considered that the surrounding vegetation and sloping topography will ensure that the development is for the most part contained within views from the wider landscape. Views are therefore likely to be highly	At operation year 15 the DCO Proposed Development will remain visible within the view above the existing hedgerow that lines the road corridor. Proposed mitigation measures towards the site entrance and alongside the proposed access track will however serve to help contain views. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The proposed entrance gateway and access track associated with the Cornist Lane BVS will be visible within the view however heavily filtered by the proposed, matured mitigation planting and sloping topography to the south and west. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed	For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction period. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows: Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> However, owing to the mature mitigation planting, views will remain

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	this location above the existing hedgerow that lies to the south of Cornist Lane. The Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will extend across the existing field within the foreground of the view, with the proposed Cornist Lane BVS likely to appear partially obscured by the sloping topography.	corridor. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).	localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as High. Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).	Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).	similar to operation year 15 and therefore heavily filtered. Therefore, effects will appear reduced to not significant.
B9b** Grid Ref: SJ 22233 72410 Address: Footpath Flint 38, Cornist Lane, Flint, Flintshire Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 38	The view is taken from Public Footpath Flint 38 and faces west. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character with an arable agricultural field lying within the foreground of the view bound by a post and wire fence to the east and hedgerows with intermittent hedgerow trees to the west and south. Within the background of the view electricity pylons are visible along the skyline however, detracting from this more rural quality to some degree. The DCO Proposed Development lies within the adjacent field to the west and while likely to appear visible to some	Receptors are noted to be recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 38 and are therefore considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The sensitivity of this receptor is therefore recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a worked agricultural field. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant but contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible across the view, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary comprising the existing grass field within the foreground of the view. The scale of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . While clear views towards construction activity will be available within the view it is considered that the existing vegetation and sloping topography of the surrounding landscape will ensure that these views are for the most part, localised. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short	At operation year 1 Cornist Lane BVS will be barely perceptible within the view with only upper portions of the proposed development likely to appear visible through gaps in the existing vegetation that lines the adjoining field boundary. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The proposed Cornist Lane BVS will only appear in glimpsed views and as a minor feature within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as High. Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: Negligible neutral (significant).	At operation year 15 Cornist Lane will be imperceptible. Matured mitigation planting, alongside the sloping topography and existing vegetation that lines the adjoining field will contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . Proposed mitigation measures in addition to the aforementioned screening provided by the existing vegetation and topography will ensure that the Cornist Lane BVS will, for the most part, remain imperceptible within the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as	For a short period of time, the decommissioning will be experienced within the view similar to that of the construction stage and therefore significant effects are not anticipated. Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation and therefore no significant effects are anticipated.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	degree will only be seen as a minor feature within the background of the view.		term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .		long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> .	
B12 Grid Ref: SJ 31209 66819 Address: Overlea Drive, Hawarden, Ewloe Residents off Overlea Drive	View is taken from Overlea Drive and faces north-west. Within the view the existing built form associated with the residential dwellings along Overlea Drive serves to limit views towards the wider landscape to the north and west, with only glimpsed views of taller vegetation visible within the background of the view. While this is noted however it is considered that western views from the residential properties along Overlea Drive are likely to be afforded clear views towards the DCO Proposed Development.	Receptors are noted to be residents of dwellings off Overlea Drive with western facing views. Residents at home are considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a residential street. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible from the northern facing windows of residential properties off Overlea Drive. While views will likely be filtered to a degree by field boundary vegetation to the south of the proposed Aston Hill BVS it is considered that views towards the DCO Proposed Development and wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will be readily available. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the existing fieldscape from north to south before extending further west towards the A494. Views of construction activity associated with the Aston Hill BVS are therefore considered to be readily available throughout the immediate landscape.	At operation year 1 it is clear that the Aston Hill BVS will be visible within northern facing views from residential dwellings on the northern edge of Overlea Drive above the existing field boundary vegetation, however, the wider works associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline, will not be perceptible, located underground. New mitigation native shrub, hedgerow and screen planting will also be visible adjacent to and to the south of the Aston Hill BVS however, this will be newly planted and as such will not provide screening at year 1. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The proposed Aston Hill BVS will be visible within northern views from residential dwellings along Overlea Drive, however, the existing built form to the north and south of the DCO Proposed Development will serve to contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape, ensuring that views towards the Aston Hill BVS are localised to only adjacent dwellings. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage is assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> .	At operation year 15 the DCO Proposed Development will likely appear visible within north facing views from Overlea Drive. However, at year 15 the proposed mitigation planting will have matured to ensure that views towards the proposed Aston Hill BVS will appear filtered. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . It is considered that at year 15 the geographical extent will remain similar to operation year 1, with only localised views from the northern edge of Overlea Drive likely to be afforded views towards the DCO Proposed Development, albeit filtered by the matured mitigation planting. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low.	For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction period. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows: Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation, with the exception of the new and mitigation planting. Therefore, effects will appear

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
			<p>However, it is considered that the existing built form to the north and south of the DCO Proposed Development Boundary, will serve to limit views towards the DCO Proposed Development from the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>		<p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>reduced to not significant.</p>
<p>B13 (Photomontage see Figure 12-5) Grid Ref: SJ 30951 66842 Address: Upper Aston Hill BVS Lane, Hawarden, Aston</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpaths Harwarden 29 and 34</p>	<p>View is taken from the junction of Public Footpath Harwarden 29 and 34 and faces east. Within the background of the view glimpsed views of the industrial built form at Deeside is visible beyond the residential built form associated with Hawarden and Big and Little Mancot that lies within the middle ground of the view. The foreground is characterised by an existing grass pasture</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be PRow users who are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside and to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRow. The view is not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contains few detracting features.</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the existing grass field within the foreground and middle ground of the view, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extending across the wider fieldscape to the north of the view, and taller elements of construction activity likely to appear visible above the existing field boundary vegetation. The scale of change is therefore</p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is clear that the Aston Hill BVS and access track will be visible within the fore and middle ground within the existing fieldscape. However, the wider works associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline, will not be perceptible, located underground. In addition, it is noted that mitigation and replacement native shrub and hedgerow planting will be perceptible however at year 1 planting will not be of a maturity to provide significant screening. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The proposed Aston Hill BVS will be visible towards the north-eastern corner of the existing grass field within the foreground, with the proposed access track to extend along the northern edge of</p>	<p>At operation year 15 the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible albeit softened by the matured mitigation planting, with clear views of the existing access track and upper elements of the Aston Hill BVS likely to appear above mitigation planting. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. It is considered that at year 15 the geographical extent will remain similar to operation year 1, with only localised views of the proposed Aston Hill BVS and access track likely to be available within the landscape.</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
	used for the grazing of cattle, bound by hedgerows, with scattered blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees visible across the fore and middle ground. The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, with the open grass field allowing for clear views, set back again the existing settlement edge of Hawarden.	The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	assessed as <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the entire view within the existing fieldscape with the open character of the landscape and low-level vegetation affording clear views within the landscape. However, vegetation further to the north and existing built form to the south will serve to limit views towards the DCO Proposed Development and Aston Hill BVS from the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).	the field before connecting with the BVS. In addition, newly planted mitigation and replacement hedgerow planting will appear across the view within both the existing field to the foreground and further north along the boundary with the adjacent field. While it is noted that mitigation planting will be visible across the view, this will represent a minor change, with principal changes associated with the new permanent access track and Aston Hill BVS to appear more localised within the existing fieldscape to the foreground. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage is assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).	In addition, mitigation planting within the wider red line boundary to the north will have matured at year 15 to further help contain views towards the DCO Proposed Development. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).	Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant) Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation, with the exception of the new and mitigation planting. Therefore, effects will appear reduced to not significant.
B14 Grid Ref: SJ 38371 70140 Address: Overwood Avenue, Mollington Residents of dwellings on	View is taken from Public Footpath 211 FP9/1 and faces north-west. The view is predominantly rural in character, comprising an existing grass field, with woodland and intervening hedgerows	Receptors are noted to be PRow users and residents of Overwood Avenue. PRow users and residents at home are likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape.	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible, albeit glimpsed through gaps in the existing vegetation that lines the field boundary to the west within the background of	At operation year 1 the Mollington BVS will be visible, albeit filtered, above the existing hedgerow that lies within the middle ground and forms the existing field boundary. At year 1 views towards the Mollington BVS are likely to be more available where existing hedgerow has been removed to accommodate the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline works.	At operation year 15 the DCO Proposed Development will appear barely perceptible above the existing vegetation and matured mitigation planting, with only upper portions of the Mollington BVS likely to appear visible. The scale of change is therefore	For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to that during the

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Overwood Avenue</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath 211 FP9/1</p>	<p>obscuring longer distance views towards the wider landscape. With the background, glimpsed views of residential dwellings off Overwood Avenue are visible albeit heavily filtered by the existing vegetation.</p> <p>Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are available, however these are well contained by the existing vegetation that lines the field boundary, with the DCO Proposed Development only visible through limited gaps in this vegetation.</p>	<p>The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRoW. The view is not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the background of the view beyond the existing vegetation that lies within the wider landscape to the west. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>While mitigation and replacement native shrub and hedgerow planting is proposed and will be perceptible to the left of the view, at year 1 planting will not be of a maturity to provide significant screening to effectively contain views towards the Mollington BVS. Wider works associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline, will not be perceptible, located underground. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u>. The proposed Mollington BVS will be visible albeit filtered by the existing vegetation structure. While some clear views may appear visible where the existing hedgerow has been removed and replacement planting is proposed, it is considered that retained vegetation within the wider landscape will ensure that views towards the DCO Proposed Development are limited and highly localised with only glimpsed views of upper portions of the Mollington BVS likely to appear visible. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage is t assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>assessed as <u>Low</u>. It is considered that at year 15 the geographical extent will reduce from operation year 1, with only localised views of the upper portions of the Mollington BVS likely to be available within the landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p> <p>Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation, with the exception of the new and mitigation planting. Therefore, effects will appear reduced to not significant.</p>
<p>B15</p> <p>(Photomontage see Figure 12-5)</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 38237 70385</p>	<p>View is taken from Overwood Lane and faces south. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character comprising an existing grass field bound by</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents of dwellings at Mollington. Residents at home are considered to have an appreciation for the wider</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible, with the existing grass field affording open views towards the proposed Mollington BVS. The scale</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the Mollington BVS will be clearly visible within the view set within the existing field that lies within the foreground. While it is noted that mitigation and replacement hedgerow planting will also be visible, at year 1 this will not be of sufficient maturity to provide effective screening towards the</p>	<p>At operation year 15, it is considered that the Mollington BVS will remain visible within the view, albeit softened by the matured mitigation planting proposed along the access track to the north of the Mollington BVS. The scale of</p>	<p>For a short period of time construction activity associated with the decommissioning would be experienced within the view similar to</p>

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect & Construction Night-time Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1	Operation Year 15	Decommissioning
<p>Address: Overwood Lane, Mollington</p> <p>Residents at Mollington</p>	<p>hedgerows, with woodland and intervening vegetation obscuring the majority of longer distance views towards the wider landscape. Within the middle ground of the view, glimpsed views of residential dwellings off Overwood Avenue and the A540 are visible, albeit filtered by the existing vegetation within the wider landscape. While the majority of longer distance views are contained by the existing vegetation, glimpsed views of the steeply rising land associated with the Clwydian Range are visible above the existing tree cover to the right of the view.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible, located with the southern corner of the existing field.</p>	<p>landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a residential street. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u>. The DCO Proposed Development area extends across the view and towards the wider landscape to the south. It is noted however that the relatively flat landscape at this point, in addition to the existing field boundary vegetation, will serve to limit the availability of views towards the DCO Proposed Development and Mollington BVS from the wider landscape however and therefore will likely reduce the geographical extent of change to some degree. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>development. However, wider works associated with the Stanlow AGI to Flint AGI Pipeline, will not be perceptible, located underground. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u>. The Mollington BVS will be clearly visible within the immediate landscape and within glimpsed views from the wider landscape to the south and west following the removal of hedgerow undertaken during the construction stage. However, retained vegetation will serve to ensure that views towards DCO Proposed Development are localised with only glimpsed views of the upper portions of the Mollington BVS likely to be visible from within the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage is assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>change is assessed as <u>Medium</u>. At year 15 it is considered that the geographical extent of change will be further contained with matured replacement hedgerow planting helping to further limit views towards the Mollington BVS from the wider landscape to the north and west. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>that during the construction stage. The magnitude and effect would be similar and therefore anticipated to be as follows:</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Overall Effect: Moderate adverse (significant)</p> <p>Upon the completion of decommissioning, it is expected that the view will return to the baseline situation, with the exception of the new and mitigation planting. Therefore, effects will appear reduced to not significant.</p>

1.1.1. Owing to the on-going design, a number of viewpoint locations and/or receptors were adjusted shortly prior to the submission of the PEIR. These are highlighted with a * which shows where photography was captured in the new location prior to this ES submission. Assessment text was written based on the new locations at PEIR stage and is therefore relevant for the current design.

Table 2 – Visual Analysis Presented in the PEIR which have been Scoped out within the ES

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Reason for Removal from Assessment within ES	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1
<p>WAGI5 Grid Ref: SJ 25237 71798 Address: Flint, Flintshire Residents of Flint off Rhodfa Caradog</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped out due to 'not significant' findings during the PEIR. Despite design changes in the area (movement of AGI further south) this places the Flint AGI further away from the receptor. Therefore, any effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from the south-eastern edge of Flint and faces south. The view illustrates the undulating topography of the landscape in the foreground and a degree of containment afforded to distant views by way of the topography and intervening vegetation. Glimpsed views of electricity pylons are visible within the background, detracting from the rural character of the view to a degree. Views of the DCO Proposed Development are obscured by the sloping topography and intervening field boundary vegetation.</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with southern facing views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from the edge of a settlement and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view has few detracting features and is not identified as locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is not perceptible within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation and topography. Due to the physical separation of the DCO Proposed Development from the view, in addition to the aforementioned containment features it is considered that only glimpsed views of the construction activity will be available within the view, with taller elements associated with the construction visible above the treeline. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The construction elements, where visible, will occupy a minor component of the landscape within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: Minor adverse (not significant).</p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible with only glimpsed, heavily filtered views of the Flint AGI likely to appear within the background of the view, with the foreground of the view remaining unchanged. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. At operational stage the majority of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the view with only the upper portions of the Flint AGI visible and comprising a minor component within the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant).</p>
<p>WAGI6 Grid Ref: SJ 25907 71412 Address: Oakenholt, Flint</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped out due to 'not significant' findings during the PEIR. Despite design changes in the area (movement of AGI further south) this places the Flint AGI further away from the receptor. Therefore, any</p>	<p>View is taken from the junction of Leadbrook Drive and Public Footpath Flint 67 adjacent the residential properties. The view faces south-west. The rural character of the wider landscape is visible</p>	<p>Receptors are residents of dwellings at home with south-western views, and PRoW users viewing the landscape. Residents and PRoW users are considered to have a high susceptibility to change. The</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is barely perceptible within the view obscured by the sloping topography and intervening vegetation. It is however, considered that glimpsed views of the construction activity will be available within the view through gaps in the existing vegetation. The scale of change</p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible with views towards the DCO Proposed Development and Flint AGI contained by the vegetation within the wider landscape to the south-west. The scale of change is</p>

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<p>Residents of dwellings off Leadbrook Drive</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 67</p>	<p>effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>to the right of the view above the low-level field boundary vegetation and sloping topography. To the left of the view existing accesses and parked vehicles associated with the residential dwellings are visible. Detracting features including electricity pylons, telegraph lines and vehicles form detracting features within the view, with the proximity of these features forming visually prominent features within the landscape.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by the undulating topography and intervening vegetation within the wider landscape to the south-west.</p>	<p>overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a residential road adjacent a PRoW with frequent use likely. The view is not taken from within an identified regionally or locally valued landscape and contains a number of detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will occupy a minor part of the view with the majority of the foreground remaining unchanged and as per the baseline. The geographical extent of the change is therefore recorded as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p>therefore considered to be Negligible. With regard to the geographical extent of the DCO Proposed Development it is considered that the Flint AGI will not be perceptible and as such the view will remain unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as High.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>
<p>EAGI1*</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 46660 76335</p> <p>Address: Marsh Lane, Ince, Elton</p> <p>Recreational users of Restricted byway 334 RB40/1</p> <p>Recreational users of National Cycle Network Route 5</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Ince AGI area and therefore any effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from the Restricted byway that lies to the south of Marsh Lane, to the west of the industrial development at Ince Park. The view faces south-east towards the agricultural land that lies beyond the industrial park to the south, with a number of industrial features present within the view. Within the middle ground of the view, industrial development</p>	<p>Receptors are recreational users of the restricted byway and national cycle route. These receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Value: The view is taken from a cycle corridor and recreational route adjacent to an industrial park. There are a number of detracting and industrial</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is barely perceptible within views, obscured by the existing vegetation and industrial built form associated with Ince Park. It is noted the during the construction stage views of the associated construction activity will appear visible through gaps in the existing vegetation, however these will be filtered to some degree by the existing vegetation and built form. The scale of change is therefore considered to be Low. The DCO Proposed Development will occupy a small extent of the view, with only glimpsed views of construction activity likely within the</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible with only glimpsed views of the Ince AGI likely to appear visible, albeit heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation and built form. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. Only glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the Ince AGI will be available within the background of the view, occupying a minor component within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is</p>

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		<p>associated with Ince Park is visible, with scrub visible to the foreground.</p> <p>Only glimpsed, highly filtered views of the proposed Ince AGI will appear visible with the DCO Proposed Development contained by the intervening industrial features and vegetation that line the field boundaries to the south.</p>	<p>features within the view. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>background of the view with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of the change is therefore considered to be Low. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as Low.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>therefore recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>
<p>EAGI2*</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 48300 76082</p> <p>Address: Rake Lane, Frodsham, Helsby</p> <p>Recreational users of Restricted byway 152 RB23/1</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Ince AGI area and therefore, any effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from Restricted byway 152 RB23/1 and faces west. Views towards the wider landscape to the west are relatively open from this location albeit intercepted to a degree by the existing vegetation associated with the field boundaries. Views of taller detracting industrial elements associated with Ines Park are visible to the north. In addition, views towards the existing turbines at Frodsham Wind Farm are also visible within the background of the view towards the coastline.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development will appear visible within the view with glimpsed views of the Ince AGI visible above the intervening field boundary vegetation.</p>	<p>Receptors are PRoW users with western views. These receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. Users of this route are already influenced by the industrial landscape associated with Ines Park and as such are less susceptible to change of this type than other areas of the route which have a more rural feel. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>Medium</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from the more rural landscape to the south of Ines Park; however, the view is located close to the M56 and does lie within reasonable proximity to this industrial park with numerous detracting features visible. The view is not identified as being located within any regional or locally designated view. The value of</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is perceptible within views however likely only to appear in glimpsed views, contained by the intervening vegetation associated with the adjoining field boundaries. Taller construction elements associated with the Ince AGI are likely to appear more perceptible to the background of the view, however these will be viewed within the context of the existing Ines Park industrial site which lies beyond the DCO Proposed Development to the north. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will occupy a minor component within the background of the view within the existing context of Ines Park, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible with only glimpsed views of the Ince AGI likely to appear visible, albeit heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation associated with the adjoining field boundaries. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. Only glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the Ince AGI will be available within the background of the view, occupying a minor component within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>

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			the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Low		
EAGI3 Grid Ref: SJ 49935 77621 Address: Straight Length, Netherton, Frodsham Recreational users of Restricted byway 127 RB97/3	Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Ince AGI area and therefore any effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.	View is taken from Restricted byway 127 RB97/3 and faces west. Within the view there are a number of detracting and urbanising features, namely electricity pylons and wind turbines. There are additional glimpsed views towards vehicular traffic on the M56 also visible to the left of the view. In the background, industrial features associated with Ines Park and Stanlow are visible above the existing vegetation. While the view does display a rural character, associated structures and industrial signage detract from these rural qualities within the view. The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by the intervening vegetation and built form.	Receptors are PRow users with western views. These receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside, with an appreciation for the landscape. Users of this part of the route pass through an industrial landscape and as such are less susceptible to change of this type than other areas of the route which have a more rural feel. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>Medium</u> . The view lies close to the M56 road corridor with numerous detracting and industrial features evident within the landscape. The view is not identified as being located within any regional or locally significant view. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Low	The DCO Proposed Development is imperceptible within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation and built form. It is noted that glimpsed views of construction activity associated with the Ince AGI may appear visible, however due to the physical separation of the DCO Proposed Development from this view it is considered that these will form a minor component within the view. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The DCO Proposed Development and associated construction activity is considered to appear as a very minor feature within the background of the view, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant)	At operational year 1 it is considered that the Ince AGI will be barely perceptible, with only glimpsed and heavily filtered views towards the Ince AGI to the south of Ines Park, and associated vegetation removal and earthworks likely to remain as visible features within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . Only glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the Ince AGI will be available within the background of the view, with vegetation removal and earthworks only likely to be perceived locally. The Proposed Development will therefore occupy a minor component within the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: Negligible adverse (not significant).
EAGI4 Grid Ref: SJ 44430 74777 Address: Poole Lane, Thornton-le-Moors	Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR.	View is taken from the junction of Poole Lane and A5117 and faces north-east. The view is well contained with the dense vegetation structure that	Receptors are recreational users of the national cycle route with north-eastern views. These receptors are likely to be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside,	The DCO Proposed Development is clearly visible within the view, extending across the road corridor. Construction activity is likely to appear visible to the left and right of the view, with only intermittent construction traffic visible	At operation year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible with the retained vegetation structure along the road corridor serving to contain views towards the

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<p>Recreational users of National Cycle Network Route 5</p>		<p>bounds the road corridor to the north and south serving to obscure views towards the industrial built form within Stanlow to the north. Glimpsed views on an existing access onto the industrial site are available within the view, however.</p> <p>Clear, close proximity views across the DCO Proposed Development are available from this location.</p>	<p>with an appreciation for the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken adjacent to a busy road corridor within close proximity to the large industrial centre of Stanlow. The view is not identified as being located within any regional or locally significant view. The view is taken from within the edge of Thornton-le-Moors Conservation Area, however, the orientation towards the DCO Proposed Development does not allow for views of or the clear appearance of any features that would contribute to value. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>within the central part of the view when accessing the DCO Proposed Development along the road corridor. A trenchless crossing is proposed at this point and as such the majority of the view will remain unchanged. The Stanlow AGI and construction compound will be located within the existing industrial park at Stanlow beyond the dense vegetation that lines the road corridor. While glimpsed views of taller elements of the construction activity will be available these will appear as a minor component within the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development and associated construction activity will be seen as a minor feature within the view, set beyond the existing vegetation that lines the road corridor. The geographical extent of change is assessed a <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>Stanlow AGI, and with the construction compounds associated with the trenchless crossing to the north and south of the road corridor, removed. The scale of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. Changes associated with the Stanlow AGI will be highly localised, set within the existing industrial area at Stanlow, with the majority of the view remaining as per the baseline. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible neutral (not significant).</i></p>
<p>EAGI6 Grid Ref: SJ 45505 75802 Address: Mount Pleasant, Elton Residents of Mount Pleasant</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from Mount Pleasant on the north-western edge of Elton and faces south-west. Within the view the tall elements of the existing built form associated with Stanlow are visible on the skyline above the existing vegetation structure, alongside the electricity pylons, introducing industrial and urbanising</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents of Mount Pleasant with south-western views. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a residential road corridor and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view contains a number of detracting features associated with the industrial area at Stanlow. The view is not identified as locally or regionally</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by the intervening vegetation and built form. It is considered that while glimpsed views of construction activity may be available these will be heavily filtered and will appear as only a minor component within the landscape. The scale of change is therefor considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. Construction activity will be barely perceptible within the background of the view, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is</p>	<p>At operation year 1 is considered that the Stanlow AGI DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. While it is noted that associated earthworks and vegetation removal will be required, the separation of the Stanlow AGI and wider Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary from this view ensures that these features will not be perceived. The geographical</p>

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		<p>features within the view. These features therefore detract from the scenic quality of the landscape at this point and diminish the rural character of the landscape.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is largely imperceptible within this view due to the intervening vegetation structure associated with the field boundaries and lining the eastern edge of Poole Lane. It is considered however that glimpsed, heavily filtered views towards DCO Proposed Development will be possible in winter.</p>	<p>significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p>extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>
<p>EAGI7 Grid Ref: SJ 45119 75387 Address: Elton Green, Elton Residents of Elton Green</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from Elton Green on the western edge of Elton and faces west. Views of the taller industrial elements within Stanlow are visible above the existing vegetation structure that lies within the wider landscape to the west. To the right of the view, glimpsed views towards the existing built form associated with the University of Chester are also visible through gaps in the existing vegetation structure, introducing additional urbanising elements within the view.</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents of Elton Green with western views. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a residential road corridor and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view contains a number of detracting features associated with the industrial area at Stanlow and associated road signage. The view is not identified as locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>The DCO Proposed Development is obscured by the intervening vegetation and built form at Stanlow. It is considered however that glimpsed views of the associated construction activity will however be available within the view, albeit glimpsed through gaps in the existing vegetation. The scale of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development occupies a minor component within the background of the view with the majority of the view and wider landscape towards the University of Chester remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the</p>	<p>At operation year 1 is considered that the Stanlow AGI will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. While it is noted that associated earthworks and vegetation removal will be required the intervening vegetation along Poole Lane ensures that these features will not be perceived. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p>

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		Views towards the DCO Proposed Development are likely to be available within this view albeit heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation structure off Poole Lane.		duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .	Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i> .
EAG18 Grid Ref: SJ 45231 75247 Address: Meadow View, Elton Green, Elton Recreational users of Public Footpath 123 FP1/2	Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR.	View is taken from Public Footpath 123 FP1/2 and faces west. Views of the industrial structures and built form within Stanlow are visible within the view forming prominent and detracting features within the landscape. In addition, electricity pylons also form notable features within the view with both these urbanising and industrial features serving to diminish the scenic quality within the view and detract from the more rural character of the landscape evident within the foreground of the view. Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are available within this view through the existing gaps in the vegetation structure that lines the eastern edge of Poole Lane with views into the industrial area at Stanlow available within the view.	Receptors within this view are noted to be PRow users with western views. Users of this route are influenced by the prominent visual features associated with the industrial area at Stanlow. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>Medium</u> . The view is not taken from a regionally or locally recognised view. The view contains a number of detracting features associated with the industrial built form at Stanlow. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	The DCO Proposed Development is heavily filtered by the vegetation along Poole Lane. Views of the construction activity associated with the Stanlow AGI and Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will appear visible within the background of the view, set back against the industrial development at Stanlow. The scale of the change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The construction activity associated with the development will appear visible within the background of the view towards Stanlow. However, the majority of the view will remain unchanged. The geographical extent of the change is assessed as <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .	At operation year 1 is considered that the Stanlow AGI will be imperceptible within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . While it is noted that associated earthworks and vegetation removal will be required the intervening vegetation along Poole Lane ensures that these features will not be perceived. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i> .
P2	Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant'	View is taken from Public Footpath Northop 12 on	Receptors within this view are noted to be residents at	Due to the proximity of the DCO Proposed Development, construction	At operation year 1 it is considered the DCO Proposed Development

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<p>Grid Ref: SJ 26982 67517 Address: Saint Mary's Drive, Northop Hall AGI</p> <p>Residents at Northop Hall AGI Recreational users of Public Footpath Northop 12</p>	<p>findings during PEIR. In addition, the Newbuild Infrastructure boundary has reduced since the PEIR stage.</p>	<p>the southern edge of Northop Hall AGI and faces south-west. The sloping topography along the southern edge of Northop Hall AGI village is clearly visible within the view, which, combined with the intervening vegetation structure that bounds Chester Road to the north, serves to limit views towards the wider landscape. To the right of the view, the rear boundaries of those existing residential dwellings off St Mary's Drive are visible, detracting from the more rural character of the landscape to a degree. The DCO Proposed Development is imperceptible within the view, obscured by the intervening vegetation structure and sloping topography. In addition, it is noted that in summer months when vegetation is in full leaf this degree of containment will be increased.</p>	<p>Northop Hall AGI with south-western views and PRow users. PRow users are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the landscape with residents at home also likely to have an appreciation for views. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRow route within a rural landscape close to a settlement and as such is likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear filtered by the intervening vegetation structure. The scale of change is considered to be <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development spans the majority of the view, located beyond the existing vegetation toward the background of the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>will be barely perceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the associated vegetation removal will remain within the view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. With regard to the geographical extent of change, proposed changes such as vegetation removal and regraded land will be barely perceptible, contained by the remaining vegetation. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>
<p>P4a* Grid Ref: SJ 30129 67642 Address: Higher Shotton, Queensferry</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped out due to changes in the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary since PEIR. DCO Proposed Development no longer visible from this</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Hawarden 22 and faces west. Views towards the wider landscape are relatively well contained within the</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be recreational users of Public Footpath Hawarden 22. PRow users are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the view, extending across the majority of the view to the west and south. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u>.</p>	<p>At operation year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the</p>

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Recreational users of Public Footpath Hawarden 22	location and therefore assessment text at PEIR stage no longer relevant.	view with the dense field boundary vegetation and woodland parcels obscuring views towards the wider landscape to the south and west. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character. The DCO Proposed Development is visible within the view, extending across the existing fieldscape within the view and wider landscape to the south-west.	landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a PRow route within a rural landscape close to a settlement. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	Construction activity will be visible throughout the view, albeit it contained within the landscape to some degree by the existing vegetation and topography. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Medium</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> .	regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain visible within the view, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .
P5 Grid Ref: SJ 31340 67112 Address: Vickers Close, Hawarden, Shotton Residents of Mancot Recreational users of Public Footpath Hawarden 30	Further assessment scoped out due to being replaced by B12. It is considered B12 contains a view of similar elements of the DCO Proposed Development with the addition of BVS Aston Hill. In addition, mitigation commitments at trenchless crossings means that effects during construction are likely less than reported at PEIR stage during construction and therefore not significant.	View is taken from Public Footpath Hawarden 30 and faces north. The landscape within the view is of a predominantly rural character with pastoral farmland used for the grazing of sheep visible to the foreground of the view. To the rear of the view however, tall industrial features and built form associated with Deeside and Shotton. These features are however, filtered to a degree by the	Receptors are residents and users of the PRow who are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside and therefore to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from the route of a PRow within a predominantly rural landscape. The view is not locally or regionally recognised but has few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> .	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the view through the gap in the existing vegetation structure, with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary comprising the majority of the existing grass field. The scale of the change is therefore considered to be <u>High</u> . Construction activity will be visible throughout the middle-ground of the view contained by the existing vegetation within the background and with development extending northwards to the right of the view. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The construction stage is	At operation year 1 it is considered that the majority of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that visible changes, such as the regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain visible within the view, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation

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		sloping topography and intervening vegetation structure. The DCO Proposed Development sits within the existing pastoral field within the view.		considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> .	removal and earthworks while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .
<p>P11 Grid Ref: SJ 38331 70525 Address: Mollington Court, Townfield Lane, Mollington Residents of Mollington PRoW users of Public Footpath 211 FP7/1</p>	Further assessment scoped out due to being replaced by B15. It is considered B15 contains a view of similar elements of the DCO Proposed Development with the addition of BVS Mollington. In addition, mitigation commitments at trenchless crossings means that effects during construction are likely less than reported at PEIR stage during construction and therefore not significant.	View is taken from Public Footpath 211 FP7/1 on the northern edge of Mollington and faces north. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character, with the agricultural fieldscape and associated boundary vegetation forming key characteristic features within the landscape at this point. Within the view, glimpsed views towards residential dwellings off both Townfield Lane and Grove Road are visible through gaps in the vegetation structure. The DCO Proposed Development is visible within the view at close proximity comprising part of the existing field in the foreground and extending	Receptors are noted to be residents within Mollington with northern facing views, and PRoW users. Both these receptors are considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> . The view is taken from a PRoW within a rural area close to dwellings and is likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant and the view contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be clearly visible within the view with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary comprising the majority of the existing grass field to the foreground of the view and extending eastwards. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>High</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will extend across the view, with construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development likely to remain visible, albeit filtered to a degree by the existing vegetation to the east. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Medium</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Medium Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> .	At operation year 1 it is considered that the majority of the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain visible within the view, albeit as minor components within the landscape. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term.

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Reason for Removal from Assessment within ES	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1
		northwards and eastwards to the rear of the view. Views towards the wider DCO Proposed Development area are obscured by the associated field boundary vegetation.			The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i> .
<p>P14 Grid Ref: SJ 41785 71841 Address: Oil Pipeline Bridge, Wervin</p> <p>Recreational Users of Shropshire Union Canal towpath Canal users of the Shropshire Union Canal</p>	Further assessment scoped out due to being replaced by P14a which is much closer to the DCO Proposed Development. It is considered that this viewpoint would not experience significant effects owing to distance and lack of visibility. Since the PEIR, the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary has reduced.	View is taken from the towpath that lines the eastern edge of the Shropshire Union Canal, the view faces south-west. The Shropshire Union Canal forms the most prominent feature within the view with the associated towpath visible to the left of the view. Also, to the left of the view an existing bridge crossing the canal is visible, beyond with the canal turns and curves out of view. To the right of the view, the existing fieldscape presents a predominantly rural character, with fields separated by hedgerow boundaries and the landscape gradually sloping to obscure views towards the wider landscape to the west. While filtered by way of the sloping topography, infrastructure and existing vegetation, glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development	Receptors are PRow users and users of the canal. Both are considered likely to have an appreciation for the wider landscape travelling at low speeds and likely to seeking enjoyment of the countryside. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as High. The view is taken from the towpath adjacent the Shropshire Union Canal, a route commonly used for tourism. The view contains few detracting features. The view is taken from within the Chester Canal Conservation Area. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u> . Overall Sensitivity: High	Construction activity within the DCO Proposed Development Boundary will be obscured by the intervening vegetation and topography within the wider landscape to the south-west with construction activity likely to only form a minor component within the view, within field parcels either side of the canal. The canal its immediate surroundings and towpath will remain unchanged. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will only comprise a minor change within the background of views, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i> .	At operation year 1 it is considered that the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted that changes, such as the regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain visible within the landscape, however, due to the physical separation of the DCO Proposed Development from the towpath, these changes will be barely perceptible beyond the sloping topography and remaining vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks while clearly visible within the view, will only be perceived within the immediate landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> .

Viewpoint Ref, Location and Type	Reason for Removal from Assessment within ES	Baseline Description and Visibility of Site	Susceptibility, Value and Overall Sensitivity	Construction Magnitude and Effect	Operation Year 1
		are available within the view within the rising land to the west.			Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i>
P15 Grid Ref: SJ 43361 71600 Address: Meadow View, Picton Lane, Picton Residents off Picton Lane Recreational users of Public Bridleway 241 BR4/1	Further assessment scoped out due to being replaced by P15a which is considered to represent a better view of the DCO Proposed Development. This location was initially considered when the DCO Proposed Development had potential to appear closer within the view at this location.	View is taken from Public Bridleway 241 BR4/1 off Picton Lane and faces north. The landscape within the view is predominantly characterised by rural fieldscape, with open agricultural field bound by hedgerows forming primary characterising feature within the view. To the rear of the view however, views towards the extensive industrial built form and tall structures associated with Stanlow and Ince are clearly visible on the skyline, introducing detracting and urbanising features within the view and diminishing the scenic quality of the view. The DCO Proposed Development is imperceptible within the view, obscured by the sloping topography and intervening vegetation structure associated with the field boundary to the north.	Receptors are considered to be PRow and road users of Picton Lane with northern views. PRow users are considered to have a greater appreciation for the wider landscape. Picton Lane is however a rural road corridor with users likely to be travelling at lower speeds. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u> The view is taken from a rural road corridor and demonstrates the rural character of the landscape, containing few detracting features. The view is not identified as locally or regionally significant. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Negligible</u> . Overall Sensitivity: Medium.	Construction activity within the DCO Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will be largely obscured by the intervening vegetation and topography within the wider landscape. It is noted however that vehicles associated with construction activities will likely appear present within the foreground of the view, with access to the DCO Proposed Development from Picton Lane. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The DCO Proposed Development will only be visible to the background of the view, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u> . The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u> . Overall Magnitude: Low Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i>	At operation year 1, the DCO Proposed Development will be imperceptible, with the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline located underground. It is noted however that changes, such as the regraded land and associated vegetation removal will remain visible within the landscape. The sloping topography and remaining vegetation will however ensure that the changes are imperceptible within this view. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u> . With regard to the geographical extent of change it is noted that proposed changes such as vegetation removal and earthworks will not be perceptible within the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u> . Overall Magnitude: Negligible Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i>
B1 Grid Ref: SJ 15292 74677	Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts	View is taken from Racecourse Road and illustrates the view towards the DCO Proposed	Receptors are noted to be residents with western views. This is a rural road area with residents enjoying views. The	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will appear visible within the background of the view, likely to appear available above the	At operation year 1 glimpsed views of the proposed Babell BVS will be visible to the background of the view, however these will only be

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<p>Address: Bryn-tyrion, Ysceifiog, Babell</p> <p>Residents off unnamed road north of Babell</p>	<p>produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Babell BVS area and therefore effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>Development from the existing road network. Electricity pylons are evident within this view, juxtaposed with the more rural and rolling fieldscape to the forefront of the view. Distant views are imperceptible from this location with the undulating topography and existing vegetation structure associated with woodland parcels and hedgerow boundaries limiting views towards the wider landscape. The DCO Proposed Development is imperceptible within the view, obscured by the sloping topography and intervening vegetation associated with the field boundary.</p>	<p>susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from adjacent a road corridor and is identified as a locally or regionally significant view. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>. Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>intervening vegetation. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will comprise a minor extent within the background of the view with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of the change is therefore considered to be <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. Overall Magnitude: Low. Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant).</i></p>	<p>filtered, glimpsed views. The proposed immature mitigation planting will not appear visible within the view at year 1. The scale of change is therefore recorded as <u>Negligible</u>. The development will be seen as a minor component within the background of the view, contained by the sloping topography and vegetation. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>. Overall Magnitude: Negligible. Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant).</i></p>
<p>B3</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 15250 74205</p> <p>Address: Ysceifiog, Babell</p> <p>Residents of dwellings within Babell</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Ysceifiog 76</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Babell BVS area and therefore effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Ysceifiog facing north-west and illustrating the sloping topography within the landscape to the north of Babell and the degree of containment afforded by vegetation cover within the landscape. Glimpsed views towards the existing electricity pylons and agricultural built form associated with Babell Farm are visible within the</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents within Babell with northern facing views, and PRow users. Both these receptors are considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The overall susceptibility of the receptors is recorded as <u>High</u>. The view is taken from a PRow adjacent to a settlement and is therefore likely to be frequently experienced. The view is not identified as nationally or regionally significant and</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be visible with views towards the DCO Proposed Development available to the left of the view. The scale of the DCO Proposed Development is assessed as <u>Medium</u>. Construction activity, while visible, will only comprise a small extent of the view, with the majority of the view remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p>	<p>At operation year 1 it is clear that the proposed Babell BVS will be visible alongside immature mitigation planting. While visible however the block value will comprise a minor component within the landscape and will be seen within the context of the existing electricity pylon. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>. The DCO Proposed Development will remain visible within the view, however seen as minor component within the view with the majority of the view</p>

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		<p>view albeit limited by the existing tree cover within the wider landscape to the north and west.</p> <p>Glimpsed views towards the DCO Proposed Development are visible from this location within the rising land to the north and above the existing field boundary vegetation to the left of the view.</p> <p>Views are however, filtered to a degree by the existing vegetation and topography.</p>	<p>contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Overall Magnitude: Medium.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>	<p>remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is assessed as <u>Low</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Low.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Minor adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>
<p>B4</p> <p>Grid Ref: SJ 14771 75019</p> <p>Address: Ysceifiog, Babell</p> <p>Recreational users of Public Footpath Ysceifiog 169</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped due to 'not significant' findings during PEIR. Landscape Layouts produced since PEIR provide further mitigation to the Babell BVS area and therefore effects are likely to be less than reported within the PEIR.</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Ysceifiog and faces south. As within previous views the undulating topography within the landscape is evident within the view albeit heavily filtered by the existing vegetation structure within the landscape.</p> <p>Views from this location are heavily filtered by the existing vegetation structure that lines the PRoW. Views of the DCO Proposed Development are imperceptible within this view, obscured by the intervening vegetation structure and topography.</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be PRoW users who are likely to be seeking enjoyment of the countryside and to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRoW. The view is not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>Views of construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be contained by sloping topography and vegetation. The scale of change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The proposed construction activity will form a minor and barely perceptible extent within the view. The geographical extent of the change is therefore assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p>At operation year 1, the Babell BVS will be imperceptible within the landscape, obscured by the intervening vegetation structure and sloping topography. The immature mitigation planting is unlikely to appear visible within the view. The scale of the change is assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The Babell BVS will not be perceptible within the landscape and therefore the geographical extent of the change is assessed as <u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is assessed as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>
<p>B10</p> <p>Cornist Lane, Flint</p>	<p>Further assessment scoped out due to BVS Coed-y-Cra</p>	<p>View is taken from Public Footpath Flint 41 and</p>	<p>Receptors are noted to be PRoW users. Users are likely to</p>	<p>Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be</p>	<p>At operation stage 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be</p>

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Recreational users of Public Footpath Flint 41	being removed from the scheme since the PEIR.	<p>faces south-west. The rural character of the landscape is visible within this view with fieldscapes bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees forming a characteristic feature within the view. The topography within the view undulates more gently with glimpsed long-range views available above the existing field boundary vegetation.</p> <p>This view is taken from within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary and as such clear views towards the DCO Proposed Development are available from this location.</p>	<p>be traversing this route seeking enjoyment of the countryside with an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from a PRow. The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant and contains few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>clearly visible within the view with the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extending across the existing arable fields to the forefront of the view. The scale of change is recorded as <u>High</u>. The Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary extends across the entire view, and views of the construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be readily available. However, the sloping topography to the background of the view will serve to localise views and limit the extent towards the wider landscape. The geographical extent of the view is recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The construction stage is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Medium. Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>	<p>clearly visible within the view with the relatively open landscape affording clear views of the DCO Proposed Development. While it is noted that detracting features such as the pylons do exist within the view these are set back from the Site with the proposed Coed y Cra BVS likely to appear as a new visually prominent feature within the landscape. The scale of change therefore is recorded as <u>High</u>. The Coed y Cra BVS will be visible within the view but will be contained to a degree by the existing vegetation cover and sloping topography within the wider landscape. The geographical extent of change is therefore recorded as <u>Medium</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: High. Overall Effect: <i>Moderate adverse (significant)</i>.</p>
B11 Cornist Lane, Flint Residents of Cornist Ganol Farm	Further assessment scoped out due to BVS Coed-y-Cra being removed from the scheme since the PEIR.	View is taken from the existing access track adjacent to Cornist Ganol Farm and faces south-west. The view emphasises the rural/agricultural character of the landscape. The sloping topography of the landscape is visible within the view which, combined with the existing field	<p>Receptors are noted to be residents at Cornist Ganol Farm. Residents at homes are considered to have an appreciation for the wider landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>The view is taken from adjacent an existing farmstead. The view is not identified as being locally or regionally significant. The</p>	Construction activity associated with the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible beyond the existing vegetation to the background of the view. The scale of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . Construction activity will be barely perceptible within the background of the view with the majority of the existing baseline remaining unchanged. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be <u>Negligible</u> . The construction stage	At operational year 1 the DCO Proposed Development will be barely perceptible within the landscape. Contained by the existing vegetation to the background of the view. The scale of change is therefore considered to be Negligible . The proposed Coed y Cra BVS will form a barely perceptible feature within the view. The geographical extent of change is therefore considered to be

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		<p>boundary vegetation, serves to limit views towards the wider landscape. The existing electricity pylon forms an urbanising feature within the view, detracting from the more rural quality of the landscape.</p> <p>The DCO Proposed Development is, for the most part, imperceptible within the view, with only glimpsed and heavily filtered views available towards the DCO Proposed Development to the south-west beyond the dense vegetation that bounds the existing field to the left of the view.</p>	<p>value of the view is recorded as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Sensitivity: Medium.</p>	<p>is considered to be short term and the duration of change is therefore assessed as <u>Low</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible.</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>	<p><u>Negligible</u>. The operational stage comprises the life of the DCO Proposed Development and is therefore assessed as long term. The duration of change is recorded as <u>High</u>.</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Overall Effect: <i>Negligible Adverse (not significant)</i>.</p>