

Appendix D

Visual Appraisal Tables

D.1 The following tables provide a summary of the baseline views, sensitivity and nature of effects during construction and operation of the Proposed Project upon visual receptors as set out in Chapter 8. Effects are assumed to be adverse unless stated otherwise.

Community Receptors

Table D.1: Scattered Community north of Postlip

Baseline
The scattered community to the north of Postlip comprises a relatively small number of isolated properties. Some properties lie either side of the access track to Postlip Mill to the south of the B4632 which benefit from an open aspect over adjacent agricultural fields and have foreground views towards existing pylons. Direct views towards the site from these properties are limited by vegetation aligning River Isbourne, buildings at Postlip Mills and other areas of woodland within the landscape. Other properties lie to the east of Postlip; located off a minor road to the south of the B4632. At least two of these properties have open views to the south, which includes the site and the existing pylons on the skyline. Some views are obscured by mature vegetation aligning the River Isbourne as well as vegetation within property boundaries. Further north, a number of isolated and scattered properties are located on steeply rising land to the west of Winchcombe. Much of this part of the community have full or partial views to the south across the valley and towards the site. The pylons crossing the landscape are a notable feature in views from the community as is the presence of the commercial buildings and activity at Postlip paper mill. An example of a view from this community is represented by Viewpoint 1.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be glimpsed through intervening vegetation from some lower lying parts of the community, as will the works associated with the underground cable route, including the removal of woodland through Breakheart Plantation. The construction of the haul road and construction traffic running along it will be more noticeable, including removal of vegetation along the B4632. The scale of change is predicted to be medium to small. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon residents within this community is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15

Upon completion of the Proposed Project, there will be some limited glimpses of the Winchcombe CSEC and the replacement terminal pylon. The gap in Breakheart Plantation will be evident, in particular from more elevated parts of the community; albeit these are typically more distant, and the Proposed Project will be seen in context of the nearby commercial paper mill. There will also be some visual benefits from this scattered community in relation to the removal of existing pylons to the south of the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon. On balance, at Year 0 an adverse **small** scale of change in views will occur, which with the benefit of mitigation planting this will become a beneficial **small** scale of change at Year 15.

The geographical extent is considered to be **small**. Effects will be **long-term** and **not reversible**.

The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation upon the community is considered to be **Minor adverse** at Year 0 and **Minor beneficial** at Year 15.

Table D.2: Scattered Community south-east of Postlip

Baseline
The scattered community to the south-east of Postlip comprises a relatively small number of isolated and clustered properties. The closest cluster of properties are located in a low lying isolated position surrounded by woodland, connected to the B4632 via a 0.75km track which passes through Postlip Mill complex. The primary outlook of one of these properties is to the south-east where glimpses of the site will be possible. An existing pylon lies directly to the west. Other scattered properties are located on the elevated scarp slopes to the south-east of Postlip, just north of Breakheart Plantation. Outward views are possible to the north-west, including towards the site. However, views are typically filtered by intervening vegetation surrounding the scattered community and along local roads including vegetation aligning both sides of Corndean Lane. A small number of scattered properties are located on elevated ground to the east of the Postlip and south of Winchcombe, often accessed via private drives or minor roads to the south of Sudeley Hill. Due to the elevated nature of these properties, many benefit from open panoramic views. An example of a view from this community is represented by Viewpoint 9.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be typically glimpsed through intervening vegetation from much of the scattered community; however, there will be some close views from the parts of the community closest to Postlip. Due to the elevated nature of parts of the community there will be some views towards the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be visible on the hillside. The removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation will be more visible from a small proportion of the community closest to Postlip but less so from elsewhere. From the majority of the scattered community the scale of change is considered to be small; however, in terms of the cluster of properties that lie closest to Postlip and the Winchcombe CSEC and underground cable route the scale of change during construction is considered to be medium to large. Effects will be short-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon the community is in the worst case considered to be Moderate to Major adverse; elsewhere it will be Negligible adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all land will be restored and the pylons to the south of Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be removed, including one adjacent to the closest property. There will be some limited glimpses towards Winchcombe CSEC and the gap in Breakheart Plantation. This will be balanced against the removal of

pylons on higher ground to the south and in context of existing pylons to the north of the CSEC. Embedded landscape mitigation surrounding Winchcombe CSEC and reinstated planting within the gap in Breakheart Plantation will in time mature and help to soften and filter views of the infrastructure and gap in the woodland.

The geographical extent is considered to be **small**. Effects will be **long-term** and **not reversible**.

The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be **Minor to Negligible beneficial** for much of the community at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.3: Scattered Community between Breakheart Plantation and West Down (part of Cleeve Common)

Baseline
The scattered community between Breakheart Plantation and West Down (part of Cleeve Common) comprises a small number of isolated and clustered properties including two isolated properties close to the eastern edge of the site. One lies on relatively level ground to the south of Breakheart Plantation and is surrounded by agricultural buildings limiting some outward views. The existing pylons are a notable detractor in views. The other property lies within the site on sloping ground to the east of Cleeve Common, surrounded by woodland on three sides. Outward views are typically limited to those to the south. The existing pylons cross the landscape close to the east. A cluster of properties lie to the west of the site on relatively open sloping ground to the south of Cleeve Common. The cluster of buildings have numerous outward views mostly focussed to the east and towards the site due to the surrounding landform. The existing pylons are notable man-made features, visible on the skyline.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be notable in views from parts of this scattered community. In places views will be limited by intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. The removal of woodland within the Breakheart Plantation will also be visible from a localised part of the scattered community. The scale of change overall is considered to be medium to large. The geographical extent of the property is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon this scattered community will be Moderate to Major adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, the land will be restored and the existing pylons will be removed. However, at Year 0, proposed planting within Breakheart Plantation will have yet to mature. On balance, at Year 0 an overall beneficial medium to small scale of change in views will occur. With the benefit of planting maturing at Breakheart Plantation and the maturation of replacement planting along field boundaries. A beneficial medium to large scale of change is predicted to occur at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor to Moderate beneficial at Year 0 and Moderate to Major beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.4: Scattered Community between West Down (part of Cleeve Common) and Arle Grove

Baseline

The scattered community between West Down (part of Cleeve Common) and Arle Grove comprises a small number of isolated properties, some of which lie close to the existing overhead line. Some of these properties are located on slopes and in locally low ground with areas of steep woodland and plantation woodland partially surrounding them. One of the properties within this area of scattered community is located on open sloping agricultural land further to the south (not the north-east of Arle Grove) and is relatively isolated from the other properties and roads.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be visible on higher ground to the west, limited by landform and often seen in context of the existing pylons in the foreground. The scale of change is considered to be small to medium. The geographical extent of the property is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon this community will be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, the land will be restored and the existing pylons will be removed. An overall beneficial medium to large scale of change is predicted to occur at Year 0 and Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation upon this community is considered to be Moderate to Major beneficial at Year 0 and Year 15.

Table D.5: Scattered Community between Arle Grove and Dowdeswell Wood

Baseline
The scattered community between Arle Grove and Dowdeswell Wood comprises a small number of isolated and clustered properties, some of which lie close to the existing overhead line. To the north of Ham Road and just east of the overhead line, one relatively isolated property is located on open sloping agricultural land. Agricultural buildings limit some views to the west and south-west, together with surrounding vegetation. Further to the west of the existing overhead line are a small number of scattered properties at the edge of the high wold plateau. These properties are likely to have views towards existing pylons on the skyline; however, a combination of topography and intervening field boundary hedgerows with some scattered trees filter these views. There is a cluster of properties on sloping ground to the south-west of the site. These are generally set within woodland located predominantly to the north and views are typically focussed to the south across the steep sided River Chelt valley. Views of the overhead line to the north-east are possible and there are also views of the overhead line crossing the valley to the south.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.

Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Whittington CSEC, the replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion as well as the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be possible and seen in context of the existing pylons. Views towards construction activity further to the north will be limited by landform and intervening vegetation. Construction traffic along the temporary haul road will be visible from parts of the community, limited in places by field boundary tree lined hedgerows and surrounding vegetation. The overall scale of change is considered to be medium. The geographical extent of the property is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon this scattered community overall will be Moderate adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, with the exception of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon the land will be restored to agricultural use and the existing pylons to the north of the CSEC will be removed. Some views towards the Whittington CSEC are predicted to be possible from parts of the community, limited and filtered in places by agricultural buildings and intervening landform and vegetation. On balance, a small scale of change is predicted to occur at Year 0. With the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the Whittington CSEC, views of the Proposed Project will be more filtered, therefore, an overall small beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor to Negligible adverse at Year 0 and Minor to Negligible beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.6: Whittington and surrounding scattered community

Baseline
Whittington village and surrounding scattered community include a number of properties located along the minor road to the north-west of Whittington village to the east of the existing overhead line. Views towards the site are limited by intervening field boundary vegetation and areas of woodland including Dowdeswell Wood and Arle Grove Nature Reserve. In addition, many views from properties are limited by garden vegetation.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Whittington CSEC, replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion as well as the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be glimpsed to the west, seen in context of the existing pylons and limited by intervening vegetation. Construction traffic along the temporary haul road will be visible, limited in part by field boundary hedgerows and vegetation surrounding the buildings. The scale of change is considered to be medium. The geographical extent of the property is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon this community will be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, the temporary haul road will be removed and land restored to agricultural use. Limited glimpses towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon are predicted over intervening vegetation, including over Dowdeswell Wood; albeit the replacement pylon will be seen in the same way that the existing is. Existing pylons to the north will be removed on the skyline. On balance, an imperceptible beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 0. With

the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC and replacement planting along the length of the underground cable route, at Year 15, the scale of change is considered to be beneficial and **small**.

The geographical extent is considered to be **small**. Effects will be **long-term** and **not reversible**.

The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation upon the community is considered to be **Negligible beneficial** at Year 0 and **Minor beneficial** at Year 15.

Table D.7: Upper and Lower Dowdeswell and surrounding scattered community

Baseline
The scattered community surrounding Upper and Lower Dowdeswell comprises isolated and clusters of properties along the minor roads between the A40 and A436, located on rising land on the southern side of the River Chelt valley. Outward views to the north from the small settlements and surrounding scattered community are often limited due to the network of intervening woodland, trees and field boundary vegetation. Dowdeswell Wood filters most direct views towards the site from the properties, with some existing pylons visible on the skyline.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Whittington CSEC, replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion, as well as the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be glimpsed above intervening woodland within Dowdeswell Wood. Some glimpses of construction traffic along the temporary haul road may be possible to the north of the A40. The scale of change is considered to be small . The geographical extent of the properties is considered to be small . Effects will be short-term and reversible . The overall effect of the construction work upon the community will be Minor adverse .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, the temporary haul road and temporary overhead line diversion will be removed and restored. Limited glimpses towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon are predicted over intervening vegetation, including over Dowdeswell Wood. Existing pylons to the north of the CSEC will be removed from the skyline and the replacement pylon will be seen in the same way that the existing is. On balance, an imperceptible to small scale of change is predicted at Year 0 and Year 15. With the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC, at Year 15, the scale of change is considered to be beneficial and imperceptible . The geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be long-term and not reversible . The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation upon the community is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Year 0 Year 15.

Table D.8: Scattered community on the upper slopes of Ravensgate Hill

Baseline
The scattered community on the upper slopes of Ravensgate Hill comprises a small number of isolated and clustered properties, located on elevated land on the southern side of the River Chelt valley. Dowdeswell Wood filters some direct

views towards the site, with existing pylons located both in the foreground and also visible on the distant skyline. Vegetation surrounding the scattered community also limits outward views towards the opposing valley side.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Communities are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape within the National Landscape. The receptors are of community value, however, as they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (National Landscape) (an AONB), they are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the community is considered to be high .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC, replacement pylon and temporary pylon diversion from Ravensgate Hill will be visible, albeit from a distance of over 2.5km, seen as a limited part of wider panoramic views and limited by intervening foreground vegetation. Some limited glimpsed views of construction works will also be possible of excavation, construction compounds and the haul road associated with the underground cabling on the skyline. The scale of change is considered to be small to medium . The geographical extent of the community is considered to be small . Effects will be short-term and reversible . The overall effect of the construction work upon this scattered community is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon from Ravensgate Hill will be visible, with the CSEC partially on the skyline in the distance, seen in context of existing pylons being retained in the foreground. The underground cable route will be restored and not be visible. The other pylons on the skyline beyond the CSEC will have been removed, providing some visual benefits. At Year 0, the scale of change is considered to be small . With the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC and replacement planting along the length of the underground cable route, at Year 15, the scale of change is considered to be beneficial and imperceptible . The geographical extent is considered to be medium . Effects will be long-term and not reversible . The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation upon this scattered community is considered to be Minor neutral at Year 0 and Negligible beneficial at Year 15.

Recreational Receptors

Table D.9: Users of the Cotswold Way National Trail – Winchcombe to Cleeve Common

Baseline
From Winchcombe, the trail rises up from the River Isbourne valley to Corndean Lane, then rises steeply before reaching the plateau adjacent to Belas Knap Long Barrow. The trail then crosses open and relatively level agricultural land of the high wold, directly under the existing overhead line before descending steeply through Breakheart Plantation. The trail continues run along escarpment slopes through agricultural land where it then passes through Postlip and begins its ascent through Elder Grove woodland to Cleeve Common. The trail passes directly through the site close to Breakheart Plantation. Views towards the existing overhead line and site are possible from elevated locations including from the trig points and promoted viewpoint at the top of Cleeve Hill (within Cleeve Common). Views from the route are represented by Viewpoints 5, 6, 7 and 10.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the trail are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The Cotswold Way is of national value as a nationally promoted trail and is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of users of the Cotswold Way National Trail is considered to be high .

Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
In views from the east, glimpses towards construction of the Winchcombe CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cable route will be possible, including the removal of parts of Breakheart Plantation where the trail rises up the hill (refer to Viewpoint 5). Once the Cotswold Way National Trail ascends to the open plateau of the high wold, glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding will begin to be possible over intervening vegetation, limited in part by areas of woodland (refer to Viewpoint 10). Views of the cable undergrounding activities will intensify as the users of the trail become closer to construction activity and will form a substantial part of the view where it crosses the route. Further to the west of the trail, glimpses towards construction of the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and cable undergrounding will be possible from select locations (refer to Viewpoint 6), however, from the far west, intervening woodland and landform will serve to obscure most direct views towards construction activities. The exception to this is where the trail rises up to the trig point and promoted viewpoint from the top of Cleeve Common where long distance panoramic views are possible, and some construction activity will be visible. Due to the proximity of the trail to construction activities, a large scale of change is predicted. The trail is considered to have a high number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of this section of the trail is considered to be Major adverse. However, it should be noted that the effects upon eastern and western parts of this stretch of the Cotswold Way National Trail will be less.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion, the land occupied by the underground cabling will be restored, although at Year 0, replacement planting will yet to have matured. Views towards the Winchcombe CSEC will be limited by surrounding woodland and hedgerows, with views towards the replacement terminal pylon balanced against the benefit of the removal of other pylons crossing the landscape and in context with existing pylons beyond. A small to medium beneficial scale of change will occur at Year 0. With the benefit of maturing planting, including at Breakheart Plantation, a medium to large beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Minor beneficial at Year 0, which will increase to Moderate to Major beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.10: Users of the Cotswold Way National Trail – Cleeve Common to Ham Road

Baseline
From Cleeve Common the trail heads southwards across agricultural land and common land, where most views towards the existing overhead line are limited by intervening landform, until the trail joins the local minor road network (west of Warrens Farm). The trail then follows the network of minor roads, broadly parallel to the existing overhead line in the east and from here some open views are possible towards the site. South of Arle Grove the trail runs through agricultural land where it is mostly enclosed by field boundary hedgerows on both sides and therefore views out are typically filtered. Views from the trail are represented by Viewpoint 15.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the trail are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The Cotswold Way is of national value as a nationally promoted trail and is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of users of the Cotswold Way National Trail is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible from a section of the trail south-east of Warrens Farm, including views towards construction compounds. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. Although parts of the trail are enclosed by hedgerows

further to the south, construction activity will be directly adjacent to the trail. A medium scale of change is predicted during construction. The trail is considered to have a high number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the trail is considered to be Moderate adverse, noting that these effects will only relate to southern most parts of this stretch of the Cotswold Way National Trail.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion, the land occupied by the underground cabling will be restored, although at Year 0, replacement planting will yet to have matured. The removal of the pylons to the east of the trail will be a noticeable change to the view. A small to medium beneficial scale of change will occur at Year 0. With the benefit of maturing planting, a medium scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Minor beneficial at Year 0, which will increase to Moderate beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.11: Users of the Cotswold Way National Trail – Ham Road to Dowdeswell Wood

Baseline
This very short length of the overall trail passes close to the site and offers panoramic views across the opposing valley to the south. It follows a partly metalled farm track between Ham Road and Dowdeswell Wood. A hedgerow lines the western edge of the trail, with open views through and over a post and wire fence into the field to the east. Views from the trail are represented by Viewpoints 18 and 19.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the trail are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The Cotswold Way is of national value as a nationally promoted trail and is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of users of the Cotswold Way National Trail is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be visible in the east of the field. Construction compounds will be in the foreground. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. Due to the proximity of the trail to construction activities, the scale of change is considered to be large. The trail is considered to have a high number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the trail is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Although the Whittington CSEC will be relatively close to the trail, outward views towards the valley to the south will not be affected. Benefits will arise associated with the removal of pylons in views to the north. As mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC will not yet be visually effective, a localised medium to large scale of change will occur at Year 0. With the benefit of landscape mitigation surrounding the CSEC, this will reduce to a medium to small scale of change at Year 15 of operation. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate adverse at Year 0, which will reduce to Moderate to Minor adverse at Year 15.

Table D.12: Users of the Cotswold Way National Trail – Dowdeswell Wood to Ravensgate Hill

Baseline
From Dowdeswell Wood, the trail falls steeply towards the A40 in the valley bottom and is located on the edge of the woodland. Beyond the A40, the trail begins to rise and passes through Lineover Wood where outward views, including towards the site are limited. As the trail deviates to the east, it runs along the top of the escarpment at Ravensgate Hill. Open and panoramic views are possible across the opposing valley including views across Cheltenham, as well as towards the site. Views from the trail are represented by Viewpoint 20.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the trail are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The trail is of national value and located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of users of the Cotswold Way National Trail is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the CSEC and replacement pylon from Ravensgate Hill will be visible, albeit from approximately 2.5km and seen as a limited part of wider panoramic views. Views of construction works will also be possible including excavation, construction compounds and the haul road associated with the underground cabling, as well as woodland removal on the skyline. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. Limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road from the A40 and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible. The scale of change is considered to be medium. The trail is considered to have a high number of visitors, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the trail is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, views towards the CSEC and replacement pylon from Ravensgate Hill will be visible, with the CSEC seen below the skyline, viewed in context with existing pylons in the foreground. The underground cable route will not be visible. The other pylons on the skyline will have been removed, providing some visual benefits. At Year 0, the scale of change is considered to be imperceptible beneficial. With the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC and replacement planting along the length of the underground cable route, at Year 15, the scale of change is considered to be small and beneficial. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Year 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.13: Users of the Winchcombe Way long distance footpath – Winchcombe to Cleeve Hill Golf Course

Baseline
From Winchcombe, the trail follows crosses gently undulating land west of Beesmoor Brook, before rising steeply past farmsteads and linking with Corndean Lane. The path then follows the route of the Cotswold Way to Belas Knap and across agricultural land before continuing south-west towards Wontley Farm and then west to cross central parts of Cleeve Common. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 10.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)

Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is of national value, with those parts of the route closest to the site located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Between Winchcombe and Corndean Lane, only limited glimpses of construction activity would be possible by walkers at an oblique angle to direction of travel. Once the footpath ascends to the open plateau of the high wold, glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding will begin to be possible over intervening vegetation, limited in part by areas of woodland (refer to Viewpoint 10). Views of the cable undergrounding activities will intensify as the users of the footpath become closer to construction activity and will form a substantial part of the view where it crosses the route. Further to the west of the footpath, views of construction activity will still be possible as walkers cross Cleeve Common. The footpath is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the Winchcombe is considered to be Major adverse. However, it should be noted that the effects upon eastern and western parts of the Winchcombe Way will be less.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion, the land occupied by the underground cabling will be restored, although at Year 0, replacement planting will yet to have matured. The removal of pylons will be of benefit to users of the footpath. A medium beneficial scale of change will occur at Year 0. With the benefit of maturing planting, a medium to large beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate beneficial at Year 0, which will increase to Moderate to Major beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.14: Users of Windrush Way long distance footpath

Baseline
The Windrush Way provides a connection between the Cotswold Way at Winchcombe to the Oxfordshire Way 22km to the south-east. There is very limited visibility of the site from the footpath in proximity to Winchcombe, however, some oblique views are possible close to Beesmoor Brook as the route passes close to Sudeley Castle. Beyond the castle, there are limited on no views towards the site due to steep and wooded intervening hills. Views from the footpath are represented by Viewpoint 9.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is of national value, with those parts of the route closest to the site located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Glimpses of construction of the CSEC and replacement pylon, as well as glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding, including the removal of woodland within Breakheart Plantation, will be possible at an oblique angle to the direction of travel and seen above intervening vegetation. However, at a distance of over 2km, the scale of

change is predicted to be small. Most views from the recreational path will remain unaffected, with only a short section of approximately 0.5km anticipated to have views of construction activity. The Windrush Way is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of Windrush Way is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, some glimpses of the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible over intervening vegetation and seen at an oblique angle and in context with existing pylons beyond. No evidence of the underground cables will be visible, although the gap in Breakheart Plantation will be glimpsed from higher ground. The removal of pylons on higher ground will benefit the view by users of the route. At Year 0 an adverse imperceptible scale of change in view will occur. With the benefit of mitigation planting a beneficial small scale of change will occur at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible adverse at Year 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.15: Users of Warden's Way

Baseline
The Warden's Way provides a 22km walking connection between Winchcombe and Bourton on the Water. There is very limited visibility of the site where in proximity to Winchcombe, however, some oblique views are possible close to Beesmoor Brook as the route passes close to Sudeley Castle. As the route rises to the south-east of the castle crossing agricultural land, views across the valley become open and panoramic and include views towards the site. Views from the footpath are represented by Viewpoints 8 and 9.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is of national value, with those parts of the route closest to the site located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Glimpses of construction of the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon, as well as glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding, including the removal of woodland within Breakheart Plantation, will be possible particularly from higher land. However, at a distance of over 2km and above, the scale of change is predicted to be small. The recreational route is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of Warden's Way is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, some glimpses of the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible over intervening vegetation. No evidence of the underground cables will be visible, although the gap in Breakheart Plantation will be glimpsed. The removal of pylons on higher ground will provide benefits to those using the route. At Year 0 a beneficial imperceptible scale of change in view will occur. With the benefit of mitigation planting a beneficial small scale of change will occur at Year 15.

The geographical extent is considered to be **medium**. Effects will be **long-term** and **not reversible**.
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be **Negligible beneficial** at Year 0 and **Minor beneficial** at Year 15.

Table D.16: Users of public rights of way west of Winchcombe, including Winchcombe Way and Gloucestershire Way

Baseline
A number of footpaths and bridleways, including the Winchcombe Way and Gloucestershire Way cross sloping agricultural land to the west of Winchcombe, providing connections to the wider countryside. Numerous open and panoramic views are possible from these routes, limited where in proximity to Langley Hill by woodland. Views from the footpath are represented by Viewpoint 1.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. Some of the footpaths are of national value, with others being of local value, however, all are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
From most locations, views towards the construction of the CSEC will not be possible, with the exception being from two bridleways. From most footpath routes, views towards the haul road and trenches associated with the underground cable route will be visible on the hillside, including the removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation. The scale of change is considered to be medium. As some of the footpaths are considered to be recreational routes and will have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the public rights of way is considered to be Moderate adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Upon completion of the Proposed Project, there will be some limited glimpses of the CSEC and the replacement terminal pylon in context with pylons being retained. The gap in Breakheart Plantation will be evident. However, the removal of pylons on the opposing valley will be a notable change to the view. On balance, at Year 0 an adverse small scale of change in view will occur, which with the benefit of mitigation planting will become a beneficial small scale of change at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor adverse at Year 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.17: Users of the Cheltenham Circular Footpath (ZCK61 and ZCK62 only)

Baseline
Although the Cheltenham Circular Footpath surrounds Cheltenham, only select parts of the path will have views towards the site, which include part of ZCK61 and ZCK62, located on elevated land to the south. Due to the elevated nature of these parts of the path open and panoramic views are possible including views across Cheltenham, as well as towards the site. Views from the Cheltenham Circular Footpath are represented by Viewpoint 20.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)

Users of the path are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The path is of national value and located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the route is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the CSEC, replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion will be visible, albeit from a distance of between 1.5km and 2.6km and seen as a limited part of wider panoramic views and in the context of the existing overhead line. Views of construction works will also be possible of excavation, construction compounds and the haul road associated with the underground cabling, as well as woodland removal on the skyline. Limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road from the A40 and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible. The scale of change is considered to be medium. The path is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the route is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, views towards the CSEC and replacement pylon will be possible, with the CSEC seen below the skyline. The underground cable route will not be visible. The other pylons on the skyline will have been removed, providing visual benefits. At Year 0, the scale of change is considered to be imperceptible beneficial. With the benefit of mitigation planting surrounding the CSEC and replacement planting along the length of the underground cable route, at Year 15, the scale of change is considered to be small and beneficial. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Year 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.18: Users of Sabrina Way

Baseline
Sabrina Way is part of the national bridle route network and extends between Gloucestershire to Derbyshire. The route passes through the site via a restricted byway (ASM140) and continues along a minor road on the approach to the Cleeve Hill Common car park before following the western edge of Cleeve Common. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoints 12 and 13.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of Sabrina Way are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The route is of national value and is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of Sabrina Way users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
There are no views towards construction of the CSECs and replacement pylons from the route. Views of the cable undergrounding will affect a substantial part of the view where physically crossing the area. However, this will be restricted to an approximate 2.5km stretch of the Sabrina Way, with only a 0.1km being physically affected by the Proposed Project. The scale of change is predicted to be large during construction, as a result of the Proposed Project. Sabrina Way is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium.

Effects will be short-term and reversible .
The overall effect of the construction work upon people using the Sabrina Way is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse . However, this is considered to be worst case, with effects further away from either side of the Proposed Project being considerably less.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The underground cabling will not be visible upon operation, with the removal of pylons providing benefits to those using the route, albeit for a short section. A beneficial medium to high scale of change in view will occur at Years 0 and 15.
The geographical extent is considered to be medium . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Major beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.19: Users of public right of way AWB63 located to the south-east of Postlip Mill complex

Baseline
The footpath provides a link from public routes at Postlip Mill to Corndean Lane and crosses sloping agricultural land, as well as following farm and property access tracks where closest to the site. Due to the proximity of northern parts of the footpath to the site, clear open views are possible into the site, however, field boundary vegetation and woodland interspersed within fields limits views from the route further to the south. Open panoramic views are possible from southern parts of the footpath across the River Isbourne valley.
Views from the footpath are represented by Viewpoints 3 and 5.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape.
The footpath is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value.
The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and a replacement terminal pylon will appear immediately in the foreground of the view for users of the footpath to the north, including construction compounds. Further to the south, away from the CSEC some glimpsed views towards construction of the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cable route will be visible, including the removal of parts of Breakheart Plantation. Due to the proximity of the footpath to construction activities, the scale of change is considered to be large .
Although the footpath is considered to have few users, it is also used as an access track by scattered local community so is anticipated to be used frequently and therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small to medium .
Effects will be short-term and reversible .
The overall effect of the construction work upon users of public right of way AWB63 is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse , noting that effects may be less further to the south of the route.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The proximity of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon to northern parts of the footpath will bring about a large scale of change at Year 0 of operation, which will reduce further to the south of the route and will be balanced against the notable removal of pylons located on higher ground. However, with the benefit of some landscape mitigation surrounding the CSEC, this will reduce to a medium to small scale of change at Year 15 of operation and will bring about some benefits to southern parts of the route where removal of pylons has taken place and planting reinstated at Breakheart Plantation.
The geographical extent is considered to be small to medium . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .

The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be **Moderate to Major adverse** at Year 0, which will reduce to **Moderate to Minor adverse** at Year 15, with some beneficial effects to southern parts of the footpath.

Table D.20: Users of public right of way AWB24 located north and north-east of Postlip Mill complex

Baseline
The public right of way provides a connection between the B4632 and the south-western edge of Winchcombe, passing along the access track to Postlip Mill and then following the course of the River Isbourne through a linear woodland. Views towards the site are limited by intervening buildings associated with the mill and by vegetation aligning the river.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Oblique glimpses of the haul road will be possible to the west of the footpath, in context of passing traffic to Postlip Mill. Some limited glimpses towards the construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible, limited by intervening buildings and vegetation, in context of the mill in the foreground. The scale of change is therefore considered to be medium to small . The footpath is considered to have few users and influenced by uses at the mill, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be short-term and reversible . The overall effect of the construction work upon users of public right of way AWB64 is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse , with some parts of the route to the east having no view of construction activities.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation, Years 0 & 15
With the haul road removed and land reinstated, views towards the Proposed Project will be limited by intervening buildings and vegetation in the foreground. There will be some benefits to the removal of existing pylons further to the south. The scale of change is therefore considered to be small at Year 0 of operation. With the benefit of additional mitigation surrounding the Winchcombe CSEC, views by users of the route will be further limited, therefore, the scale of change is considered to be small to imperceptible . The geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be long-term and not reversible . The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor adverse at Year 0, which will reduce to Negligible neutral at Year 15

Table D.21: Users of public rights of way AWB22 and AWB23 to the south-west of Postlip Mill complex

Baseline
These footpaths provide links along and between the River Isbourne to the Cotswold Way National Trail and cross sloping agricultural land. Views towards the site are limited by areas of intervening vegetation and by rising topography further to the south.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpaths are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape.

The footpaths are of local value, however, are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Most construction activity associated with the Winchcombe CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and cable undergrounding will not be visible due to intervening woodland. However, the temporary access route to the CSEC from the B4632 will temporarily affect the location of the footpaths close to Postlip Mill and glimpses of the replacement terminal pylon will be possible over intervening woodland. Due to these direct but temporary interventions to the footpaths, a large scale of change is predicted. The footpaths are considered to have few users and therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of public rights of way AWB22 and AWB23 is predicted to be Moderate adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
With the temporary access route removed and land restored, only glimpses of the replacement terminal pylon will be possible balanced against the removal of pylons on higher ground to the east and south-east and in context of existing pylons in the background. The scale of change is predicted to be beneficial and medium to small. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.22: Users of public right of way AWB31

Baseline
The footpath provides a link between the River Isbourne to a minor road adjacent to Breakheart Plantation and crossing sloping farmland interspersed by some areas of small woodland. Due to the elevated nature of the footpath, panoramic views are possible across the River Isbourne valley. Views from the footpath are represented by Viewpoint 4.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
The southern part of the footpath will be affected by the underground cable route and therefore, a temporary diversion will be necessary. Views towards construction work from northern parts of the footpath will be limited, however, glimpses of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible over intervening vegetation. Due to the proximity of the footpath to construction activities, a large scale of change is predicted. The footpath is considered to have few users and therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of public right of way AWB31 is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse, noting that effects may reduce further to the north of the route.

Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The parts of the route affected by the underground cable route will be restored. Glimpsed views towards the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible from select locations along the footpath to the east and north, mostly filtered by intervening vegetation. There will be benefits from the removal of the existing pylons to the south of the CSEC. The scale of change is therefore considered to be small and beneficial at Year 0 and Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Year 0 and Year 15.

Table D.23: Users of Public Right of Way KWH19

Baseline
This relatively short length of footpath provides a link from Ham Road to the Cotswold Way National Trail and follows a metalled farm access track which is bounded by a mature hedgerow on its eastern edge. Existing overhead powerlines follow much of the course of the footpath. Outward views are limited by the hedgerow adjacent to the footpath, however, some glimpses over the opposing valley are possible. Clear views into the site are possible. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 17.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpath are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpath is of local value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon, will be visible in the foreground for users of the footpath, including views towards construction compounds. Glimpses to construction of the underground cables will be possible beyond Ham Road to the north. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. Due to the proximity of the footpath to construction activities, the scale of change is considered to be large. The footpath is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of public right of way KWH19 is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The proximity of the Whittington CSEC and will bring about a large scale of change at Year 0 of operation, balanced against the notable removal of pylons located further to the north and in the context of the existing overhead line to the south. The replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon it will replace. However, with the benefit of landscape mitigation surrounding the Whittington CSEC, this will reduce to a medium to small scale of change at Year 15 of operation. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse at Year 0, which will reduce to Moderate to Minor adverse at Year 15.

Table D.24: Users of Public Rights of Way to the east, north and south-west of Lower Dowdeswell, including KD05, KD06, KD03, KD02 and KAN2

Baseline
A number of public rights of way radiate from Lower Dowdeswell, crossing surrounding sloping agricultural land, providing access between minor roads and nearby villages. Some routes pass through areas of woodland and vegetation surrounding Lower Dowdeswell, which limits user's outward views. Where crossing open agricultural land, views towards the site are limited by Dowdeswell Woods. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 23.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpaths are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The footpaths are of local value, however, are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the footpath network. Limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. The scale of change is considered to be small. The footpaths are considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the public rights of way is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the footpath network. Some limited benefits as a result of the removal of pylons. The scale of change is considered to be small. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor neutral at Years 0 and 15, noting that the Proposed Project will not be visible from parts of the footpath routes.

Table D.25: Users of elevated public rights of way north of the A436, including KD022, KD026, KD018, KD019, KD020 and KD021

Baseline
A number of elevated public rights of way pass criss-cross the agricultural landscape to the north of the A436 and to the south and west of Upper Dowdeswell. Some views from these footpaths are limited by large swathes of woodland, however, due to the elevated nature of the routes, some open and panoramic views are possible towards the opposing valley to the north, including towards the site. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 21.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the footpaths are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape.

The footpaths are of local value, however, are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of footpath users is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some glimpses may be possible from select areas of the footpath network. Limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. The scale of change is considered to be small. The footpaths are considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the public rights of way is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the footpath network. Some limited benefits as a result of the removal of pylons. The scale of change is considered to be small. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor neutral at Years 0 and 15, noting that the Proposed Project will not be visible from parts of the footpath routes.

Table D.26: Users of Cleeve Common, including Common Land, public rights of way and golf course

Baseline
Cleeve Common is a large area of common land to the east of Cheltenham occupying high sloping ground, predominantly to the west of the site, although it does occupy parts of the site. The common is crossed by numerous public rights of way and promoted long distance paths including the Winchcombe Way and the Cotswold Way National Trail, as well as crossed by a number of other informal footpath routes and bridleways. The Cleeve Hill Golf Club occupies parts of the common to the north. The common is designated as a SSSI and includes three scheduled monuments. Two trig points are located within the common, including at 317m AOD (Viewpoint 7) and 330m AOD (Viewpoint 11). Views towards the existing overhead line and site are possible from elevated locations including from the trig point and promoted viewpoint at the top of Cleeve Hill (within Cleeve Common). Views from the common are represented by Viewpoints 7, 11 and 12.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Visitors to the common are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The common is of national value, being designated for its ecological and historic value. It is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB) and there is a promoted viewpoint marked on the OS map at a high point, therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of visitors to the common is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Glimpses of construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon are predicted from limited areas of the common, limited by intervening woodland. Some limited glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding, will be possible from northern parts of the common. However, views of the cable undergrounding further to the south-east of the common will affect a substantial part of the view where physically crossing the area. Therefore, the scale of change is predicted to be large as a result of the Proposed Project. Cleeve Common is considered to have a large number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large.

Effects will be short-term, direct and reversible .
The overall effect of the construction work upon visitors to Cleeve Common are considered to be Major adverse . However, this will be limited to south-eastern areas of the common, with areas further to the north only glimpsing construction activities.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, the underground cabling will not be visible, with all land restored, albeit at Year 0, replacement vegetation will not yet have matured. Some glimpses of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible from select areas of the common balanced against the benefit of the removal of other pylons crossing the landscape on the high wold and in context with lower lying existing pylons beyond the CSEC to the north. The removal of pylons will provide benefits to the visual amenity of people using the common at Year 0, albeit the mitigation planting to replace vegetation lost will not be mature. At Year 0 a beneficial medium scale of change in view will occur. With the benefit of replacement planting and removal of pylons a beneficial medium to high scale of change will occur at Year 15.
The geographical extent is considered to be large . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate beneficial at Year 0 and Moderate to Major beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.27: Users of Longbarrow Bank open access land

Baseline
A relatively small area of open access land to the south-east of Winchcombe occupying high sloping ground (just outside the study area). The Wardens Way long distance path borders the open access land to the north and the historic Salt Way borders the land to the east. There is an informal layby for parking next to the open access land along Salt Way. Views from the open access land are typically open and panoramic in nature and include long distance views towards the site to the east.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Visitors to the open access land are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape.
The open access land is of national value, being located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value.
The sensitivity of visitors to the open access land is considered to be high .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Limited long-distance glimpses of construction work will be possible, including towards the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cabling. The scale of change is considered to be small .
The open access land is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small .
Effects will be short-term and reversible .
The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the road is considered to be Minor adverse .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, the underground cabling will not be visible. Some long-distance glimpses towards the top of the gantries within the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible but backclothed against landform and vegetation so not readily visible. The removal of pylons from the distant skyline will have some benefits to views. The scale of change is considered to be small beneficial at both Years 0 and 15.
The geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Years 0 and Year 15.

Table D.28: Visitors to Sudeley Castle and Gardens

Baseline
Sudeley Castle and Gardens lies to the south-east of Winchcombe and is open to paying visitors. Most of the house and gardens are inward facing with limited outward views. However, some outward views are possible to the south-west of the complex, in proximity to the staff car parking areas, including towards the site. Views from the castle and gardens are represented by Viewpoint 9.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Visitors to the castle are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The castle and gardens are of national value, being part of a registered park and garden and located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, are considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of the castle and garden visitors are considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Glimpses of construction of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon, as well as glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding, including the removal of woodland within Breakheart Plantation, will be possible. However, at a distance of over 2km, the scale of change is predicted to be small. The castle and gardens is considered to have a large number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon visitors to the castle and gardens are considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Once completed, some glimpses of the Winchcombe CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible over intervening vegetation, in the context of pylons that will be retained to the north. No evidence of the underground cables will be visible, although the gap in Breakheart Plantation will be glimpsed. The removal of pylons from the skyline on higher ground will provide benefits to those visiting the Sudeley Castle and Gardens. At Year 0 an adverse small scale of change in view will occur. With the benefit of mitigation planting a beneficial small scale of change will occur at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor adverse at Year 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.29: Visitors to Belas Knap Long Barrow

Baseline
Belas Knap is a neolithic chambered long barrow designated as a scheduled monument and publicly accessible being adjacent to the Cotswold Way National Trail and Winchcombe Way long distance footpath. Outward views from the long barrow are limited by mature woodland to the east and south-west. Some glimpsed views are possible towards the site through intervening field boundary vegetation. The existing overhead line on the high wold plateau is visible on the skyline from Belas Knap. Views from the long barrow are represented by Viewpoint 10.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Visitors to the long barrow are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape.

The long barrow is of national value, being designated for its historic value and located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of visitors to Belas Knap long barrow is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
There will be no views towards construction of either the northern or Whittington CSEC, the replacement pylons or temporary overhead line diversion. Glimpses of the haul road and trenches associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible over intervening vegetation, limited in part by areas of woodland. The scale of change during construction is predicted to be small as a result of the Proposed Project. Belas Knap Long Barrow is considered to have a moderate number of visitors, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon visitors to Belas Knap Long Barrow is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The underground cabling will not be visible upon operation, with the removal of pylons providing benefits to those visiting the long barrow. A beneficial small to medium scale of change in view will occur at Years 0 and 15. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.30: Visitors to the Kilkenny Nature Reserve and open access land

Baseline
Kilkenny Nature Reserve is a small nature reserve and area of open access land located on higher ground to the south of the A436. Some panoramic views are possible from select areas of the reserve, including towards the site. The OS indicates a promoted viewpoint from the reserve. Views towards the site are limited in part by Dowdeswell Wood. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 22.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Visitors to the reserve and user of the open access land are considered to have a high susceptibility to visual change with the focus likely to be on the landscape. The nature reserve is of local value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB) and the OS depicts a promoted viewpoint, therefore, is considered to be of high value. The sensitivity of visitors to the nature reserve and user of the open access land is considered to be high.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some glimpses may be possible from select areas of the reserve. Limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding will be possible. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. The scale of change is considered to be small. The nature reserve/ open access land is considered to have a moderate number of visitors, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the public rights of way is considered to be Minor adverse.

Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the reserve/open access land, balanced against the removal of pylons from the skyline. The replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon it will replace. There will be some limited benefits as a result of the removal of pylons. The scale of change is considered to be small. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible neutral at Years 0 and 15.

Road Receptors

Table D.31: People travelling on the B4632

Baseline
The road provides a link between Winchcombe and Cheltenham and passes to the north of the site at its closest point. Views towards the site are limited by the topography and vegetation aligning the road. With any views limited to fleeting oblique glimpses where gaps in vegetation arise. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 2.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
A temporary haul road with associated bell mouth will be located off the B4632, necessitating the removal of roadside hedgerows. Some limited glimpses will be possible towards the construction of the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cabling, including the removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation. The scale of change is considered to be small to medium. The road is considered to have a moderate number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be short-term and reversible with the exception of tree removal within Breakheart Plantation. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of road is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
The haul road will have been removed, with roadside vegetation restored. Some limited fleeting glimpses towards the top of the gantries within the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible, balanced against the removal of pylons on higher ground and in context of existing pylons in the foreground. The scale of change is considered to be imperceptible at both Years 0 and 15. The geographical extent is considered to be medium. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.32: People travelling on Langley Road

Baseline

The road provides a link between Winchcombe and the B4632 for numerous farmsteads, occupying an elevated location above Langley Brook. Views towards the site are possible at an oblique angle to the direction of travel, limited in part by vegetation aligning the road.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Some glimpses will be possible towards the construction of the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cabling, including the removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation. Glimpses of the temporary haul road will also be seen. The scale of change is considered to be small to medium. The road is considered to have a few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible with the exception of tree removal within Breakheart Plantation. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of road is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Some fleeting glimpses towards the top of the gantries within the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be possible, balanced against the removal of pylons on higher ground. Removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation visible on the skyline. The scale of change is considered to be imperceptible beneficial at Year 0. With the benefit of replacement planting within Breakheart Plantation, a small beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Years 0 and Minor beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.33: People travelling on Sudeley Hill and Salt Way

Baseline
Sudeley Hill extends from Winchcombe and past Sudeley Castle before rising steeply up towards Round Hill to the north-east of the site where it merges with Salt Way (an ancient routeway). Some limited views are possible through gaps in vegetation aligning Sudeley Hill, however, most of the road has very limited or no view towards the site. Long distance, elevated open views are afforded to the east from a short section of the Salt way, just outside the study area, where there is an informal layby for parking next to Longbarrow Bank open access land.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Limited glimpses of distant construction work will be possible, including towards the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cabling, as well as the removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation. The scale of change is considered to be small. The road is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small.

Effects will be short-term and reversible .
The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the road is considered to be Minor adverse .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Glimpses towards the top of the gantries within the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be balanced against the removal of other pylons on the skyline. The scale of change is considered to be small beneficial at both Years 0 and 15.
The geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.34: People travelling on Corndean Lane

Baseline
Corndean Lane is a steep winding minor road which extends from the south-western edge of Winchcombe to Charlton Abbots. Glimpse views towards the site are typically restricted by roadside vegetation.
Views from the route are partially represented by nearby Viewpoint 5.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change.
The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value.
The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Limited glimpsed views of construction work will be possible, including towards the CSEC, replacement terminal pylon and underground cabling, as well as the removal of a section of Breakheart Plantation. The majority of views will be typically screened by roadside vegetation aligning the road. The scale of change is considered to be small to imperceptible .
The road is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small .
Effects will be short-term and reversible with the exception of tree removal within Breakheart Plantation.
The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the road is considered to be Minor adverse .
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Glimpsed views towards the CSEC and replacement terminal pylon will be balanced against the removal of other pylons crossing the landscape. The scale of change is considered to be small to imperceptible beneficial at both Years 0 and 15.
The geographical extent is considered to be small . Effects will be long-term and not reversible .
The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.35: People travelling on the minor road south of Corndean Hall

Baseline
This minor road provides a link between Corndean Lane to the east and residential properties to the west and crosses the site. The route is heavily wooded on the southern side and enclosed by woodland and field boundary vegetation to the north, with limited outward views.
Views from the route are partially represented by nearby Viewpoint 6.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)

Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
The route for the underground cabling will cross the road and will require a swathe of vegetation removal either side of the road. Clear and unobstructed views will be possible towards construction activity at this point. A large scale of change is predicted to a limited part of the road. The road is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible with the exception of tree removal within Breakheart Plantation. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the road is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse. However, parts of the road will have very limited views towards construction activities.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
At Year 0, gaps in vegetation will be apparent as a result of the cable undergrounding, with proposed replacement mitigation planting not yet visual effective. The overhead line which currently crosses the road will be removed from views. A medium scale of change is predicted at Year 0 to a limited part of the road. With the benefit of mitigation planting either side of the road, and the removal of pylons crossing the road an imperceptible beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Moderate to Minor adverse at Year 0 and Negligible beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.36: People travelling on minor roads north-west of Whittington village

Baseline
A number of minor roads, lanes and byways cross the agricultural landscape to the north-west of Whittington, including in two locations where the site crosses unnamed minor roads between Warrens Farm Plantation and Arle Grove woodland. Views towards the site are generally limited by field boundary vegetation aligning both sides of the road. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoints 13, 14 and 15.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the roads are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The roads are of no greater than community value, however, they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance are considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
The route for the underground cabling will cross two minor roads and as such will require some roadside vegetation and drystone wall removal. Clear and unobstructed views will be possible towards construction activity at these points. A large scale of change is predicted to select parts of the roads. The roads are considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon people using the roads is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse. However, parts of the road away from the crossing points will have very limited views towards construction activities.

Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
At Year 0, gaps in vegetation will be apparent as a result of the cable undergrounding, with proposed replacement mitigation planting not yet visual effective. Drystone walls will have been rebuilt to their original condition and the overhead line which currently crosses the road will be removed from views. An imperceptible beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 0. With the benefit of mitigation planting maturing either side of the roads, and the removal of pylons crossing the landscape a medium beneficial scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Year 0 and Moderate beneficial at Year 15.

Table D.37: People travelling on Ham Road

Baseline
Ham Road is a narrow minor road between Cheltenham and Whittington. Views towards the site by users of the road are limited to an approximate 0.5km stretch, with other parts of the road having no view towards the site due to topography or intervening vegetation and woodland. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoints 17 and 18.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Drystone walls and vegetation will be removed on both sides of the road. The underground cable route will be visible on both sides of the road, with construction of the Whittington CSEC in the foreground in a field to the south of Ham Road. The temporary overhead line diversion will also be visible albeit in the context of existing views of overhead lines. A large scale of change is predicted along a section of the road. The road is considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the roads is considered to be Moderate to Major adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
At Year 0, land to the north will be restored with pylons removed (including removal of the temporary overhead line diversion). However, due to the proximity of the Whittington CSEC and with mitigation planting not yet mature, a medium scale of change is predicted in Year 0. With the benefit of maturing mitigation, direct views of the Whittington CSEC will be filtered, however, some glimpses will be possible along the access road. A small to medium scale of change is predicted at Year 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor to Moderate adverse at Year 0 and Minor adverse at Year 15.

Table D.38: People travelling on minor roads east of Whittington village

Baseline

Minor roads, lanes and byways to the east of Whittington cross agricultural land and provide local access for local communities to nearby main roads and settlements. Views from users of the roads towards the site are typically limited by vegetation aligning the routes and seen at a distance of over 2km. Long distance, elevated open views are afforded to the east from a short section of an unnamed road between Charlton Abbots and the Salt Way at Roel Gate crossroads. An informal layby for parking is found adjacent to a Scheduled Monument locally known as 'Roel Camp' (Camp S of Bespidge Wood, near Sudeley. Examples of views from these routes are represented by Viewpoint 16.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity) Users of the roads are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The roads are of no greater than community value, however, they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance are considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction Due to the distance of the roads, construction activities, including construction of the Whittington CSEC, will be barely perceptible due to intervening vegetation and the distance of the roads from the site. The temporary overhead line diversion will be distantly visible in the context of the existing overhead line which is to be removed. An imperceptible scale of change is predicted. The roads are considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the roads is considered to be Negligible adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15 The Whittington CSEC will be barely perceptible by users of the roads and the replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon it will replace, however, the removal of the pylons north of the CSEC will bring about a small beneficial scale of change at Years 0 and 15. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.39: People travelling on the A40

Baseline The A40 follows the River Chelt valley where closest to the site. No views are possible towards the site from the road due to intervening topography and woodland. Views from the route are represented by Viewpoint 24.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity) Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction A haul road will be constructed from the A40 through a woodland and across fields towards the Proposed Project. Some vegetation will need to be removed to facilitate the construction of the haul road. A small scale of change is predicted.

The road is considered to have a large number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the roads is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be filtered by Dowdeswell Wood and the replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon it will replace. There will be some limited benefits as a result of the removal of pylons to the north of the CSEC. The scale of change is considered to be small. The geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor beneficial at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.40: People travelling on minor roads through and east of Lower and Upper Dowdeswell

Baseline
A number of minor roads criss-cross the agricultural landscape between the villages of Lower and Upper Dowdeswell. Due to the elevated nature of the roads, users have some limited and intermittent views towards the site. An example of views from these roads is represented by Viewpoint 23.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the roads are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The roads are of no greater than community value, however, they are located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance are considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC, replacement pylon and temporary overhead line diversion will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the road network. There will be limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road from the A40 and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding. The scale of change is considered to be small. The roads are considered to have few users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the roads is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible from select areas of the road network. The replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon it will replace. There will be some limited benefits as a result of the removal of pylons to the north of the CSEC. The scale of change is considered to be small. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Minor neutral at Years 0 and 15.

Table D.41: People travelling on the A436

Baseline

The main road passes approximately 2.5km south of the site at its closest point, located on locally elevated land. Although most views towards the site are obscured by intervening vegetation aligning the road, some fleeting views are possible, particularly from the south-east.
Nature of Receptors (Sensitivity)
Users of the road are considered to have a medium susceptibility to visual change. The road is of no greater than community value, however, is located within the Cotswolds National Landscape (an AONB), therefore, on balance is considered to be of medium value. The sensitivity of road users is considered to be medium.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Construction
Views towards the construction of the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some glimpses may be possible. The temporary overhead line diversion will be distantly visible in the context of the existing overhead line which is to be removed. There will be limited glimpsed views of the construction haul road from the A40 and construction activity associated with the cable undergrounding. The scale of change is considered to be small. The road is considered to have a large number of users, therefore, the geographical extent is considered to be large. Effects will be short-term and reversible. The overall effect of the construction work upon users of the road is considered to be Minor adverse.
Nature of Effects (Magnitude) – Operation Years 0 & 15
Views towards the Whittington CSEC and replacement pylon will be mostly filtered by Dowdeswell Wood, however, some limited glimpses may be possible. The replacement pylon will be viewed in the same way as the existing pylon. There will be benefits as a result of the removal of pylons north of the CSEC. The scale of change is considered to be imperceptible beneficial. The geographical extent is considered to be small. Effects will be long-term and not reversible. The overall effect of the Proposed Project during operation is considered to be Negligible beneficial at Years 0 and 15.