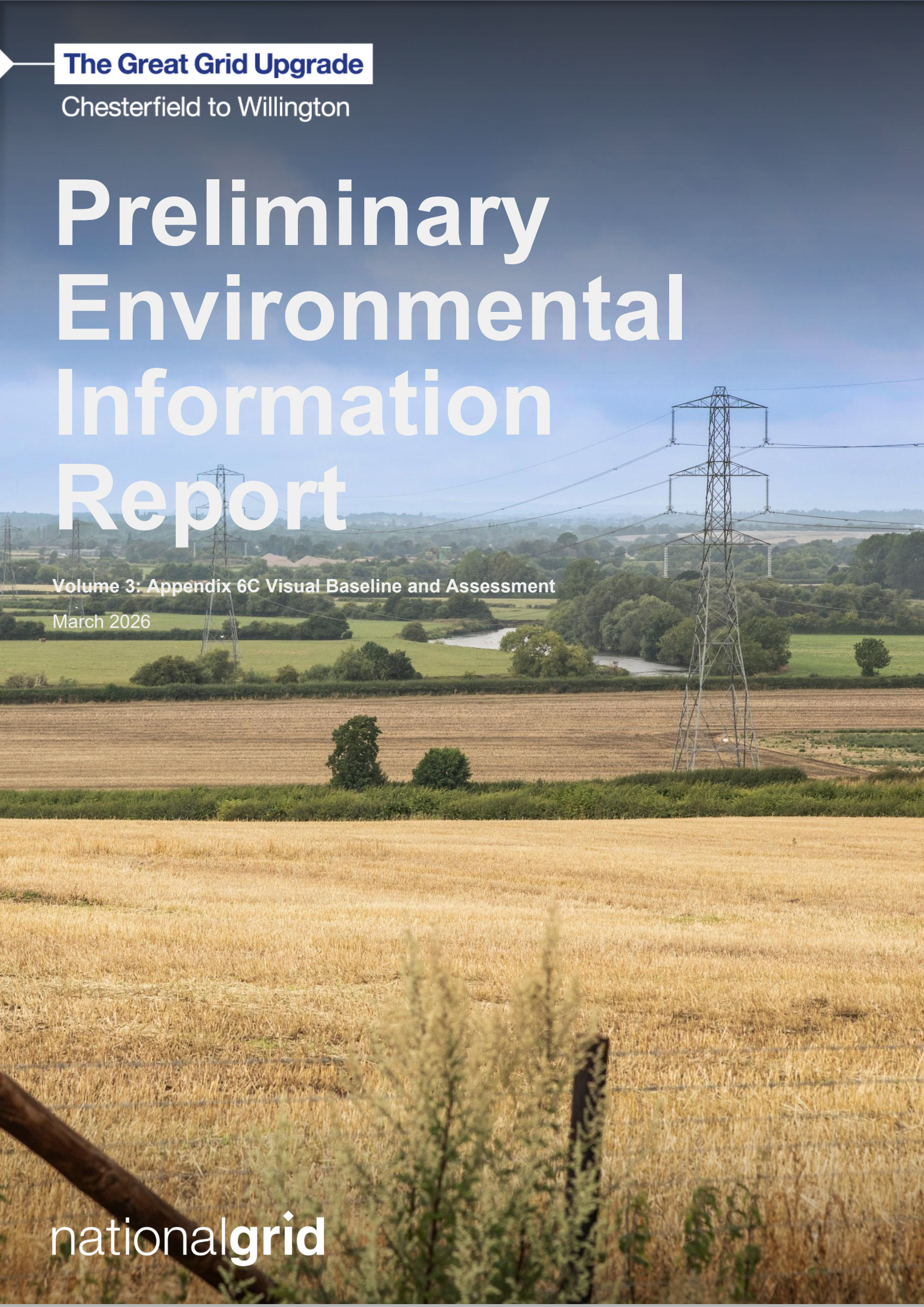
The Great Grid Upgrade

Chesterfield to Willington

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment

March 2026



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Contents

6C. Visual Baseline and Assessment

6C.1 Overview

6C.1.1 This appendix describes the existing visual baseline and provides a preliminary assessment of the effects on visual receptors during the construction and operational stages at years 0 (winter) and 15 (summer). This takes into the account seasonality of foliage cover and contrasts the worst-case scenario of visual screening effectiveness at year 0, with year 15 when mitigation planting would provide greater levels of screening. As explained in paragraph 6.1 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6C.1), '*An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on the views available to people and their visual amenity*'.

6C.1.2 The baseline studies and the preliminary assessment have been carried out with reference to the Study Area of 5 km (see **Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual** Section 6.5). Baseline studies also established different groups of receptors and key receptors alongside viewpoints that would be affected, and the nature of the existing views and visual amenity.

6C.1.3 In accordance with GLVIA3 (Ref 6C.1), the preliminary assessment of visual effects involves evaluating both the nature of the visual receptors (their sensitivity) and the nature of the impact on those receptors (the magnitude of impact). These factors are then considered together to form an overall judgement regarding the significance of visual effects. The detailed methodology for assessing landscape and visual effects is presented in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**.

6C.1.4 The preliminary assessment has been conducted with reference to key visual receptors, including residential and recreational receptors, which are likely to be affected significantly by the Project. **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** indicates potential intervisibility of settlements, whilst **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors** illustrates intervisibility of the Project with recreational receptors. **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way** indicates potential intervisibility of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs). A detailed methodology relating to visual assessment is presented in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology**.

6C.1.5 Visual baseline and assessment are presented below to correspond with the six sections of the Project. The baseline and assessment section should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual** and the following supporting figures and appendices:

- **Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**;
- **Figure 6.2 National Landscape Character Areas**;
- **Figure 6.3 County/District Level Landscape Character Units**;
- **Figure 6.4 Landform and Drainage**;
- **Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations**;
- **Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line**;

- **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**;
- **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**;
- **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds**;
- **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV with Public Rights of Way**;
- **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology**;
- **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**; and
- **Appendix 6D Visualisations and ZTV Methodology**.

6C.1.6 A detailed preliminary assessment of the anticipated potential effects of the Project for identified residential and recreational receptors is detailed below.

6C.1.7 Receptors have been identified by name, with additional ID reference numbers for settlements corresponding to the reference numbers shown on **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**. Where applicable, beneath the receptor heading, a list of viewpoints present in nearby locations has also been included.

6C.2 Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf

6C.2.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV (**Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line, Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in their views (or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects) and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Chesterfield city centre;
- residents of the suburbs of Boythorpe, Brampton, Birdholme and Newbold;
- residents of Hollingwood;
- residents of Brimington;
- residents of Inkersall Green;
- residents of Staveley;
- residents of Duckmanton;
- residents of Brimington Common;
- residents of Alfreton;
- residents of Palterton;
- recreational visitors to Poolsbrook Country Park;
- recreational visitors to Pleasley Pit Country Park;
- recreational visitors to Brierly Forest Park; and
- recreational visitors to Silverhill Wood.

6C.2.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed north to south as the Project progresses from Chesterfield to Tibshelf) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Bolsover;
- residents of Long Duckmanton;
- residents of Calow;
- residents of Arkwright Town;
- residents of Hasland;
- residents of Sutton Scarsdale;
- residents of Winsick;
- residents of Wingerworth;
- residents of Corbriggs;
- residents of Temple Normanton;
- residents of Grassmoor;
- residents of Heath;
- residents of Holmewood;
- residents of Glapwell;
- residents of North Wingfield;
- residents of Stainsby;
- residents of Clay Cross;
- residents of Astwith;
- residents of Lower Pilsley;
- residents of Hardstoft;
- residents of Pilsley;
- residents of Stretton;
- residents of Tibshelf;
- Bolsover Castle;
- South Chesterfield Golf Club;
- Grassmoor Country Park;
- Hardwick Hall;
- Chesterfield Round LDP;
- Five Pits Trail recreational route;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);

- PRoWs (1-2 km); and
- PRoWs (2-5 km).

6C.3 Section 1: Settlements

Residents of Bolsover (ID No. 4)

VP 03

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.1 The town of Bolsover is located approximately 3.3 km to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Bolsover is built on a ridge of high ground orientated north-south, with the land sloping away towards the east and west. To the west of Bolsover, the land slopes down to meet the River Doe Lea valley before rising again. Within the wider landscape, several major transport corridors provide a degree of visual screening. The elevated vegetated embankments of both the M1 motorway (west of Bolsover) and the A617 (to the south west) provide visual screening between the settlement extents and the draft Order Limits. Properties within Bolsover are generally of two to three storeys in height. A combination of landform and built form restricts outward views from the centre and eastern part of Bolsover. Distant views are available for residential receptors located along the western edge of the settlement, where the elevated topography offers views west towards the River Doe Lea valley and further beyond the M1 corridor. Elsewhere in the town, views are restricted.

6C.3.2 **Sensitivity:** The views vary from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. A combined high value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.3 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened by a combination of the intervening landform, existing vegetation, and the relative distance from the Project. A small proportion of the residential receptors at the western edge of Bolsover are expected to have views of construction associated with the upper sections of pylons. The scale of change and geographical extent would be medium, and perceptible in the medium term. Overall, the magnitude will be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Most residents within the central and eastern areas of Bolsover would either have no view of the proposed overhead line and pylons or partial views towards the upper sections of pylons. A small proportion of residents along the western edge of Bolsover would experience distant views of the middle to upper sections of the pylons, which would occupy a medium extent of their views. The proposed overhead line would be visible against the skyline due to its elevated position relative to the viewer and the open character of the landscape. The scale of change and geographical extent would remain medium. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be medium for a small proportion of residents. A majority of residents in Bolsover are likely to experience low levels of change, and receptors

situated east of the centre, where the land slopes away towards the east, will experience no change in visual amenity.

6C.3.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any significant beneficial effect on the screening of views for residents at Bolsover, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects**.**

Residents of Long Duckmanton (ID No. 3)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.9 The village of Long Duckmanton is located immediately to the west of the M1 corridor approximately 1.5 km to the west of Bolsover. The settlement lies approximately 3.5 km to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Properties within the settlement are mostly two storeys in height, with most of the village located on land falling gently away to the north from the A632. There are existing distant views to the south available for residential receptors located along the southern and western edge of the village, where existing vegetation within residential property boundaries allows views out towards the draft Order Limits. The surrounding land slopes gently away with vegetated field boundaries and the undulating landform of the agricultural landscape backdrop. Limited distant views are available to the relatively few residential receptors located along the southern edge of Long Duckmanton.

6C.3.10 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.11 The views vary from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. A combined high value and high susceptibility is predicted to result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.12 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened from view from this settlement. Residential receptors with views of the A632 and Enterprise Way would experience views of construction traffic passing along these routes. Distant views of construction operations at the middle and upper section of the pylons, stringing activities and the temporary presence of cranes, would be available for relatively few residential receptors located at the southern and western edges of the settlement. Overall, the scale of change would be low over the medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.13 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of residents within Long Duckmanton would have no view of the pylons. However, a small number of residents located at the southern edge of the settlement are predicted to experience glimpses, partial and distant views of the middle to upper section of the pylons. Overall, the scale of change would be low. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining low for the relatively few residential receptors identified**.**

6C.3.14 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining low for this receptor group.

Significance

6C.3.15 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the change affecting only a low extent of long-distance views from a limited number of receptors within the settlement.

6C.3.16 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the substantial change in views will remain.

6C.3.17 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Calow (ID No. 1)

VP 02

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.18 The village of Calow is located approximately 1 km east of Chesterfield and adjoins the southern edge of Brimington Common. It is located approximately 1.3 km to the north of the overhead line situated within the draft Order Limits. Properties within the settlement are mostly two storeys in height, with some single-storey buildings, including nursing homes and bungalows. Calow sits on the ridge of high ground that extends south east from the eastern edge of Chesterfield towards the A617. The majority of the settlement of Calow is located north of the A632, with the land falling away to the south towards Calow Brook, and land to the north of the A632 sloping north east and north west towards local river valleys in the area. The surrounding land falls gently away with mature vegetated boundaries characteristic of the wider agricultural landscape. The views from Calow and to the south are generally screened by undulating landform, vegetated field boundaries, occasional woodlands, and built form.

6C.3.19 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is predicted to result in high sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

6C.3.20 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened from view by intervening built form, landform and vegetation. Restricted and partial views

of construction are likely of the middle to upper section of pylons close to the new Chesterfield Substation. This would include temporary views of cranes, and partial and glimpsed views of wire stringing activities in addition to construction traffic and associated works to the new Chesterfield Substation. Perceived operations and equipment include construction of permanent access road, temporary works area, and activities related to delivery and installation of equipment for which cranes will be required. Views of these operations would be available from a limited number of receptors along the southern edge of Calow. In addition to this, affected residents would have partial views of undergrounding and diversion of existing Distribution Network Operator (DNO) 132 kV overhead lines and pylons, and of the works to the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route, in the vicinity of the new Chesterfield Substation. The nature of the view would remain largely unchanged although there is the likelihood of some intensification of industrial and sub-urban elements associated with the Project and related works. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views in the medium term. The magnitude of change is assessed to be high for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.3.21 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of residents of Calow would have no views of the Project due to existing screening of built form and vegetation. Views from the southern edge of the settlement will include the mid to upper sections of a limited number of pylons located to the far side of the new Chesterfield Substation, in addition to infrastructure associated with the substation works. Views of the new substation infrastructure would be limited to upper pylon sections only, visible beyond the existing substation and thus largely screened. The scale of change and geographical extent for this receptor group would be low. The magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.22 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect for the small proportion of residents affected, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.23 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in a major adverse **(significant)** effect.

6C.3.24 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in a major adverse **(significant)** effect.

6C.3.25 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in a major adverse **(significant)** effect. Mitigation planting would provide some visual screening, but the identified effects would remain.

Residents of Arkwright Town (ID No. 2)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.26 The village of Arkwright Town is just under 1 km directly east of Calow. Arkwright Town is located approximately 2.6 km to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Properties within the settlement are of one to two storeys in height. Arkwright Town sits east of the ridge of high ground that extends south east from the edge of Chesterfield, providing separation between Arkwright Town and the draft Order Limits. Arkwright Town is built to the north of the A632 and is enclosed by vegetation on all but the south eastern edge, with the land

to the north of the A632 sloping north and north east towards the local river valleys associated with the area. South of the town, agricultural land slopes gently away with existing woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation within the wider landscape of arable fields and pasture providing a high degree of screening and limiting views out from Arkwright Town. A small proportion of residential receptors are likely to experience middle to long-distance views towards the draft Order Limits available along the A632.

6C.3.27 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of this receptor is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.28 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened from view for this receptor group by a combination of distance, topography and intervening vegetation. Residential receptors with views of the A632 would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. There will be limited views of the construction works associated with a small number of pylons, restricted to their upper sections. In addition to this, a small proportion of residents are likely to experience limited views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons, and of the works to the existing 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route, in the vicinity of the new Chesterfield Substation. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the existing views. The change in the views would be perceptible in the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.29 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of residents would have no views of the Project due to existing screening of landform, built form, and intervening vegetation. A limited number of residential receptors along the outermost southern edge of Arkwright Town adjacent to the A632 would experience partial views of the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low, due to very restricted visibility of the overhead line. The change would only affect a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.30 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would have a little screening effect for the low number of receptors whose views would be affected. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.3.31 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.32 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the visibility of the overhead line would be restricted to a small group of receptors at the edge of Arkwright town.

6C.3.33 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Hasland (ID No. 5)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.34 Hasland is a suburb of Chesterfield, located to the south west of the city centre. The suburb is largely defined by the Midland Main Line Railway line and the A617, extending to the north of the A617 and up to the edge of the Hady suburbs in the north east. Hasland is located approximately 0.5 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Residential receptors are generally of two to three storeys in height, with mature boundary vegetation limited largely to the outer edges of the settlement and to the boundaries of smaller local green spaces located within Hasland. There is a ridge of relatively high ground running north west from the southern edge of the settlement, the local high spot adjacent to Hasland Junior School, from where the land slopes away to the east and west, with a gentle slope north west towards Chesterfield centre. This intervening landform restricts views towards the draft Order Limits, together with the presence of built form and boundary vegetation limiting middle to long-distance views, restricted predominantly of a small proportion of residential receptors, available mainly at the south eastern edge of Hasland, which also have views of existing overhead lines near the existing Chesterfield Substation.

6C.3.35 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.36 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of this receptor is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.37 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level and the middle section of pylons would be entirely screened from the suburb of Hasland by a combination of landform, built form, and vegetation. Residential receptors with views of the B6039 and Calow Lane would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. There would be limited views of construction at the upper sections of pylons including temporary views of cranes, wire stringing activities, as well as likely views of works associated with the new Chesterfield Substation, but these will be limited to views of construction at upper sections of pylons involving cranes. These views will be available to a small proportion of residential receptors only at the eastern edge of Hasland. The scale of change would be low, affecting a small extent of the views. The change in visual amenity would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.38 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be limited views of the upper levels of a small number of pylons from the eastern edges of the settlement. Where views are available, the proposed changes would affect a very limited extent of the views, with predicted scale of change being low. The magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.39 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain negligible.

Significance

6C.3.40 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the construction at ground level being largely screened to residents at the southern edge of Hasland, with limited visibility of the upper sections of pylons.

6C.3.41 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the visibility of overhead line would be restricted by screening provided by landform and vegetation.

6C.3.42 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Sutton Scarsdale (ID No. 8)

VP 04

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.43 The settlement of Sutton Scarsdale is located approximately 0.4 km to the north of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is located within an undulating, relatively open agricultural landscape, with the landform rising towards the corridor. Residential receptors comprise largely detached and semi-detached receptors, typically one to two storeys high. Vegetation is mostly mature and well established, with large mature trees in gardens and boundaries, with additional small blocks of woodland to the south west, south, and east of the settlement. There is a relatively low number of mature hedges in this settlement. Views of the draft Order Limits are available from a limited number of receptors along the southern edge of the settlement. A small proportion of receptors beyond the settlement edges would have views of draft Order Limits. Beyond the individual property boundaries, there are a few blocks of established woodland, which provide additional screening. Residential receptors towards the northern and western edge of the settlement have additional screening provided by the raised landform, creating a local ridge line towards the draft Order Limits. Further screening is provided by existing vegetation and adjacent residential receptors that combine to restrict the visibility towards the draft Order Limits.

6C.3.44 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.45 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.46 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened completely due to the distance, landform undulation and presence of intervening vegetation. There would be a small proportion of residents south of Palterton Lane and west of Sutton Lane, where residents would experience middle-distance views from of the upper sections of pylons, including temporary presence of cranes and alongside wire stringing activities. Residential receptors with views of Shire Lane and Sutton Lane would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. The

scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium available to a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residents at the edge of Sutton Scarsdale would experience views of the upper section of several pylons and the associated overhead line, which would be seen in the middle distance available to a limited range of residential receptors. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.49 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)**.

6C.3.50 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.51 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant**) effects.

Residents of Winsick (ID No.7)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.52 The hamlet of Winsick is located approximately 2.5 km south east of the centre of Chesterfield, close to the south eastern edge of the suburb of Hasland. It lies immediately adjacent and south of the A61, with the topography sloping southward towards the draft Order Limits. Winsick is located approximately 0.4 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Immediately to the north the land slopes away gently before a localised rise in landform is provided by the vegetated embankment sides to the A617, after which the land slopes away again to the north towards the line of the Calow Brook. Residential receptors within Winsick are predominantly one to three storeys in height, with the existing boundary vegetation providing a high degree of screening. Long-distance views from the settlement are largely screened by a combination of topography, boundary vegetation, and the A617 to the north. There are limited glimpsed views of the existing pylons and overhead line available to a small proportion of residents at Winsick.

6C.3.53 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.54 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.55 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened by a combination of landform and vegetation. Residential receptors with views of the B6039 would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. There would be limited views of the upper section of the pylons, cranes and stringing activity during the construction stage in connection with the overhead line, available from the first floors of receptors orientated north and located to the north side of Mansfield Road/B6039. The change in views would be visible in the middle-distance, available to very few residents at Winsick. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in the views would take place over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.56 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be limited views of the upper section of a small number of pylons, available to a very few residential receptors within Winsick, from the first floors of receptors orientated north and located to the north side of Mansfield Road/B6039. Where views are available, the proposed changes would affect a very limited extent of the view, with change visible in the middle distance. The magnitude of change would reduce to low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.57 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.3.58 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.59 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low extent of views affected and generally restricted nature of construction.

6C.3.60 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide limited screening.

Residents of Wingerworth (ID No. 6)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.61 The village of Wingerworth is located immediately to the East of the Midland Main Line Railway line, approximately 2.2 km south of the centre of Chesterfield. Wingerworth is located approximately 2 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Residential receptors within the village primarily consist of detached and semi-detached dwellings of one to two storeys in height, with screening provided by existing mature boundary vegetation in addition to numerous blocks of woodland surrounding and close to the edges of the village. Within Wingerworth, there is an area of relatively high ground adjacent to the Hunloke Park Primary school and All Saints' Church. The land slopes away down to Wingerworth towards the River Rother and the Midland Main Line Railway Line to the east. The views from many of the residential receptors are restricted by the presence of other built form and boundary vegetation, with middle to long-distance views

available to some receptors located on sloping ground to the east of Hunloke Park Primary School.

6C.3.62 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.63 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.64 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened by a combination of distance, topography, vegetation and residences. There would be some long-distance views available of the upper sections of pylons, including cranes and stringing activity, occupying a medium extent of the view for a small proportion of residents on land sloping down east towards the draft Order Limits. The scale of change would be low, with construction stretching over a medium-term, and occupying a low extent of the views. Construction would introduce uncharacteristic elements within the suburban landscape; however these activities would be largely screened. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a small proportion of residents at the eastern portion of Wingerworth**.**

6C.3.65 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be some long-distance views available of the upper sections of pylons occupying a low extent of the view available to a small proportion of residents at the eastern portion of Wingerworth. Residents affected would experience partial views of the overhead line and pylons over a low extent of the views. The nature of the view, being suburban, would be slightly altered through the views of the upper sections of pylons. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain low for a small proportion of residents at the eastern portion of Wingerworth**.**

6C.3.66 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views for residents of Wingerworth. The magnitude of change would remain low**.**

Significance

6C.3.67 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due the substantial change in the views associated with visibility of cranes and the upper sections of pylons.

6C.3.68 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to restricted views of the upper sections of pylons.

6C.3.69 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Corbriggs (ID No. 9)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.70 The hamlet of Corbriggs is located approximately 2.7 km south east of the centre of Chesterfield, and approximately 0.5 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It lies immediately adjacent and

south of the A617, with the landform rising towards the neighbouring suburb of Hasland (Chesterfield). The land falls towards the north towards the line of the Calow Brook, with a localised rise in landform provided by the vegetated embankment sides to the A617. Properties within Corbriggs are mostly of two storeys in height, with the existing boundary vegetation along property boundaries and roads providing a high degree of screening. There is limited visibility of the existing pylons and overhead line for a small proportion of residential receptors in Corbriggs. Middle-distance views from Corbriggs are largely screened by a combination of topography, boundary vegetation, and the A617 to the north.

6C.3.71 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.72 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.3.73 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened by a combination of landform and vegetation. Residential receptors with views of the B6039 would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. There would be limited views of the upper sections of the pylons available from the first floor of a small number of residential receptors within Corbriggs, located at the north east point of the settlement, with temporary presence of cranes with stringing activity during the construction stage. Views of construction associated with the new Chesterfield Substation would be entirely screened by intervening landform and vegetation. There would be little change to the nature of the views, which are relatively enclosed and semi-rural, with the change in views occupying a low extent of the view over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.3.74 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be limited views of the upper sections of pylons available from the first floor of a small number of residential receptors within Corbriggs, located at the north east point of the settlement. Where views are available, the proposed changes would affect a limited extent of the view. The magnitude of change would remain low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.75 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views for residents of Corbriggs. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.3.76 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the restricted visibility of construction from the upper storeys of few residential receptors.

6C.3.77 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively small-scale change from the upper storeys of few residential receptors.

6C.3.78 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Temple Normanton (ID No. 11)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.79 The village of Temple Normanton lies approximately 0.4 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is separated from the draft Order Limits by the A617, which lie immediately adjacent to the settlement. The settlement lies adjacent to Grassmoor Country Park (west of the village) and 1.5 km south east of the edge of Chesterfield. Residential receptors within Temple Normanton generally consist of terraced, semi-detached and detached dwellings of one to three storeys in height. There are a number of blocks of woodland in the vicinity, to the north and east of the village, and much of the built form is contained by boundaries of mature tree planting. The landform drops towards the north east, with the vegetated banks of the A617 providing a localised feature that helps to provide screening between the village and the draft Order Limits. There are several existing pylons and overhead lines to the east between the village and the proposed alignment. Views towards the draft Order Limits are largely screened from Temple Normanton due to a combination of landform, built form and the vegetated banks of the A617. Views are available towards the draft Order Limits from a small proportion of residential receptors along the north eastern edge of the settlement. Residential receptors elsewhere within the settlement have additional screening provided by the landform, built form and existing vegetation.

6C.3.80 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.81 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility and medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.82 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for most residents within the settlement. Residential receptors with views of the B6039 would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Views of the upper sections of the pylons and overhead line would be visible for a very small proportion of residents at the eastern edge of the settlement, and residents located along Birkin Lane would experience views towards the upper section of the pylons from the first floor. Residential receptors are likely to have views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons in the vicinity of the new Chesterfield Substation. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of works. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors.

6C.3.83 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A limited number of residential receptors at the eastern edge of the settlement would have views of the upper sections of the pylons and overhead line. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The nature of the view is semi-urban, and there would be a low degree of change to the nature of the views through the addition of the upper sections of

pylons. Elsewhere in the settlement, most residents would have no views of pylons. Residents located along Birkin Lane would experience views towards the upper section of the pylons from the first floor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium for a small proportion of residents at Temple Normanton.

6C.3.84 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect but generally would provide little screening to the residential receptors. The magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.85 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.86 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.87 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects as mitigation planting will provide little screening effect.

Residents of Grassmoor (ID No. 10)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.88 The village of Grassmoor is located south east of Chesterfield and approximately 1.3 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is situated on a shallow ridge extending and sloping down in the north west direction, with the settlement pattern extending roughly along the ridgeline. The B6038/North Wingfield Road runs through the centre of the village, situated along the crest of the ridge. Residential receptors within the village are generally two to three storeys in height. To the east of North Wingfield Road, the land slopes gently to the east, with screening provided by numerous wooded areas to the east of the village, including the adjacent Grassmoor Country Park and the vegetated banks of the A617. Residential receptors to the west of North Wingfield Road are screened entirely by the landform, which falls west towards the Midland Main Line Railway. Long-distance views into the surrounding countryside are occasionally available from residential receptors, though generally, views are restricted to short-distance views with occasional medium-distance views available from a small proportion of residential receptors at the south eastern and western edges of settlement.

6C.3.89 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.90 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.91 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be entirely screened by a combination of landform, vegetation and built form. There are very few residential receptors which would experience views of the upper sections of the pylons. These

include a limited range of residents towards the south eastern and north eastern ends of the village. Very few residential receptors at these locations would have views of construction at the upper section, including cranes; however, these would often be partial and glimpsed. Elsewhere within the village, there would be no views of construction activities. The scale of change is assessed to be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term period. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified. The majority of residents would have no views of construction.

6C.3.92 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Most residents would have no views of pylons, whilst a very few residents would have partial and glimpsed views towards the upper section of the pylons. The scale of change would remain medium, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in the views would be of relatively low scale, affecting a low extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain low, for a small proportion of residents, with the majority of residents experiencing either a low scale of change or no view of the overhead line.

6C.3.93 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect, but generally would provide little screening. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining low.

Significance

6C.3.94 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the change in views, where experienced, affecting a relatively low extent of the views for a very few residents only.

6C.3.95 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the change in views, where experienced, affecting a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.96 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the change in views, where experienced, affecting a relatively low extent of the views.

Residents of Heath (ID No. 15)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.97 The village of Heath is located approximately 0.4 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits, adjacent to J29 of the M1. The settlement sits on the opposite side of the draft Order Limits to Holmewood, with the key transport corridors such as the A617 and A6175 forming a boundary to the north, east and south just beyond the existing built form of the settlement. It is set within an undulating agricultural landscape. Boundaries within and to the edges of the village are characterised by dense mature vegetation, with open agricultural fields beyond the village lying between the corridor and the settlement. Properties within Heath are generally detached or semi-detached buildings and between one and two storeys in height. Views of the corridor are screened from most of the settlement by a combination of landform, built form, and boundary vegetation. Views towards the draft Order Limits are available for a small proportion of residential receptors at the edge of the settlement facing directly west towards the corridor but are partly obscured by a combination of existing landform and existing boundary vegetation.

6C.3.98 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.99 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.100 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for most of residential receptors within the settlement by a combination of existing vegetation, surrounding tree belts, undulating landform, and other built form. Views of the upper sections of pylons and overhead line would be available from the very few receptors along the western edge of the village. The scale of change would be large, for a very few residential receptors, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term period. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.101 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residents at the western edge of the settlement would experience views of the upper sections of pylons and overhead line. The scale of change would be medium and the overhead line would occupy a medium extent of the views for a very few residential receptors affected. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.102 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.103 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.104 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.105 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Holmewood (ID No. 14)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.106 The village of Holmewood is located approximately 0.1 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Historically a coal mining village, the settlement is now surrounded by commercial buildings to the north and south east. Several large blocks of woodland surround the village and provide dense screening between the corridor and much of the settlement. Properties within Holmewood are typically terraced or semi-detached and range in height from one to three storeys, with modern housing expansion along the western edge of the village. There are two industrial estate areas located along the eastern and northern edges of Holmewood. Views of the corridor are screened from most of the settlement by a combination of landform, built form, dense boundary vegetation/existing woodland blocks, and the two industrial estates, which are positioned between the centre of Holmewood and the corridor. Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from

the small proportion of residential area between the Five Pits Trail and Slack Lane. This part of the village faces directly onto the corridor and the draft Order Limits.

6C.3.107 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.108 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.109 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened from most receptors within the settlement by a combination of existing woodland belts and woodlands, landform, and other built form; however residential receptors with views of the A6175 Heath Road, B6039 Tibshelf Road, and A6175 Williamthorpe Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Partial views of construction compound would be available to receptors of residences towards the eastern edge of the settlement, adjacent to Slack Lane. This compound would occupy a medium extent of the views in the near to middle-distance, frequently viewed against the backdrop of the surrounding landscape. Residents in the northern edges of Holmewood are likely to experience views of works associated with undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons, above vegetation associated with the A617. Views of construction associated with the upper section of a limited number of pylons and overhead line would be available to small proportion of residential receptors along the south eastern edge of the village. Residents at the eastern end of the village would experience close views of construction work at ground level. The scale of change would be large for a small proportion of residential receptors due to their proximity to the construction and the substantial change in views as a result of the installation of pylons. The extent of change in the views would be large, over a medium-term duration. The rest of the residential receptors would have no views or restricted views of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.110 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residents of receptors along the eastern edge of the settlement would have full and clear views of the pylons and overhead line. A small proportion of residential receptors to the north, south east, and west edges of Holmewood would have views of the upper sections of overhead line and pylons. Elsewhere within the settlement (and for the majority of receptors within Holmewood) views of the Project will be screened by a combination of built form, distance and intervening vegetation. Residential receptors with open views towards the overhead line would experience a large scale of change, with the overhead line occupying a significant portion of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.111 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** At this stage, the mitigation planting would provide a limited screening effect, primarily restricted to the base of the pylons to a small range of residents. The magnitude of change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.3.112 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.113 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.114 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Glapwell (ID No. 17)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.115 The village of Glapwell is located approximately 2.5 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Glapwell is located along the A617 immediately to the east of Bramley Vale, in a relatively elevated position overlooking the River Doe Lea valley. Residential receptors within the village are mainly single storey, with some two-storey buildings. The village sits on the flat crest of a prominent ridge, the land sloping away to the west and east towards the Doe Lea and Meden river valleys, with boundary vegetation offering a limited degree of screening to views out of the village, which are panoramic across the valleys due to the elevated location. Beyond the village, the rolling topography, intervening boundary vegetation and blocks of woodland offer further screening. Long-distance views are available for a small proportion of residential receptors located on the outskirts of the village, including views towards the west over the Doe Lea valley.

6C.3.116 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.117 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.118 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened by a combination of distance, topography and intervening vegetation. A very few residents at the western edge of the village would experience partial views of the construction of the upper section of the pylons, including the temporary presence of cranes and stringing activity, visible obliquely within the panoramic views and occupying a low extent of the view. Views from other receptors within the settlement will be screened by a combination of built form, distance, landform and intervening vegetation. Construction would take place over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible for a small proportion of residential receptors in Glapwell.

6C.3.119 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A limited range of residential receptors at the western edge of the village would experience long-distance views of several pylons and an overhead line. There would be a distant change with restricted visibility of pylons; however, these would be seen in the context of an agricultural landscape with occasional settlements, set against a heavily wooded background and other sections of several pylons. The change would occupy a low extent of the view. Views from other receptors within the settlement will be screened by a combination of built form, distance, landform and intervening vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified in Glapwell.

6C.3.120 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A very few residential receptors at the western edge of the village would experience limited views of the upper levels of the pylons within long-distance views. Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect. Overall, the magnitude of change will remain negligible.

Significance

6C.3.121 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the distant views combined with the change being visible against the backdrop of the surrounding landscape.

6C.3.122 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.3.123 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of North Wingfield (ID No. 13)

VP 07

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.124 The village of North Wingfield is located approximately 1.2 km to the north west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. From the centre of North Wingfield, the land rises towards the north and north east and falls to the south and east, towards the River Rother. Residential receptors are generally two to three storeys in height, with some mature boundary vegetation, consisting of garden vegetation including trees and occasional small blocks of woodland to the outer edges of the settlement. Beyond the village, there are several larger blocks of woodland within the wider landscape of open agricultural fields, which serve to screen some of the middle to long-distance views. There are middle to long-distance views available from a small proportion of residential receptors along the eastern edge of North Wingfield.

6C.3.125 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.126 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility and medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.127 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened by a combination of distance, landform and intervening vegetation. Residential receptors with views of Little Morton Road and the A6175 Williamthorpe Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. There would be views of the upper sections of a limited number of pylons, including the stringing and associated construction activity, from a small proportion of residential receptors at the south eastern edges of the settlement. These would be visible against the backdrop of the surrounding agricultural landscape, with some pylons breaking the

skyline in the long distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.128 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would have views of the middle to upper sections of a limited number of pylons, from residences at the eastern edge of the settlement. The overhead line would be seen in the context of other existing overhead lines in the view. Views from other receptors within the settlement will be screened by a combination of built form, distance, landform and intervening vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.129 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.130 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.131 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.132 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Stainsby (ID No. 21)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.133 The village of Stainsby lies immediately to the west of the M1 motorway, and approximately 0.8 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Stainsby is a small village consisting of houses located on either side of Hawking Lane. The landform slopes gently up to the west and down away towards the east. The vegetated embanked sides of the M1 motorway provide some screening to the east. Properties within the village are generally of two storeys in height, with mature boundary vegetation in the village and occasional woodland blocks beyond the village boundaries providing screening. Along the eastern edge of the village, the aspect is relatively open, with long-distance views to the west where the landform rises gently across mostly open fields.

6C.3.134 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.135 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.3.136 **Construction:** Residents at the receptors on the northern edge of the settlement would experience glimpses of construction, visible through gaps in the existing vegetation, occupying a low extent of their view in the near distance. There will be very few residential receptors that would experience a view of construction associated with pylons and the overhead line to the west of Hawking Lane. These residents would mostly have views of the installation of the middle to upper sections

of the pylons and views of the upper section of the cranes. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.3.137 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residential receptors located to the east of Hawking Lane would have views of pylons and an overhead line affecting a large extent of the views in the middle distance. Residents to the west of Hawking Lane would either have no views of pylons or partial and glimpsed views towards the upper sections of pylons. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.138 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents at Stainsby, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.3.139 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.140 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.141 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Clay Cross (ID No. 18)

VP 16

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.142 The Clay Cross town lies approximately 4.3 km south of Chesterfield, approximately 2.5 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The historic core is located around the A61. The town is built on the gently sloping valley sides of the River Rother. Residential receptors within Clay Cross are predominantly of two storeys in height, with occasional single and three-storey receptors present. There is relatively little mature vegetation to property boundaries and gardens within the town, with mature field boundary vegetation providing some screening to views from the outer edges of the town. Occasional blocks of mature woodland/vegetation within the wider landscape provide a moderate degree of screening to middle and long-distance views. Views within the built-up areas are screened primarily by a combination of landform and other built form. In contrast, middle to long-distance views is available from a small proportion of residential receptors at the eastern edge of the settlement.

6C.3.143 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.144 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.3.145 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for most residents. Some restricted views would be available from the receptors located in the eastern and south eastern part of the town, where residents would have views of construction at all levels associated with a limited number of pylons, including ground level activities to the stringing of wires. The change would affect a low extent of the view and would be visible in the long distance against the backdrop of the sky. The majority of the residents would experience partial and glimpsed views of construction at the upper levels of pylons with a range of residents not experiencing the change in the view, due to a screening of built form. The change would be perceptible over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified at the eastern edge of the settlement.

6C.3.146 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residents in receptors primarily located in the eastern and south eastern parts of the town would have partial views of the middle to upper sections of several pylons. The majority of the residents would experience partial and glimpsed views of the upper levels of pylons with a range of residents not experiencing the change in the view, due to a screening of built form. The change of medium scale would affect a low extent of the view and would be visible within the long-distance views. The change in the views would be visible against the backdrop of the sky, where the overhead line runs along elevated land. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.147 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents at Clay Cross, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.3.148 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.149 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.150 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Astwith (ID No. 20)

VP 08

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.151 Astwith is a small village located within a strongly undulating agricultural landscape approximately 0.7 km to the east of the overhead line. Residential receptors comprise rural homes with associated farm buildings. The village character and settlement pattern have been largely unaffected by modern development. The landform plays a key role in screening views out of the village, alongside tree belts, hedgerows and garden vegetation, which restrict views for approximately twenty bungalows, single and two-storey houses. Therefore, the views are frequently limited

to close-distance or middle-distance, frequently reaching as far as an adjacent small-scale field.

6C.3.152 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.153 The views vary from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.154 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for the majority of residents in Astwith by undulating landform and intervening vegetation despite close proximity of construction to the west and north of the village. As the views from the village are heavily restricted by landform and hedgerow trees, there would be a small proportion of residential receptors experiencing views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.155 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would have views of the middle to upper section of a low number of pylons and the overhead line. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views. The overhead line would introduce new elements of energy infrastructure in the views for a small proportion of residential receptors. The magnitude of change will remain medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.156 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide limited screening effect to the residents at Astwith, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.3.157 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.158 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.159 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Lower Pilsley (ID No. 19)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.160 The village of Lower Pilsley is located directly north west of Pilsley, approximately 1.2 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is located within a relatively open, undulating agricultural landscape, with landform rising towards the draft Order Limits of the Project. Residential receptors comprise largely semi-detached or detached receptors of one to two storeys in height, located to the east. There is limited mature established vegetation along the

boundaries of the residential receptors, with larger blocks of woodland such as Broomridding Wood and Locko Plantation, located along the river valleys and the nearby Five Pits Trail to the east of the village. Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from receptors along the south eastern edge of the settlement, with views from the remaining receptors within the village being screened mainly through a combination of landform and existing built form. Existing 132 kV lines run both to the east, and to the west, of the village.

6C.3.161 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.162 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.163 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for residents by a combination of landform and existing built form and vegetation such as Broomridding Wood and Locko Plantation; however, small proportion of residential receptors along the eastern edge would experience partial views of construction. The views of construction would be largely screened, with the exception of sporadic views of construction at the upper sections of the pylons, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Residential receptors with views of Rupert Street/Parkhouse Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in views would take place over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the small proportion of residents.

6C.3.164 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residents along the eastern edge of Lower Pilsley would have views of pylons and the overhead line, above existing vegetation for a small proportion of residents, seen in the context of the existing overhead line. These would be visible in the middle distance against the backdrop of the sky and the existing tree belts. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the small proportion of residents.

6C.3.165 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect, but the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.3.166 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.167 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, due to a distant view that would encompass the upper sections of a limited number of pylons, available to a small proportion of residents.

6C.3.168 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Hardstoft (ID No. 25)

VP 13

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.169 The hamlet of Hardstoft lies approximately 0.5 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is located within an undulating agricultural landscape, with the elevated western edge sloping to the east. Residential receptors comprise largely detached and semi-detached receptors, of one to two storeys in height. The vegetation along the boundaries of the residential receptors is mature and well established, with established hedgerows along the roads through the village and large mature trees in property gardens and within field boundaries. Views of the draft Order Limits are available from a small proportion of receptors along the western edge of the settlement. Beyond the settlements, there are a few blocks of established woodland, which provide some screening in combination with undulating landform and field boundary vegetation.

6C.3.170 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.171 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.172 **Construction:** A small proportion of resident receptors in the eastern part of the hamlet would not experience change in their views, due to the screening provided by adjacent residential receptors. Residential receptors in the core of the village would experience occasional and glimpsed views of construction at the upper sections of pylons, whilst a small proportion located at the western edge of Hardstoft would experience views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The views of construction at ground level would be partially available alongside partial views of construction associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. Residential receptors with views of the B6039 and Hardstoft Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be of medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.173 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors at the edge of Hardstoft would have views of a range of pylons, predominantly middle to the upper sections, visible at a distance of approximately 600 m from the settlement, occupying a large extent of the views that are orientated towards the draft Order Limits. The overhead line would be visible against the backdrop of the sky. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high for the few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.174 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.3.175 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.176 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.177 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Pilsley (ID No. 24)

VP 18

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.3.178 The village of Pilsley is situated adjacent to the western extent of the draft Order Limits, approximately 0.4 km to the west of the overhead line, with the eastern edge of settlement adjacent to the draft Order Limits. It is located within a relatively open, undulating agricultural landscape, with landform rising to the north east towards the draft Order Limits. Residential receptors comprise largely terraced or semi-detached and some detached houses, of one to two storeys in height. There is a limited presence of mature vegetation along the boundaries of the receptors, with larger blocks of woodland located beyond the village boundaries to the east, north east and south east (often running along or close to the line of the Five Pits Trail recreational route) screening the settlement from the corridor. Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from a small proportion of residential receptors along the eastern edge of the settlement, with views from the remaining receptors within the village being screened by a combination of landform, existing built form, and vegetation. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are located in close proximity to the east, and also running to the west of the village.

6C.3.179 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.180 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.181 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for most residents by landform, intervening vegetation, and built form; however, a small proportion of residential receptors along the eastern and south eastern edges closest to the corridor would experience views of construction of all sections of pylons. Residential receptors with views of Church Street and Station Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Partial views of construction associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons would be available to some residents. There would be a small proportion of receptors within the settlement which would experience limited views of the middle to upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.182 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views would be screened for most residents by landform, intervening vegetation, and built form; however a small proportion of residents along the eastern edge of Pilsley would have views of several pylons and the associated overhead line, with some residents experiencing views only of the upper section of the pylons and some having no change in their views. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The pylons would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.3.183 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.3.184 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.185 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.186 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Stretton (ID No. 23)

VP 20

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.187 The village of Stretton north lies to the south of Clay Cross, extending north along the A61 from the junction with the B6014, and is located approximately 3.8 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Residential receptors within the village are mostly of two storeys in height, built along the line of the A61/Main Road that passes through the village. There is little screening provided by the boundary vegetation within the village, with more substantial large blocks of woodland located to the east of Stretton screening the views into the middle ground and background. The screening effect is also reinforced by vegetation along the railway corridors, such as the Midland Main Line railway line to the west. A small proportion of residents predominantly those properties located along the eastern side of Main Road have long-distance views into the countryside to the east.

6C.3.188 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.189 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.3.190 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for many of the residents of Stretton by a combination of landform, existing built form, and intervening vegetation between the draft Order Limits and the village. Key residential

receptors that would experience views of construction include residential receptors to the east of Ryknield Street. These residents would have views of all sections of several pylons to the east. Elsewhere within the village, views of construction would be limited to installation of the upper sections of the pylons, with the temporary presence of cranes where intervening houses do not block these. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be of medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a small proportion of residents. However, the majority of residents would have no views or glimpsed and partial views of construction at the upper sections of pylons only.

6C.3.191 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would have views of several pylons associated with the overhead line. The upper sections of pylons would be visible against the backdrop of the surrounding landscape at a distance. Most residents would have either no views of pylons or only partial and glimpsed views. The nature of the view of these receptors is suburban, and therefore the nature of the view in the background would be altered through the addition of pylons and overhead line. The scale of change would remain low, affecting a medium extent of the background views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified. The majority of residents would have limited or no views of the pylons and overhead line.

6C.3.192 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.3.193 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given that the views would be limited to the construction of the upper sections of pylons, which would be seen in the background of long-distance views.

6C.3.194 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the upper sections of pylons would be seen in the background of the views.

6C.3.195 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide screening effect.

Residents of Tibshelf (ID No. 26)

VP 19

Baseline visual conditions

6C.3.196 The village of Tibshelf lies approximately 0.2 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is immediately adjacent to the M1 and situated within an open, gently undulating agricultural landscape. Properties within Tibshelf comprise mainly semi-detached and detached dwellings, ranging in height from one to three storeys. The land between the settlement and the corridor comprises mainly open fields with little boundary vegetation. Tibshelf sits on a ridge which extends and slopes down to the south west. Views from residential

receptors are restricted by the presence of built form within the village, with some additional limited screening offered by vegetation within the settlement boundary. Properties along the eastern side of the village have additional screening provided by landform, whilst receptors towards the western edge of the settlement have longer views available into adjacent countryside, where the orientation of receptors allows.

6C.3.197 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.3.198 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.3.199 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened for most residents of Tibshelf, except for a small proportion of receptors located mainly along the outer western edge. Residential receptors with views of the B6014 High Street/Doe Hill Lane, and the B6025 Alfreton Road, would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Receptors that would experience views of construction include several residential receptors, such as along the western side of the High Street, receptors orientated towards the west on Derwent Drive and West View, and properties on Back Lane. More frequently, views of construction would be limited to the middle to upper sections of pylons, including views of cranes at locations where adjacent receptors do not obscure views. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residents. However, most residents would have limited or no views or glimpses of the construction of the upper sections of the pylons.

6C.3.200 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors within Tibshelf would have views of the entire pylons and overhead line, which would occupy a large portion of the view, within the panoramic views. Most residents would either have no views of the pylons and overhead line, or partial views towards the upper sections of pylons, which would be visible against the backdrop of the sky. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified. However, most residents would have no views or glimpses of the upper sections of the pylons.

6C.3.201 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.3.202 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.203 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.3.204 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4 Section 1: Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptors of Bolsover Castle

VP 03

Baseline visual conditions

6C.4.1 Bolsover Castle is a notable landmark located at the western part of Bolsover and is positioned approximately 6 km to the north east of the Project. The castle is situated at the top of an escarpment that rises above the surrounding landscape and overlooks the Vale of Scarsdale to the west. Views from the grounds associated with the castle are panoramic, and directed to the west, where long distance panoramic views are available. Views encompass rolling hills and ridges of farmland, woodland, settlements, and the distant elevations of the Peak District National Park. The landscape appears rural in nature, however, there are overhead pylons to the east of Chesterfield, including the existing 275 kV 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route, and existing 132 kV overhead lines.

6C.4.2 **Sensitivity:** Visitors to heritage assets are highly susceptible to the proposed change as views form part of visitors' experience. The views are of high value as they are associated with the heritage feature, promoted in published tourist information. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Magnitude

6C.4.3 **Construction:** Construction activity from the base to mid-section of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and topography. In the views to the west from the castle, construction activity would be distantly visible within the background of the views. The use of cranes and wire stringing would be frequently seen against the raised landform in the background, with pylons breaking the skyline within the background. Where the Project traverses the landscape to the east of Holmewood, the landform is slightly elevated and therefore construction activity would protrude the skyline. The horizon and background within south western views would be altered, and the visibility of industrial construction activity would detract from the rural and scenic qualities of the view. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would take place over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors visiting Bolsover Castle would experience wide angle open views of the Project where it extends in a southern direction to the east of Holmewood. The upper portions of the pylons would be visible above the skyline within the views to the south west from the castle grounds. The scale of change would remain medium, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

6C.4.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views of recreational receptors, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.4.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors of South Chesterfield Golf Club

Baseline visual conditions

6C.4.9 South Chesterfield Golf Club is located south east of Chesterfield and immediately to the west of Grassmoor Country Park. Outward views are predominantly directed west across the lower elevations of the River Rother valley and the village of Grassmoor. Views are characterised by a rolling agricultural landscape interspersed with residential areas. Views to the east are mainly contained by a linear belt of vegetation within Grassmoor Country Park, which separates the golf course from the wider landscape. From the north eastern part of the golf course, long-distance, open views are afforded to the east across a well-wooded landscape, backclothed by an elevated ridge at Sutton Springs Wood. A line of existing pylons that traverse the A617 is visible above the treeline.

6C.4.10 **Sensitivity:** Receptors engaged in outdoor sport, whose attention is primarily focused on their activity rather than their surroundings, are generally considered to have low susceptibility to visual change. The views are of medium value because they represent common landscape features in the views. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is medium.

Magnitude

6C.4.11 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by vegetation north east of South Chesterfield Golf Club and by the roadside belt along the A617. Recreational receptors with views of the B6039 would experience views of construction traffic passing along the road, which runs adjacent to the South Chesterfield Golf Club. Receptors at the north eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of construction associated with undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons above the treeline of vegetation to the east, as well as works associated with the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route. Construction activity at the mid to upper sections of the pylons would be visible in views from the north eastern part of the golf course, particularly from elevated positions. Cranes and wire stringing activity would be visible temporarily above the treeline of vegetation. The use of industrial vertical equipment is anticipated to detract from views of a well-treed rural landscape. However, only a low extent of views would be affected during the construction phase; therefore, the scale of change would be medium, over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium affecting a relatively small proportion of recreational users of the Golf Course.

6C.4.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors at South Chesterfield Golf Club would experience middle to long-distance views of the Project from north eastern

parts of the Golf Club. Pylons would feature above the intervening vegetation. The skyline would be noticeably altered in the distance. Whilst an overhead line would be introduced, the visibility of the existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines would decrease. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a low extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for a small proportion of recreational users of the Golf Course.

6C.4.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views of recreational receptors, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.4.14 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of construction being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance, above the existing tree belts.

6C.4.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low extent of views affected and views restricted to the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance.

6C.4.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors at Grassmoor Country Park

VP 05

Baseline visual conditions

6C.4.17 Grassmoor Country Park is located immediately east of the village of Grassmoor and approximately 135 m west of the proposed route alignment. The park is characterised by areas of deciduous woodland that create pockets of open green space connected by a network of intertwining footpaths. The park features memorial parkland, a fishing pond, and a viewing platform. The topography beyond the park descends toward the north and east, directing views eastwards towards the A617. Views are generally enclosed by surrounding woodland with the exception of restricted views available from small areas within eastern part of the park.

6C.4.18 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational receptors at Grassmoor Country Park are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the Country Park is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.19 **Construction:** Construction activity at the mid to upper sections of the pylons would be noticeable above the treeline of vegetation from within and beyond Grassmoor Country Park, to the east. From small areas within the park, partial views of construction at the upper sections of pylons would be available. Very few recreational receptors at elevated positions are anticipated to experience views of construction including removal of existing pylons associated with undergrounding and diversion of

existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines above the treeline of vegetation to the east. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration. The magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of recreational receptors. However, there would be views of construction from large areas of the park. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium**.**

6C.4.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors within Grassmoor Country Park would experience partial views of the overhead line, seen against the skyline above vegetation to the east of the park. Although an overhead line would be added to the views, the section of the existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines would be undergrounded, thereby reducing the impact of the change associated with the proposed overhead line. The scale of change would reduce to low affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low**.**

6C.4.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views of recreational receptors, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.4.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the restricted views of the upper sections of pylons.

6C.4.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)**.

Recreational Receptors of Hardwick Hall

VP 09, 10, and 11

Baseline visual conditions

6C.4.25 Located approximately 9 km south east of Chesterfield city centre, Hardwick Hall is an Elizabethan country house set within a landscape of historic parkland. The Registered Park and Garden is positioned along the western side of an elevated ridge that overlooks the Derbyshire countryside. Hardwick Hall rests on the tallest elevations, and parkland to the west sharply falls away. Views from the grounds of the house vary from enclosed to expansive views of the surrounding area, with open views available merely from the terrace. Views from ground level are frequently filtered through parkland trees to the west of Hardwick Hall. Views capture the rolling well-treed hills of rural countryside, set against the backdrop of the Derbyshire dales. The views generally contain few uncharacteristic features for rural landscape.

6C.4.26 **Sensitivity:** Visitors to heritage assets are highly susceptible to visual changes because the surrounding views play a role in the enjoyment of the experience. The views are of high value because they are available from a designated heritage feature, which is also a visitor attraction, promoted in published tourist information. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Magnitude

6C.4.27 **Construction:** Views of cranes and wire stringing activity at the base to mid sections of the pylons would be intervened by vegetation and landform from a range of locations such as along sections of the access route or the entrance to the Hardwick Hall. Where partial views to the west are available, they will include construction of the middle to upper sections of pylons, with some pylons extending onto the skyline across a medium to large extent of the views. Although views of construction activity would be limited to the far distance, the silhouettes of cranes would temporarily alter the skyline. Construction activity would be more prominently visible from the terraces of Hardwick Hall. The scale of change would be medium to high, such as in views from the terrace, affecting a medium to large extent of the views, depending on the location. Large parts of Hardwick Hall Registered Park and Garden would not experience a change in the views throughout the medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Visitors to Hardwick Hall would experience a mixture of partial and open views of the Project in the middle distance. Most locations within the Registered Park and Garden would not experience a change in the view, however, from a few locations, such as terraces open and panoramic views would be available towards the overhead line. The vertical structures are anticipated to break the skyline, within the long-distance views. The scale of change would remain medium to high in places, affecting a medium to large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect for visitors to Hardwick Hall, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.4.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Chesterfield Round LDP

VP 04 and 06

Baseline visual conditions

6C.4.33 Within Section 1, the Chesterfield Round Long Distance Path (LDP) extends in a semicircular loop from the outer suburbs of Chesterfield to the south and south west, for approximately 23 km. The route traverses the rolling countryside to the east and south of Chesterfield across varying elevations, following a route connecting the settlements of Calow, Sutton Scarsdale, Heath, Holmewood, North Wingfield and Clay Cross. The route both cuts through and skirts settlements in several locations and elsewhere runs across rural fields separated by field hedgerow boundaries. In several locations, the route follows the line of a vehicular track for a short distance.

Views range from enclosed/wooded and partially enclosed to open, with some long-distance views; however, most are limited to the middle distance by intervening vegetation. Where the route skirts the edge of, or passes through, settlements, its character is more suburban in nature; however, for the majority of the route length, the LDP is predominantly rural in nature. Views reflect scenic quality and are characterised by rolling agricultural fields with mature hedgerow boundaries. To the south and east of Calow, the recreational users experience views of several existing overhead lines and the existing Chesterfield Substation.

6C.4.34 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.35 **Construction:** Recreational users of the Chesterfield Round LDP between the edge of Calow and Sutton Scarsdale would experience views of construction activity of the middle to upper sections of pylons. Where construction activity is visible, the change would be visible in short to middle-distance views, occupying a medium to large extent of the view. Intermittent views of the upper levels of construction compound, along with construction activity associated with the new Chesterfield Substation, would be available to users of the LDP in this location along Back Lane between its junctions with Bolehill and Calow Green, with change being visible in the near distance. In addition to this, affected receptors would have views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons in the vicinity of the new Chesterfield Substation, and of the upgrading works to the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route; however, the views would be focused on the works at the middle and upper sections of pylons. Recreational users of the LDP would also experience views of construction activity as the route passes between Heath and Holmewood; receptors here would experience views of construction of all at all sections of pylons due to a close proximity.

6C.4.36 The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views, at a short-distance and immediately adjacent to/above the route of the LDP. In addition, recreational receptors along this stretch of the LDP would experience views of the upper levels of construction compound in the middle distance. Additionally, receptors using the Chesterfield round Route LDP would interact with vehicular routes carrying construction traffic at the junction of Bolehill and Back Lane, at the junction of Back Lane and Moor Lane, at Sutton Lane north of Sutton Scarsdale, at Mansfield Road (north of Holmewood), and along Slack Lane (east edge of Holmewood). Recreational receptors would experience the introduction of uncharacteristic activity within suburban and rural landscapes, of scenic quality in places over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high from some sections of the route, where construction works would result in substantial change.

6C.4.37 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors using the Chesterfield Round LDP between the edge of Calow and Sutton Scarsdale would experience views of the Project (the middle to upper sections of pylons). In locations where these views are available, the change would be visible in the short to middle-distance, occupying a medium to large extent of the view. Intermittent views of the new Chesterfield Substation would be available to users of the LDP along Back Lane between its junctions with Bolehill and Calow Green, with change being visible in the near

distance. Recreational users between Heath and Holmewood would experience views of all sections of the pylons and overhead line. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views, at a short-distance and immediately adjacent to the LDP. Recreational users would experience the introduction of an overhead line within urban fringe landscape. In most places where the change would be visible from the LDP, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views, with the exception of the stretch between Heath and Holmewood, where the scale of change would be large and affect a large extent of the views. However, due to a length of the route, some views would be affected to a limited extent, whilst some sections of the LDP would not experience a change in views. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to reduce to medium.

6C.4.38 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect on the views, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.4.39 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.40 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.41 **Operation (Year 15,** Summer**):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Five Pits Trail

VP19

Baseline and visual conditions

6C.4.42 The Five Pits Trail is a walking route which joins Grassmoor Country Park (immediately east of the village of Grassmoor) to Tibshelf Ponds (to the east of the village of Tibshelf), crossing the proposed route alignment to the south east of the village of Pilsley. The Five Pits Trail predominantly runs through open agricultural fields, passing through settlements such as Holmewood, North Wingfield, Williamthorpe, Astwith, Pilsley and Tibshelf. In many places, there is boundary vegetation to one or both sides of the PRoW in the form of mature hedgerows with occasional trees. In general, the Five Pits Trail offers open views of the countryside, although in many places these are limited by intervening vegetation, as well as by boundary vegetation along field boundaries and to the edge of settlements. The presence of built form generally obscures views of the corridor from within settlements. However, open views are frequently available from locations along PRoWs at the edge of settlements facing the overhead line.

6C.4.43 Along the Five Pits trail there are several high points within the landscape that offer more open, middle to long-distance views, including from PRoWs comprising part of the Five Pits Trail to the east of Pilsley and north of Tibshelf, to the south of Holmewood, and between Heath and Holmewood. In contrast, PRoWs comprising part of the Five Pits Trail within and to the north of Holmewood, and in locations where PRoWs comprising part of the Five Pits Trail run close to watercourses and waterbodies, views are more enclosed due to the relatively low-lying nature of the land and the presence of vegetation. The route of the Five Pits Trail generally offers

close and enclosed views where the route passes through a number of wooded areas, including north and east of Holmewood, in the vicinity of Grassmoor Country Park, the Locko Plantation, and around Tibshelf Ponds.

6C.4.44 **Sensitivity:** Views experienced by recreational users are highly susceptible to changes in the visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.45 **Construction:** Recreational users of the Five Pits Trail would experience short to medium-distance views of construction activity, including the use of cranes and stringing activities, above the line of existing boundary vegetation from several points along the trail route. Recreational users would experience close views of all levels of construction on open land between North Wingfield and Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. Views of construction of the mid to upper sections of pylons would be available from locations to the north of Tibshelf, and immediately to the south of Williamthorpe. Construction activity would be screened for recreational users along the route within settlements, and from within wooded areas such as Grassmoor Country Park, north and east of Holmewood, within the Locko Plantation, and in the vicinity of Tibshelf Ponds.

6C.4.46 Recreational users of the Five Pits Trail would have views of construction traffic in several locations including where trails pass the village of Pilsley, and where the route crosses the A6175 / Williamthorpe Road, or the B6039. In addition, receptors would experience views of construction activity associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. The change in the views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational users would experience short to middle-distance views of all sections of pylons and overhead line from PRoWs on open land between North Wingfield and Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. Views of the mid to upper sections of pylons would be available from locations to the North of Tibshelf, and immediately to the south of Williamthorpe. Views of the pylons and overhead line would be screened for recreational users along route sections within settlements, and from within wooded areas such as Grassmoor Country Park, north and east of Holmewood, within the Locko Plantation, and in the vicinity of Tibshelf Ponds. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect for many recreational users in this area, in particular for those on open land between North Wingfield and Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. Overall, the magnitude of the change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.4.49 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.50 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.51 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 05, 06, 08, 13, 18, and 19

Baseline and visual conditions

6C.4.52 Public Rights of Way within 1 km from the overhead line are scattered throughout Section 1 and cross the draft Order Limits in several locations, including close to Stainsby, west of Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. Public Rights of Way within the 1 km buffer within Section 1 predominantly run through the open agricultural fields, with a few passing through settlements such as Temple Normanton, Heath, Holmewood, Hardstoft, Astwith, Pilsley and Tibshelf. In many places, there is boundary vegetation to one or both sides of the PRoW in the form of mature hedgerows with occasional trees.

6C.4.53 In general, PRoWs offer open views of the countryside, although these are limited in several locations by intervening vegetation, as well as by boundary vegetation along the PRoWs. The presence of built form generally obscure views of the corridor from within settlements. However, open views are frequently available from locations along PRoWs at the edge of settlements facing the overhead line.

6C.4.54 There are several high points within the landscape that offer more open, middle to long-distance views, including from PRoWs to the east of Pilsley and north of Tibshelf, to the west of Astwith, to the south of Holmewood, and between Heath and Holmewood. In contrast, PRoWs around Temple Normanton and Winsick, Hasland, within and to the north of Holmewood, and in locations where PRoWs follow the route of watercourses, views are more enclosed due to the relatively low-lying nature of the land and the presence of vegetation. There are numerous springs and brooks running through Section 1, which create localised valleys that screen views out towards the corridor. The arterial route of the A617, with its vegetated and elevated sides, runs through the north eastern part of Section 1 (0 to 1 km buffers) and provides a visual barrier to the PRoWs located nearby.

6C.4.55 **Sensitivity:** Views experienced by recreational users are highly susceptible to changes in the visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.56 **Construction:** Recreational users of PRoWs would experience short to medium-distance views of construction activity, including the use of cranes and stringing activities, above the line of existing boundary vegetation from several PRoWs. Recreational users would experience close views of all levels of construction on open land between Heath and the eastern edge of Holmewood, south west of Sutton Scarsdale, where the corridor crosses PRoWs to the west of Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened for several PRoW sections, including recreational users within settlements, and from Grassmoor Country Park. The views would also be screened in proximity to the A617 and along the Midland Main Line railway, due to the

screening of vegetation or located further away from the overhead line. Users of PRoWs south of Calow Lane and west of Hassock Lane/east of the A617 would experience views of construction works associated with the new Chesterfield Substation. Recreational users of PRoWs passing across land between the A617 and Back Lane would have views of two construction compounds. Receptors using PRoWs within 1 km of the draft Order Limits would have views of construction traffic in several locations. In addition, receptors would experience views of construction activity associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons, and of the works to the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route, in the vicinity of the new Chesterfield Substation. The change in the views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.57 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational users would experience middle to long-distance views of the upper sections of pylons and overhead line above the existing field boundary vegetation from several PRoWs in the area. Recreational users would experience open and close distance views of all sections of the pylons on open land between Heath and the eastern edge of Holmewood, south west of Sutton Scarsdale, where the corridor crosses PRoWs to the west of Astwith, and between Pilsley and Tibshelf. The lower to middle levels of pylons would be screened for users of PRoWs within settlements, and for PRoWs running along the lines of watercourses due to the screening of vegetation. The views would also be screened from Grassmoor Country Park PRoW near the A617 and railway lines, where the PRoW is further away from the corridor. Overall, the scale and geographical extent of change would be large in many locations over a medium term of construction period. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain high.

6C.4.58 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect for many recreational users in this area, in particular for those in proximity to the new Chesterfield Substation and on open ground with little intervening vegetation along PRoWs between Heath and Holmewood. Overall, the magnitude of the change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.4.59 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.60 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.61 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 02, 04, 12, 14, and 15

Baseline and visual conditions

6C.4.62 Public Rights of Way within 1 to 2 km of the overhead line are primarily found within open agricultural areas extending through and fringes settlements such as North Wingfield and Stainsby Common, north of Tibshelf, between Astwith and Hardwick Park, around Calow and Hasland, and between Grassmoor/North Wingfield and Williamthorpe.

6C.4.63 Boundary vegetation within the landscape is generally mature and dense/tall, and the topography is varied and undulating, with the land to the west of the draft Order Limits lying typically lower than that to the east. To the east, a localised ridge of high ground runs between Stainsby Common and Tibshelf, with the land falling from here to the west throughout much of the 1 to 2 km buffer.

6C.4.64 The sense of openness and enclosure varies across the PRoWs. Views can be limited by topography, and by intermittent blocks of vegetation screening views in locations such as along PRoWs north of Holmewood, near Temple Normanton, and around Grassmoor Country Park. Views of the corridor are available from PRoWs in a number of locations, such as from the north west edge of Tibshelf, PRoWs between Hardstoft and Astwith, PRoWs south of Calow, and north of Tibshelf between Tibshelf and Astwith. Views of the draft Order Limits from PRoWs within settlements are mostly obscured by the presence of built form, combined with the varying topography.

6C.4.65 There are several high points offering more open views, such as south of Pilsley, south of Astwith/north of Tibshelf, and around Stainsby Common. In contrast, most views within this zone are limited to long and middle-distance views by a combination of undulating topography and vegetation.

6C.4.66 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.67 **Construction:** Recreational users within this buffer zone would generally experience views of construction activity of the upper section of the pylons, including temporary presence of cranes and wire stringing activities. Views of construction would largely be screened for users of PRoWs within Hasland, west of the A617 around Winsick and Grassmoor, and to the west of Holmewood and Williamthorpe. Views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of pylons would be available to recreational users in locations such as to the south of Calow, and to the north of Tibshelf. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened from most users of PRoWs within this buffer zone. Construction activity associated with the new Chesterfield Substation, including the primary construction compound, construction of temporary access, permanent access road, temporary works area and construction of new equipment and fencing, would be visible at all levels to users of PRoWs in the vicinity of the substation. Receptors using PRoWs within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits would encounter vehicular routes carrying construction traffic in several locations. Recreational receptors would also experience medium to long-distance views of construction activity associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons, and of the works to the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.4.68 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors would generally experience views of the upper section of the pylons. Recreational users of PRoWs within Hasland, west of the A617 around Winsick and Grassmoor, and to the west of Holmewood and Williamthorpe would have limited or no views of the pylons. Views of the middle to upper sections of pylons would be available to users of PRoWs in locations such as to the south of Calow. Views of the base to middle section of the

pylons would be screened from most users of the PRoWs within this buffer zone. The change in the views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is expected to reduce to medium.

6C.4.69 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would potentially provide some limited screening effect for a range of recreational receptors, but the magnitude of change will remain medium.

Significance

6C.4.70 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.71 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.72 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5) km

VP 01, 03, 07, 09, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, and 80

Baseline and visual conditions

6C.4.73 Public Rights of Way over 2 km away from the overhead are found in varied locations including the edges of settlements, occasionally from Registered Parks and Gardens and the surrounding areas, outdoor recreational facilities such as the South Chesterfield Golf Club, as well as along the higher ground, and the grounds of Hardwick Hall and along the ridge of high ground running between Bolsover and Glapwell to the east. The views from the various PRoWs in this section vary according to the topography, with open views of the countryside available from PRoWs from the ridge line to the south of Bolsover. The presence of built form and garden vegetation generally obscures views of the corridor from within settlements. The PRoWs along river valleys are screened by a combination of landform and intervening vegetation (such as for PRoWs along the course of the Rother Valley, PRoWs around the Tricket Brook and Press Brook to the south west).

6C.4.74 There are several high points offering more open views, and these are located along the far eastern and western edges of the Study Area. Users of PRoWs running along the ridge line south of Bolsover (and joining Bolsover, Glapwell, and Rowthorne) would have open views towards the draft Order Limits. In contrast, most views along the western section of the buffer are more enclosed, with views of the corridor largely screened from many PRoWs to the west of the draft Order Limits, as the views of PRoW users are focused on the river valleys in this area.

6C.4.75 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.4.76 **Construction:** Views of construction would be screened for recreational users to the west of the draft Order Limits, due to a combination of topography and intervening vegetation; however, there would be some long-distance views of construction of mid to upper section of pylons, including cranes, from elevated areas at the edge of the Study Area. From several locations, the route would be visible, with short sections of the overhead line visible. Views of construction would be screened for users of PRoWs along the edges of Chesterfield (east and south of Chesterfield), PRoWs along the valley of the River Rother, and for users of PRoWs within Silverhill Wood Country Park. Recreational users along the ridge line south of Bolsover (Bolsover, Glapwell and Rowthorne) would have views of the middle to upper section of pylons occupying a large extent of the views. The construction would be visible at over 4.5 km; however, the pylons and overhead line would stand out against the backdrop of the sky and therefore be prominent in the background. The magnitude of change throughout this section is assessed to be generally medium, although recreational users of several sections of the local PRoW networks would not experience any change to their views.

6C.4.77 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the pylons and overhead line would be screened throughout this section for many of the users of the PRoWs due to a combination of topography and intervening vegetation. The users of the PRoWs between Bolsover, Glapwell and Rowthorne would have views of the middle to upper sections of pylons covering a large extent of the long-distance views. In these views, the change would be visible against the skyline due to both the PRoWs, and the overhead line, occupying high ground in places, within this section.

6C.4.78 Views of the pylons would be screened for users of PRoWs to the east and south of Chesterfield, for users of PRoWs along the valley of the River Rother, and for users of the PRoW within Silverhill Wood Country Park. The magnitude of change throughout this section would reduce to low, although for many sections of PRoWs, there would be no change to their views.

6C.4.79 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.4.80 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.4.81 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the overhead line would be largely screened by intervening topography and appreciable distance.

6C.4.82 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would not provide effective visual screening.

6C.5 Section 1 Summary

6C.5.1 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf**.

6C.5.2 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.1**.

6C.5.3 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.2**.

Table 6C.1: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP1	PRoW FP 2, east of Brimington Common	2.3 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP2	PRoW FP 9, south west of Calow	1.1 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP3	Bolsover Castle Terrace View	4.6 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP4	Sutton Lane, north west edge of Sutton Scarsdale	1.4 km	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP5	Grassmoor, Hasland and Winsick FP, Five Pits Trail	0.7 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP6	PRoW FP 9, west of Heath	0,2 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP7	PRoW FP 17, eastern edge of North Wingfield	2.2 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP8	PRoW FP 11, north of Astwith	0.8 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP9	Hardwick Hall Roof	2.8 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP10	West of Hardwick Hall Gate House	2.7 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP11	Top floor of Hardwick Old Hall	2.7 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP12	PRoW FP 18, west of Hardwick Hall and south east of Astwith	1.3 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP13	PRoW FP 10, north of Hardstoft	0.6 km	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP14	PRoW BW 31 north of Lane End	1.5 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP15	PRoW FP 9, west of Pilsley	1.8 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP16	PRoW FP 32, south of Clay Cross	3.3 km	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP17	Silverhill Wood Country Park, north west of Stanton Hill	3.7 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP18	PRoW FP 12, south east of Pilsley	0.8 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP19	Five Pits Trail - PRoW FP 42, north of Tibshelf	0.6 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP20	Edge of Stretton / A61 Roadside	3.8 km	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP80	Syda Lane / Beeley Moor Open Access Land, Peak District National Park	9.9 km	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Table 6C.2: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Bolsover	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Long Duckmanton	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Calow	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Arkwright Town	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Hasland	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Sutton Scarsdale	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Winsick	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Wingerworth	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Corbriggs	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Temple Normanton	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Grassmoor	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Heath	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Holmewood	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Glapwell	High	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
North Wingfield	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Stainsby	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Clay Cross	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Astwith	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Lower Pilsley	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant))**
Hardstoft	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Pilsley	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Stretton	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Tibshelf	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Recreational Receptors							
Bolsover Castle	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
South Chesterfield Golf Club	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Grassmoor Country Park	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Hardwick Hall	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
LDP - Chesterfield Round	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Five Pits Trail	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

6C.6 Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley

6C.6.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV (**Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line**, **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in the views or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:residents of Tansley;

- residents of Huthwaite;
- residents of Pinxton;
- residents of Somercotes; and
- residents of Riddings.

6C.6.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed north to south as the Project progresses from Tibshelf to Ripley) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Morton;
- residents of Mickley Estate;
- residents of Stonebroom;
- residents of Newton;
- residents of Higham;
- residents of Shirland;
- residents of Blackwell;
- residents of Westhouses;
- residents of South Normanton;
- residents of South Wingfield;
- residents of Alfreton;
- residents of Fourlane Ends;
- residents of Swanwick;
- residents of Oakerthorpe;
- residents of Fritchley;
- residents of Butterley;
- residents of Pentrich;
- recreational visitors of Alfreton Golf Club;

- recreational visitors of Horsley Lodge golf course;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);
- PRoWs (1-2 km); and
- PRoWs (2-5 km)

Residents of Morton (ID No. 28)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.3 The village of Morton is located to the north of Stonebroom, approximately 1.1 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is set within a low-lying landscape that is characterised by rivers cutting through the valleys. The village is largely contained within short and middle-distance views by surrounding deciduous woodland and elevated topography to the east. Long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are available for residential receptors in the western part of the village. Views are characterised by predominantly flat and well wooded agricultural fields. An existing overhead that traverses the western part of the village is visible from several properties, particularly along Oakview Gardens. The majority of residential receptors at Morton experience outward views that are limited to the middle ground due to surrounding vegetation.

6C.6.4 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.5 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.6 **Construction:** Receptors at the north western edge of Morton are anticipated to experience partial, filtered views of construction activity in the middle distance, beyond intervening vegetation. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities would represent the tallest features at the horizon in view, and activity from the middle to upper sections of the pylons would be visible. Visibility of construction activity is, however, limited to a small proportion of residential receptors. The majority of residential receptors would have their views screened by intervening groups of woodland surrounding the village, including the Morton Colliery Plantation. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views, over a medium duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The views of the middle to upper sections of the pylons would be available from a small proportion of residential receptors at the north eastern edge of Morton. Views of the pylons and overhead line would be intermittent and partial. The majority of receptors in Morton would, however, not experience views of the Project. The scale of change would therefore be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The magnitude of change would remain medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.9 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.10 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.11 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Mickley Estate (ID No. 27)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.12 Mickley is a settlement located approximately 2.8 km to the north west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits, and is positioned on a steep ridge to the east of the River Amber valley. Due to the orientation of the village, outward views for residential receptors are directed eastwards, across a lower lying landscape. The views are characterised by a rural, well-treed landscape of agricultural fields, set against the backdrop of upper elevations to the west of Sutton-in-Ashfield. The village occupies land that rises progressively westwards in a broad, concave form. While ground-floor views are typically filtered by intervening buildings and vegetation, the elevated position allows more open eastward views.

6C.6.13 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.14 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.15 **Construction:** The majority of receptors would experience views of construction activity at the upper sections of pylons. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible above the tree line of vegetation to the east of the village, including field hedgerow boundaries and woodland areas. Construction activities would be most visible for residential receptors located on the eastern perimeter of the village, given their closer proximity to the Project. While the remaining receptors would continue to have open views, construction activities at the lower and middle section of the pylons would be screened, and these activities would appear faintly in the background. The majority of receptors would be able to see construction activity, but it would appear distant due to appreciable separation from the draft Order Limits. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the majority or residential receptors.

6C.6.16 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of residents would have views of the Project, visibility would, however, be oblique against the intermittent backdrop of elevated topography to the east, and intermittent vegetation. The Project would be viewed against an existing 132 kV overhead line to the east of the village, which would increase visibility of overhead lines. The Project is positioned at a parallel angle from the village and therefore distant views would include several pylons. The Project will be most visible for residential receptors located on the eastern perimeter

of the village, who are located closest to the Project. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the majority of residential receptors.

6C.6.17 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the Project would feature within the background of views. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.6.18 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.19 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the appreciable distance from the residential receptors to the overhead line.

6C.6.20 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Stonebroom (ID No. 31)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.21 The village of Stonebroom is located approximately 1.1 km to the north west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits and is set within a gently undulating rural landscape. Views to the east, towards the draft Order Limits, are contained by woodland vegetation at Morton Brook. Furthermore, most of the receptors are orientated away from the draft Order Limits. Most views from residential receptors are limited by intervening built structures, especially within the cul-de-sac development located in the western section of the village. A small proportion of receptors at the south western edge of the village experience far-reaching open views directed southwards across the lower elevations of the Amber Valley.

6C.6.22 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.23 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.24 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors at the southern edge of the village, that are orientated towards the draft Order Limits, would experience views of construction activity associated with the Project. Construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by vegetation associated with Doe Hill Country Park, vegetation to the west of the Erewash Valley Line railway and by field hedgerow boundaries to the south of the village. Residential receptors with expansive views directed south and east would experience views of cranes and wire stringing activities. The addition of these structures would represent the tall features within views and punctuate the skyline. Construction activity would be visible across the horizontal width of views and would introduce industrial structures into views of rural,

scenic quality. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.25 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the Project would be available from small proportion of residential receptors located at the southern edge of the village, particularly those to the east, where the Project is within close proximity. The Project would feature within middle to long-distance views. The introduction of pylons would result in low scale of change for a small proportion of residents, affecting a low extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.26 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.6.27 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects due to the small proportion of residents that would experience views, at the southern edge of the village. The overhead line would feature within views of rural and scenic quality.

6C.6.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Newton (ID No. 32)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.30 The village of Newton is located on an elevated ridge of agricultural land approximately 1.1 km to the south east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is set within a landscape of gently undulating rural farmland dominated by grazing land. The village is characterised by linear development with post-war housing. The landform gradually rises toward the east, which allows receptors at the eastern edge of the village to have unobstructed long-distance views to the south east. Far-reaching views to the west are also afforded for residential receptors at the central part and western edge of the village. Views from a small proportion of residential receptors at the southern and northern edges of the village are partial and generally limited to the middle distance by intervening boundary and woodland vegetation in adjacent agricultural fields.

6C.6.31 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.32 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.33 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened within the views available to a small proportion of residents at Newton due to the intervening

built form and undulating landform. Properties at elevated positions in the central part of the village, and receptors at the western edge, would experience unobstructed, open views of construction activity in the middle to upper section of the pylons. However, due to intervening built form, the majority of receptors would not experience views of construction activity. Where receptors are afforded views of construction activity, the construction, including cranes, is anticipated to alter the quality of the views. The scale of change and extent of change would therefore be medium over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.34 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would experience views of the middle to upper sections of pylons, particularly at the western edge of the settlement. The majority of residents would not experience a change to the views. Where views are available the scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.35 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the middle ground to background of views and therefore mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.36 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.37 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.38 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Higham (ID No. 29)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.39 The village of Higham is located approximately 1.9 km to the north west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Part of the village is positioned on an elevated ridge to the east of the River Amber. Expansive, long-distance views to the east are available, which overlook a rolling landscape of agricultural fields and woodland cover. Views from the remaining receptors are intermittent through garden vegetation and deciduous woodland to the south of the receptors. Open, outward views are therefore restricted to a small proportion of residential receptors at the north eastern edge of Higham.

6C.6.40 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.41 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.42 **Construction**: A small proportion of residential receptors at Higham would experience only the views at the section of pylons including cranes. Where open views are available, for residential receptors located at the north eastern edge of the village, construction activity would take place in the far distance, beyond the adjacent settlements and intervening vegetation. Any visible construction activity would be set against the backdrop of elevated topography beyond the Project, to the east of the M1, including Newtonwood Lane and Strawberry Bank. Partial glimpses of construction activity at the upper sections of pylons may be available in the distance; however, views are unlikely to be discernible due to appreciable distance. The scale of change would be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.43 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A limited range of residential receptors would experience the views of the upper sections of pylons. This is due to intervening adjacent settlements, field boundary vegetation and appreciable distance. The scale of change would therefore be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. The magnitude of change would remain negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.44 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would be negligible.

Significance

6C.6.45 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.6.46 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.6.47 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Shirland (ID No. 30)

VP 22

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.48 Shirland village is located approximately 0.8 km to the north west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits and is set on elevated ground within a rural landscape. Views of the surrounding landscape are limited as a result of screening provided by built form within the village and field boundary vegetation and tree belts that surround the village. Residents at the edges of Shirland are afforded middle to long-distance views of a landscape characterised by scenic value with few uncharacteristic features. Residents within receptors at the south western edge of Shirland experience open views directed eastwards towards the Amber Valley. The views encompass low-lying agricultural fields separated by frequent hedgerow boundaries. An existing 132 kV overhead line traverses the east of the

village in a parallel direction is visible within views for residential receptors at the south eastern corner of the village.

6C.6.49 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.50 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.51 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.52 **Construction:** A small number of receptors at Shirland are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views of construction activity associated with the Project. Intervening trees and boundary hedgerows would screen construction activity at ground level; however, open views of cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible above the treeline of vegetation. Residential receptors along St Leonards Place, at the south eastern edge of the village, would experience the most prominent views of construction, due to the proximity to the draft Order Limits and the orientation of the receptors towards the Project. Construction activity at the mid to upper section of the pylons would be visible in the middle distance for a small proportion of residential receptors. However, visibility of construction activity would not be experienced by most receptors. Properties located along the A61 would experience views of passing construction vehicles travelling southwards towards the overhead line. Residents at the south eastern edge of Shirland would experience views of the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.53 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the linear extent of the Project would be available from a small proportion of residential receptors located at the south eastern edge of the village. Views of the pylons would be partially screened at the base by woodland blocks located to the south of the settlement; however, due to the elevated position of the village, the remaining vertical extent of the pylons and associated overhead line would be visible. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low for the few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.54 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline of views and therefore mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.6.55 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects. Visibility of construction activity will be limited to a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.6.56 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects. The change in

the views would affect a small proportion of residents that will see the overhead line in the context of the existing overhead line infrastructure.

6C.6.57 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Blackwell (ID No. 34)

VP 23

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.58 The village of Blackwell is located approximately 0.9 km to the south east of the overhead line set within a landscape characterised by a shallow, rural valley. Blackwell is positioned on elevated topography carved by the two shallow valleys of Morton Brook, to the west, and Normanton Brook, to the south of the village. Open views across lower surrounding elevations are afforded by receptors at the northern, western, and southern edges of the village. Views for residential receptors located at the western periphery of Blackwell are screened by residential receptors and elevated landform to the north east. A small proportion of residential receptors are located to the north west of the village and are afforded middle to long-distance views of a scenic, rural landscape. The topographical elevation of the village gently increases eastwards, and therefore residential receptors in elevated part of the village experience expansive, far-reaching views that are directed west across the valley. Residential receptors located within the centre of the village experience more enclosed views as a result of the surrounding, intervening built form.

6C.6.59 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.60 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.61 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.62 **Construction:** For the majority of the residents of Blackwell, views of construction will be completely screened by intervening vegetation and built form. Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by intervening blocks of woodland and hedgerow boundaries within fields to the west of the village. Visibility of construction activity would be limited to a small proportion of residential receptors at the western edge of the village, where open views are afforded. Where open views are available at higher elevations, predominantly to the north west of the village, construction activity would take place within the valley to the east. It would therefore appear less visually dominant within views. For residential receptors at the western edge of the village, views of construction activity would be noticeable. However, garden vegetation would create partial and intermittent views of construction activity at the middle and upper section of the pylons, including the temporary presence of cranes. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a

medium extent of the views. The change in views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of the residents would have no views of the Project. A small proportion of residential receptors at the western edge of the village would experience views of the middle to upper section of pylons and associated overhead line within middle-distance views. The overhead line is expected to diminish the visual quality of the views to the west and create a contrast with the natural character of the surrounding landscape. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the overhead line would feature within the middle ground and background of views. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.6.65 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.66 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as although the Project would feature within rural views of scenic quality, the number of receptors that would experience changes to views is limited.

6C.6.67 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Westhouses (ID No. 33)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.68 The village of Westhouses is located approximately 0.2 km to the south east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Westhouses is located within the shallow valley of Normanton Brook, with long-distance views available in all directions. The landscape is characterised by gently rolling agricultural fields that fall in elevation to the west of the village. Medium proportion of residential receptors located in the middle to southern parts of the village experience open views to the middle distance and are directed west and south west across open fields with limited vegetation cover. Residents in receptors within the southern part of the village experience filtered views directed westwards as a result of intervening garden vegetation. Many of the receptors are located to the west of the B6025 have open views to the west, however, most of those orientated to the east of the B6025 would have their views screened. Although residential receptors to the east of the B6025 are orientated westwards, views are screened by built form.

6C.6.69 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.70 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.71 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.72 **Construction:** Views of construction activity, including the use of cranes and wire stringing activities, would be available from the majority of residential receptors in Westhouses. Construction activity would be particularly noticeable for receptors located at the northern and middle section of the village, where the construction would be within the closest proximity to the village. From these receptors, the construction, from base to upper portions of pylons, would be visible. Receptors in the southern part of the village would experience partial views of construction activity from the base to upper section, as a result of garden vegetation and field boundary screening, including hedgerows within adjacent fields. Approximately half of the receptors within the village, located along the B6025, would experience views of construction vehicles. Properties at the western edge of the village are anticipated to experience views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. The scale of change would, however, be large, affecting the majority of residents. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for majority of residential receptors at Westhouses.

6C.6.73 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Several residential receptors would experience open views of the Project as it traverses Alfreton Brook to the west of Westhouses. The Project would appear highly noticeable and prominent within views due to its elevated position, and the pylons would contrast with the rural setting of the views. The scale of change would be large, affecting the majority of receptors. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for majority of residential receptors at Westhouses.

6C.6.74 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.75 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.76 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.77 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of South Normanton (ID No. 38)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.78 South Normanton is a village located to the east of Alfreton, approximately 2.4 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is situated on slightly elevated land, particularly in comparison to the surrounding area, including the valley of the River Erewash to the south. From the

majority of residential receptors, outward views are contained by intervening built form within the village. Due to the elevated position of the village, receptors at the northern and western edges are afforded long-distance views of the surrounding landscape. Views for residential receptors on the village's southern and eastern edges are screened by linear vegetation associated with the M1 and A38. Views for residential receptors located at the western edge of South Normanton overlook rolling agricultural fields and low-lying valleys that are set against the backdrop of distant upper elevations to the east of the River Derwent.

6C.6.79 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.80 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.81 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.82 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors at the northern and western edges of South Normanton are anticipated to experience long-distance views of construction activity associated with the Project. The Project is located beyond the small valley of Normanton Brook to the north of the village, and construction activity would be visible. Construction at the mid to upper section of the pylons would be visible, and field boundary hedgerows and individual trees would partially intervene the views of works at ground level. Activity at the upper portions of the pylons would be intermittently visible for residential receptors at the northern and western edges of the village, as a result of screening provided by garden vegetation. A small proportion of residents would experience views of construction. The majority of receptors would not experience views of construction activity. The scale of change would therefore be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.83 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of the residents would have no views of the Project, a small proportion of residential receptors would experience views of the middle to upper section of pylons and associated overhead line within long-distance views. The addition of pylons would contribute to a loss of scenic value within views characterised by a rural, rolling landscape. These views would, however, be limited to a small proportion of residential receptors along the western edge of the village. The scale of change would therefore be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.84 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the Project would feature within the middle ground to background of views. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.6.85 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given the low extent of change

in the views and a low number of residential receptors that would be affected by the change in the views.

6C.6.86 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.6.87 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of South Wingfield (ID No. 35)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.88 The village of South Wingfield is located approximately 1.7 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is positioned on the western valley side of the River Amber. The village's elevation rises toward the west, with receptors on the western side situated at a higher altitude than those in other areas. Receptors located along the western and eastern sides of the village are afforded long-distance views of scenic quality, particularly those located within receptors in the northern part of South Wingfield. Residential receptors along the eastern edge of the village are afforded views across the lower-lying River Amber valley. The views are characterised by a well-treed agricultural landscape, with views particularly open to the west. Views for residential receptors in the southern part of the village are limited to the middle distance by an area of woodland to the east, known as Shaw Wood, and elevated topography to the west, associated with Crich Carr.

6C.6.89 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.90 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.91 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.92 **Construction:** Most residential receptors are not anticipated to experience views of construction activity during the construction phase of the Project. However, a small proportion of residential receptors at the eastern edge, particularly those at the northern part of the village, would experience open views of construction activity. Activity at the mid to upper section of the pylons would be visible and feature within the background of views. The draft Order Limits are positioned at a parallel angle from the village and therefore views of construction activity would be available from many receptors along the eastern edge of South Wingfield. Furthermore, the draft Order Limits are positioned on elevated land, and the use of cranes and wire stringing activities would therefore appear more prominent within views. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.93 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of the residents would have no views of the Project, a small proportion of residential receptors at the eastern edge of South Wingfield would experience views of the mid to upper section of pylons and associated overhead line within long-distance views. Although Shaw Wood would interrupt views of the Project for residential receptors at the south eastern edge of the village, views from residential receptors at the north eastern edge would be afforded. The overhead line is situated on elevated terrain and would be noticeable within the landscape, potentially diminishing the high scenic quality of these rural views. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.94 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the Project would feature within background views. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.95 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.96 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.97 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Alfreton (ID No. 37)

VP 26

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.98 The town of Alfreton is set within a gently undulating, rural landscape, located approximately 0.3 km to the south east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Views are predominantly enclosed and at short-distances as a result of intervening built form and boundary vegetation surrounding the town. A small proportion of residential receptors at the south western edge, to the west of the A61, have open, far-reaching views directed across the valley of the River Amber. Where open views are available, they include panoramic views across a rural valley of scenic quality, with limited uncharacteristic features. Both the adjacent landform and vegetation play a key role in screening the views out of the village for the majority of the residents.

6C.6.99 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.100 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.101 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.102 **Construction:** Construction activity would not be visible for the majority of residential receptors at Alfreton due to intervening surrounding built form and vegetation. Due to the village's linear pattern of development along the B6016, however, the majority of receptors are orientated towards the road and are therefore likely to experience views of construction vehicles. A small proportion of residents located at the south western edge of the town, particularly along Millpond Close, would experience views of construction at the middle to upper sections of the pylons and associated overhead line, including a temporary presence of cranes. Construction at the base of pylons would be screened by landform, woodland associated with Alfreton Park, and field boundary vegetation within the River Amber valley. These receptors may also experience partial views of construction compound, beyond vegetation associated with Alfreton Park. Residential receptors along the A61 would experience views of construction traffic. A small proportion of receptors at the northern edge of Alfreton, along Bishop Street, are anticipated to experience views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons to the north of the village. The scale of change would be low, with a medium extent of change in the views affecting a small proportion of residential receptors. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low.

6C.6.103 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of receptors at the south western edge would experience open views towards the overhead line as it traverses the valley to the west of Alfreton. The addition of the overhead line would introduce large industrial features into views of a rolling, predominantly rural landscape. The scale of change would reduce to negligible, affecting a small proportion of receptors. Therefore, the magnitude of change is anticipated to reduce to negligible.

6C.6.104 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The upper section of the pylons would be visible above the treeline and therefore the mitigation planting would not provide an additional screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.6.105 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the visibility restricted to the works at the upper sections of pylons for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.106 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.6.107 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Fourlane Ends (ID No. 36)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.108 Fourlane Ends is a small hamlet located approximately 0.4 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is set within a landscape characterised by rolling hills and shallow valleys. The village is characterised by linear settlement pattern along the A615 and B6013 within a

landform of substantial variation. Long-distance views are contained in all directions by surrounding elevated topography. Views experienced by residential receptors are therefore limited to the middle distance and are generally directed eastwards, where the land gently slopes down, creating more open views. A small proportion of residential receptors to the west of the village, and the B6013, are situated on higher ground, where more open views are directed eastwards.

6C.6.109 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.110 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.111 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.112 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors that are orientated east have their views orientated towards the draft Order Limits and receptors would experience views of construction activity in the middle-distance, as the pylons and overhead line would be constructed on slightly elevated landform. Although intervening vegetation would screen most of the ground-level views of the construction, construction at the middle and upper section of the pylons would be visible to some residents along the eastern edge of the village. In these views, construction of the pylons would be openly visible, including the use of cranes and wire stringing activities. Residents in receptors to the east of the A915 are largely orientated north and south and would therefore not experience views of construction activity. The scale of change would be medium, with a medium extent of change over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.6.113 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would be noticeable within the views experienced by some residential receptors to the east of Fourlane Ends, the majority of which are oriented towards the Project. Pylons and the associated overhead line would extend into the skyline and backcloth views to the east. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a small proportion of residential receptors. The change in the views would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.114 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline of views, and therefore, mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.6.115 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.116 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as whilst the Project would feature within views of a rural landscape in which vertical development

is limited, the change in the views would be limited to a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.6.117 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Swanwick (ID No. 40)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.118 The village of Swanwick is located approximately 0.7 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is located within the fringes of Alfreton to the north and surrounded by rural landscape to the west, south and east. The village is situated across terrain sloping to the south, with the northern part of the village being considerably higher than the southern part. Although panoramic views to the south are available from residential receptors at the northern end of the village, the views to the west are largely screened by built form and vegetation along Derby Road and the A38. The most elevated part of the village is located along the B6016/Pentrich Road, to the west of Swanwick, where small proportion of residential receptors would experience open views directed to the west; however, these are foreshortened by vegetation along the A38.

6C.6.119 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.120 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.121 The views vary from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.122 **Construction:** The majority of receptors located at Swanwick would not experience views of construction activity as a result of intervening boundary vegetation, particularly along the A38 to the west of the village. A very few residential receptors located at the highest point of the village, however, are likely to experience views of construction activity above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A38. The dwellings are, however, orientated primarily north-south, with windows facing away from the Project, thereby limiting direct visual exposure. Therefore, there would be very few residential receptors within the village that would experience views of construction activity. Where views are available, they would be limited to the upper sections of pylons over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.123 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Visibility of the Project would be limited to very few residential receptors in more elevated parts of Swanwick. The upper section of the proposed pylons and overhead line would be visible above the tree line. However, due to the orientation of receptors away from the Project, views of the Project would

be available to a small proportion of residential receptors. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible.

6C.6.124 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline of views, and therefore, mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.6.125 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as visibility of the Project would be limited to a small number of visual receptors, which would experience views of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.6.126 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.6.127 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Oakerthorpe (ID No. 39)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.6.128 Oakerthorpe is a small village located approximately 0.4 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Oakerthorpe is set within a remote, rural landscape of scenic quality, with limited uncharacteristic features.

6C.6.129 The village is characterised by linear development along the B6013, and the majority of receptors are located on the western side of the road. Residents in these receptors generally have limited views due to vegetation along Oakerthorpe Brook to the east, and due to screening provided by garden vegetation and tree belts to the west. Residents in receptors situated at the highest elevations in the southern part of Oakerthorpe would experience open views directed north, across a well treed landscape of rolling hills. Outward views to the east are generally contained due to a presence of the local ridge line east of the village. A small proportion of residential receptors in the northern part of the village have middle-distance views across a rural field, whilst other receptors are screened by mature vegetation at Oakerthorpe Brook.

6C.6.130 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.6.131 **Construction:** Residents of Oakerthorpe would have no views of construction activity at ground level but also of construction at the middle section of pylons due to screening provided by surrounding tree belts. Construction activity at the upper section of the pylons would, however, be visible from the recent expansion to the northern part of the village for a small proportion of residents. For some receptors, construction activity would be visible above the treeline, whilst others would experience partial views beyond vegetation to the east. A very few receptors that

directly face onto the B6013, at the central part of the village, are likely to experience views of tall cranes and wire stringing activity above the vegetation on the opposite side of the B6013. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. The magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residents. However, the majority of residents would have no views or glimpses of construction at the upper sections of pylons. The overall magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.132 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Several of the receptors within the northern part of Oakerthorpe would have partial views of pylons beyond vegetation to the east, particularly during the winter months of the upper sections of pylons. Elsewhere, residential receptors are not anticipated to be affected by the Project. The scale of change is therefore anticipated to be low, affecting a small extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of receptors to the north. However, the majority of residents would have no views of the Project.

6C.6.133 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.134 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.135 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.136 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Fritchley (ID No. 41)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.137 Fritchley is positioned on the northern and western valley sides of the River Amber, approximately 2.7 km to the west of the overhead line. The elevation of the village increases northwards as it extends away from the River Amber, and receptors to the north are positioned on the lower elevations of elevated topography associated with Crich Stand.

6C.6.138 Views for residential receptors are predominantly open and directed eastwards across the valley of the River Amber, which runs broadly parallel to the village as the river extends northwards. Uninterrupted, expansive views across the valley are afforded, particularly for residential receptors located at higher elevations. Views for residential receptors at lower elevations are limited to the middle distance by the eastern valley side of the River Amber. The views capture a rolling agricultural and well treed landscape of high scenic quality, with no visible uncharacteristic features. Some views for residential receptors are partial due to intervening garden vegetation. At the southern edge of the village, properties are aligned with the Midland Main Line, where associated boundary planting contains views from these receptors to the near distance.

6C.6.139 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.140 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.141 The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.142 **Construction:** The majority of receptors would experience views of construction activity ranging from partial to open, within middle to long distance. Receptors at the southern part of the village are least likely to experience views of construction activity, as a result of intervening vegetation that contains the south eastern edge of the village, and elevated topography at Pentrich. Activity at the upper section of the pylons may, however, be visible from a very few residential receptors, above the treeline. Residential receptors at the northern part of the village would experience uninterrupted eastern views of cranes and wire stringing activities positioned in a parallel direction to the village. Properties at higher elevations north of Fritchley would have visibility of construction activity that extends above the skyline, resulting in the presence of industrial elements within views that previously lacked such features. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a majority of residential receptors.

6C.6.143 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of residential receptors would experience a combination of filtered and open views of the pylons and associated overhead line within middle to long-distance views. Where open views of the overhead line would be available for residential receptors, a substantial change in the views is expected. However, the lower and middle section of pylons are expected to integrate with the surrounding landscape, with visibility reduced as a result of distance attenuation and intervening landform or vegetation. The overhead line would be visible in panoramic views from some residential receptors. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for a majority or residential receptors.

6C.6.144 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the Project would feature within distant views. The magnitude of change would therefore remain medium.

Significance

6C.6.145 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.146 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.147 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Butterley (ID No. 44)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.148 Butterley is a small village located approximately 1.5 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is set within a shallow valley surrounded by rolling hills. The village is well contained in all directions by areas of deciduous woodland, tree belts and boundary vegetation. Butterley Reservoir is located to the north of the village, with vegetation associated with the reservoir, containing further views from the settlement. Where vegetation is limited to the north east, receptors experience long-distance views directed to the north. The majority of receptors within Butterley experience outward views that are limited to the foreground due to surrounding mature vegetation.

6C.6.149 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.6.150 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors at the western edge of Butterley are anticipated to experience views of construction activity above the treeline of woodland to the west of the settlement. Properties at this location are orientated towards the Project, to the west. Therefore, a small proportion of residential receptors would have views of the construction at the upper sections of pylons alongside wire stringing activities. The majority of residential receptors would experience views of construction screened by built form and intervening vegetation. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.151 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Receptors at Butterley are not anticipated to experience views of the Project as a result of intervening surrounding vegetation. Where receptors are located in proximity to the Project, to the west, the upper sections of pylons would be visible above the treeline. The scale of change would therefore be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. The magnitude of the change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.152 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain negligible.

Significance

6C.6.153 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects for a small proportion of residential receptors that would experience views of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.6.154 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.6.155 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Pentrich (ID No. 42)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.6.156 Pentrich is a small village located approximately 0.3 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is situated on a high ridge of steep valley sides of Amber Valley. Several residential receptors experience panoramic views directed west across the River Amber valley. Views to the east overlook gently undulating rural landscape with field boundary vegetation, hedgerow trees, occasional woodlands, and partial views towards nearby settlements.

6C.6.157 The views range from open to partially screened and entirely screened by a combination of garden vegetation and built form. Where open views are available, they are expansive and far-reaching. Open views are predominantly directed eastwards towards Amber Valley, and only a small number of residents have views to the west due to intervening topography and vegetation. The views are frequently far-reaching due to the elevation of the village increasing progressively northwards, resulting in wide visibility of the surrounding landscape. Residential receptors in the north west of Pentrich experience the most open views that are directed across the valley of the River Amber.

6C.6.158 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity.

6C.6.159 The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

6C.6.160 There are panoramic views from settlement edges across a largely intact valley with scenic value, resulting in high value. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.6.161 **Construction:** Construction activity associated with the Project would be available to residential receptors at the western edge of the settlement, where open views across the River Amber valley are available. Construction activity would be particularly prominent in views for residential receptors at the north western edge of the village, due to the elevated landform to the west, where the draft Order Limits are located. These upper elevations would increase the apparent height and visual prominence of tall construction equipment. From these residential receptors, there would be views of the construction of the full vertical extent of pylons visible from the main aspect of the views from these receptors. Views for residential receptors at the remaining western edge of the village would be partial or fully contained by garden vegetation. Some residential receptors facing the B6016 would have views of construction traffic. The majority of residents would not experience views of pylon construction, as a result of screening provided by intervening landform and garden vegetation. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.6.162 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the Project would be available to residential receptors at the western edge, and at the north western edge of the village. Views for residential receptors at the eastern edge of the village, and residential receptors towards centre of the village, would be partial or fully contained by garden vegetation. Where available, views of the proposed pylons and overhead line would dominate the short and middle-distance views. These residents have open and far-reaching views, where the overhead line would be seen as an uncharacteristic feature. The Project would introduce large vertical structures associated with energy infrastructure into a rural valley landscape, which would be seen in the context of the existing 33 kV overhead line approximately 2 km to the west. There would be large scale of change and extent of the change in the views. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.6.163 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.6.164 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.165 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.6.166 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7 Section 2: Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptors of Alfreton Park

Baseline visual conditions

6C.7.1 Alfreton Park is situated on the western edge of the town of Alfreton, and is located approximately 0.7 km to the east of the overhead line. The land within the park rises towards the north and west, with a ridge of high ground sitting just north of the park boundary. Views from Alfreton Park are limited to the short and middle-distance views by landform, woodland blocks along the edges of the park, and scattered deciduous trees within the park. The landscape features within the park are well maintained with occasional views into the adjacent landscape, along the western edge of the park adjacent to Alfreton Park School. The perimeter of the park is bordered by mature, established vegetation that prevents outward views into the surrounding landscape, especially along the northern and eastern edges.

6C.7.2 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive landscape the typology of which is not rare within the local area. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is medium.

Magnitude

6C.7.3 **Construction:** Views of construction activity from the mid to the upper section of the pylons would be available across the small area of the park along the south western

edge of the park, in the vicinity of Alfreton Park School, and from a limited number of locations towards the south/eastern section of the park. Cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible behind the intervening vegetation, introducing industrial features into a recreational landscape within a semi urban setting. Construction traffic will pass along the A615 Wingfield Road directly to the south of draft Order Limits. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. For recreational receptors within the eastern half of the park, views of construction would be entirely screened by existing vegetation. The change in the views would affect the views in the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium across a small area of the park.

6C.7.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the overhead line would be available to receptors along the south west edge of the park, in the vicinity of Alfreton Park School, and from a limited number of locations towards the south/eastern section of the park. Receptors will have views of the overhead line and the mid to upper tiers of the pylons, visible behind the intervening vegetation. The change will occupy a medium extent of the view of receptors in these locations and be visible in the middle distance above the existing tree belts and buildings to the west of the site. The introduction of industrial features into a recreational landscape within a peri-rural/peri-urban setting represents a slight increase in urbanising influences. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. For receptors within the eastern half of the park, views of the Project would be entirely screened by existing vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium across a small area of the park.

6C.7.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium.

Significance

6C.7.6 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of construction being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance, above existing tree belts and buildings, perceptible across a small area within the park.

6C.7.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of the Project being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance, above existing tree belts and buildings, perceptible across a small area within the park.

6C.7.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors of Alfreton Golf Club

Baseline visual conditions

6C.7.9 Alfreton Golf Club is located to the west of Alfreton, beyond Derby Road / A61. The draft Order Limits extend through the site from north to south. The golf course is situated on slightly lower elevations compared with the surrounding area. The lower elevations are associated with the River Amber, to the west, and its tributary, Oakerthorpe Brook, which runs immediately south of the Golf Club. Views from

Alfreton Golf Club are limited to the short and middle-distance views by pockets of scattered deciduous trees, which create a degree of separation. The landscape features within the Golf Club are well maintained with occasional views into the adjacent landscape. The perimeter of the Golf Club is bordered by vegetation that prevents outward views into the surrounding landscape.

6C.7.10 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive yet highly manicured landscape. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is medium.

Magnitude

6C.7.11 **Construction:** The Project extends through the golf course from north to south. Associated construction activity would be visible from within the golf course and within adjacent agricultural fields surrounding Alfreton Golf Club. Due to intervening groups of woodland within the Golf Club, construction at the base of the pylons, positioned away from the immediate development, would be screened in some locations. However, where recreational receptors are in proximity to construction, the full extent of construction activity would be visible.

6C.7.12 Views of construction activity from the mid to the upper section of the pylons would be available from most of the areas within the Golf Club. Cranes and wire stringing activities would dominate the skyline and introduce industrial features into a recreational landscape within a rural setting. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would affect the views in the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high, as large number of recreational receptors is likely to experience clear and direct views of construction activity.

6C.7.13 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The views of the overhead line would be available from most areas within the Golf Club. As a result of intervening vegetation, views of the base to mid-section of the pylons would vary between open and partial. However, the upper extents of the pylons would be openly visible from most areas within the Golf Club. The introduction of large-scale, industrial features within a highly maintained landscape would likely appear uncharacteristic. The pylons would also contribute to a further sense of enclosure within the golf course. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views, over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high, with large number of receptors likely to experience views of the pylons.

6C.7.14 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

Significance

6C.7.15 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.16 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.17 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Recreational Visitors of Shirland Golf & Country Club

Baseline and visual conditions

6C.7.18 Shirland Golf & Country Club is located to the south of the village of Shirland, approximately 0.2 km to the west of the overhead line. The surrounding landform rises to the north and east, with a ridge of land extending along the line of Pit Lane directly to the east of site. To the west, the land falls away towards the line of the River Amber. Where outward views are available, these are generally to the west and are largely constrained by the presence of mature vegetation to the boundaries of the site, with some medium-distance views available to the west of the site. Within the site, mature lines of vegetation planted to separate the greens from each other further act to constrain views. Where outward views of the surrounding landscape are available, views are characterised by a rolling agricultural landscape interspersed with occasional residential areas and sporadic blocks of vegetation. Views to the east are limited due a combination of rising landform and intervening vegetation, with the views mainly contained by a linear belt of vegetation along the edge of site separating the golf course from the wider landscape.

6C.7.19 **Sensitivity:** Receptors engaged in outdoor sport, whose attention is primarily focused on their activity rather than their surroundings, are generally considered to have low susceptibility to visual change. The views are of medium value because they represent common landscape features in the views. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is medium.

Magnitude

6C.7.20 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by vegetation along the boundaries of, and within, Shirland Golf & Country Club, and by the roadside belt along Pit Lane. Receptors at the north eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience limited views of construction associated with undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons above the treeline of vegetation to the east, however these views will be limited to occasional glimpses of construction work associated with upper sections of pylons and stringing activities, occupying a low extent of the view, available in the middle and long distance. Construction activity at the upper sections of the pylons would be visible in limited views from the eastern and south eastern parts of the golf course, particularly from elevated locations. Cranes and wire stringing activity would be visible temporarily above the treeline of vegetation. The use of industrial vertical equipment is anticipated to detract from views of a well-treed rural landscape. However, only a very limited extent of views would be affected during the construction phase; therefore, the scale of change would be low, over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of users of the golf course.

6C.7.21 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors at Shirland Golf & Country Club would experience occasional middle to long-distance views of the Project from eastern and south eastern parts of golf course. Pylons would feature above the intervening vegetation. The skyline would be noticeably altered in the distance. The scale of change would remain low. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for a small proportion of users of the golf course.

6C.7.22 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views experienced by visitors, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.7.23 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of construction being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the middle distance, above the top of existing vegetation.

6C.7.24 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.7.25 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse (**not significant**) effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 23, 24, 26, and 29

Baseline visual conditions

6C.7.26 Public Rights of Way within 1 km of the overhead line are located within an open, gently undulating agricultural landscape, with various PRoWs crossing the draft Order Limits in multiple locations across the overhead line. The land is relatively low-lying, defined by multiple rivers and brooks such as the Hartshay Brook, River Amber, Alfreton Brook and Morton Brook, which run throughout the Section. Vegetation along boundaries is mature, with numerous scattered blocks of woodland often associated with watercourses, outdoor public open spaces, and other recreational facilities.

6C.7.27 In general, PRoWs within this section offer open views of the countryside, although these are limited in several locations by a combination of topography and intervening vegetation, as well as by boundary vegetation along the overhead line. Views of the corridor from within settlements are generally obscured by the presence of built form, although open views are frequently afforded from locations along PRoWs at the edge of settlements closest or facing towards the corridor.

6C.7.28 Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from PRoWs in locations such as south of Stonebroom, west of Alfreton, and in the vicinity of Pentrich. Views towards the draft Order Limits are mostly obscured by the presence of built form in combination with the varying topography. Public Rights of Way in the vicinity of Pentrich, Alfreton and south of Tibshelf and Blackwell occupy slightly more elevated positions, with users of these PRoW having some middle to long-distance views out across the adjacent countryside. In contrast views along PRoWs along the Amber Valley are more enclosed due to the combination of landform and vegetation.

6C.7.29 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoWs users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.7.30 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs to the west of Shirland Golf Club, and users of PRoWs following the line of watercourses such as the Oakerthorpe Brook, Alfreton Brook and River Amber, would have views of construction screened mainly by a combination of topography and vegetation. Views of the construction of middle to upper section of pylons, including upper section of cranes and associated stringing activities, would be available to users of PRoWs along the edges of Blackwell, Shirland, south and east of Doe Hill Country Park, and south of Stonebroom. Views of the construction of all stages of the pylons from ground level up would be available to users of PRoWs to the north and west of Pentrich, to the west of the A38, and to the south of Shirland Golf Club. Construction compound would be visible at a short-distance from footpaths to the north of Alfreton Golf Club, including from PRoW AV27/45/1 and PRoW AV27/45/3. Receptors using footpaths in proximity to construction routes, such as AV27/53/1 (in proximity to the A615) would experience views of construction vehicles travelling along the route. The scale of change and geographical extent would vary, but generally would be large, over medium-term duration of construction. The magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.7.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be limited or no views of the pylons and overhead line for users of PRoWs near the Oakerthorpe Brook, Alfreton Brook and River Amber valley. Users of PRoWs along the edges of Blackwell, Shirland, south and east of Doe Hill Country Park, and South of Stonebroom would have views of mid to upper tiers of the pylons. Users of PRoWs to the north and west of Pentrich, to the west of the A38, and to the south of Shirland Golf Club would have open and close views of the finished pylons and overhead line, with most or all sections of the pylons visible and occupied by a large portion of the view extent. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

6C.7.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect for many users of PRoWs in this area, in particular for PRoWs in proximity to the overhead line. Overall, the magnitude of the change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.7.33 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.34 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.35 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 22,28 and 81

Baseline visual conditions

6C.7.36 Public Rights of Way within 1-2 km of the overhead line in Section 2 are located throughout, but frequently concentrated in proximity to settlements, road and rail routes, with concentrations of groups of PRoWs between Morton and Shirland, South of Tibshelf, around Alfreton, and north east of Mill Green. The wider landscape within

this section comprises primarily open, agricultural land, with a number of watercourses and waterbodies located throughout, including the Butterley Reservoir, Hartshay Brook, Alfreton Brook, and Morton Brook.

6C.7.37 The River Amber runs through the western edge of this section, creating a sheltered valley with frequent vegetation blocks. Boundary vegetation within the landscape is generally mature and dense/tall, with varied topography, which is undulating, with the land to the west of the draft Order Limits generally set at a lower level than that to the east. The sense of openness and enclosure across the landscape, with PRoWs in the Section, offer variable viewing conditions, from the more enclosed views along the route of the River Amber valley to the more open, long-distance views available from (and near to) the edges of settlements such as south of Tibshelf, west of South Normanton, and north of Alfreton.

6C.7.38 The A roads such as the A38 and A610 provide a localised screening effect due to their elevated and vegetated sides. Views of the corridor are available from PRoWs in several locations, including to the south of Blackwell/north of South Normanton, east of Mill Green, south of Tibshelf, west of South Normanton, North of Shirland, south west of Stonebroom and north of Alfreton. Views of the corridor from within settlements are mostly obscured by the presence of built form in combination with the varying topography; however, some open views are available, including PRoWs along the north west edge of Swanwick and the northern edge of Alfreton. Along the western edge of this section, views are more enclosed due to the steep valley sides of the Amber Valley, with the combination of topography and vegetation acting to largely screen views of the overhead line.

6C.7.39 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.7.40 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs in the vicinity of the Amber River, south of the A610, east of the A38, west of Shirland and north of Stonebroom would have views of construction largely or entirely screened through a combination of landform and existing vegetation. Views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of pylons, including the temporary presence of cranes and associated stringing activities, would be available to users of PRoWs to the north east of Mill Green and along the western edge of Swanwick. Views of construction at all stages of the pylons from ground level would occupy a partial extent of the view and would be available to users of PRoWs to the south of Stonebroom, along the outer edges of Tibshelf, and to the north west of South Normanton, over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.7.41 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Users of PRoWs in the vicinity of the Amber River, south of the A610, east of the A38, west of Shirland, and north of Stonebroom would have highly limited or no views of the pylons and associated overhead line. Views of the mid to upper tiers of the pylons would be available to users of PRoWs to the north east of Mill Green and along the western edge of Swanwick. Users of PRoWs to the south of Stonebroom, as well as those along the outer edges of Tibshelf and to the north west of South Normanton, would have views of the pylons from the lower levels, occupying a partial extent of the view. Users of PRoWs to the north east of

Mill Green and along the western edge of Swanwick would have views of the mid to upper section of the pylons. The magnitude of change will reduce to medium.

6C.7.42 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect but generally would provide little screening effect to PRoW users within the 1-2 km buffer, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.7.43 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5 km)

VP 21, 25, 27, 30, and 31

Baseline visual conditions

6C.7.46 Public Rights of Way over 2 km away from the overhead line are located throughout the area, frequently running along river valleys and close to transport routes, plus several running through the areas of open and elevated land. Agricultural landscape is predominantly open with dense field boundary vegetation and woodland belts and blocks, which combine locally to restrict the views. Field boundary vegetation within the landscape is generally mature, although along many of the field boundaries, it is relatively maintained to a low level and does not impede views. The topography is varied, with steep-sided valleys of the Derwent Valley. To the north east, there are localised areas of high ground around Sutton-in-Ashfield and South Normanton, with a localised high point also located around Mickley to the north west of the route section. The views vary from the more enclosed views along the route of the River Amber valley to the more open, long-distance views available from PRoWs around the edges of Mickley and Higham. The A roads, such as the A38 and the M1, provide a localised screening effect due to their elevated and vegetated sides. Views towards the draft Order Limits are often screened by a combination of topography and intervening vegetation but are available to users of PRoWs east of New Wessington and north of South Normanton.

6C.7.47 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.7.48 **Construction:** At a distance of over 2 km from the draft Order Limits, many of the users of PRoWs in Section 2 would have views of construction activity at all levels screened by a combination of topography and intervening vegetation. This includes several sections of PRoWs to the east of the draft Order Limits, such as those to the east of the M1 corridor, users of PRoWs within South Normanton, and users of

PRoWs to the east and south of the A38. Views of the construction of the mid to upper section of the pylons, crane and overhead line, alongside associated stringing activities, would be visible to some users of PRoWs to the east of Mickley and Higham, and to users of PRoWs south of Stonebroom. Users of PRoWs to the north of South Normanton would experience medium distance, filtered and glimpsed views of construction activity of the upper portions of the pylons, as a result of surrounding dense hedgerow boundaries. The change would take place over a medium-term duration of construction. The magnitude of change is assessed to be medium.

6C.7.49 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, views of the middle to upper sections of pylons would be visible to some users of PRoWs such as to the east of Mickley and Higham, and to users of PRoWs south of Stonebroom. Users of PRoWs to the north of South Normanton would have open views of several pylons, occupying a medium extent of their view. The magnitude of change would reduce to low.

6C.7.50 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.7.51 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.7.52 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the overhead line would be largely screened by intervening topography and, where visible, it would be seen as a component of wider panoramic views.

6C.7.53 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would not provide effective visual screening.

6C.8 Section 2 Summary

6C.8.1 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley**.

6C.8.2 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.3**.

6C.8.3 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.4**.

Table 6C.3: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP21	Ogston Reservoir, east of Ogston Reservoir West Car Park	4.3 km	High	High	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
VP22	PRoW FP 15, west of Stonebroom	1.6 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP23	PRoW BW 31, north of Blackwell	0.9 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP24	PRoW FP 7 Dam Lane	0.6 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP25	Eastern edge of Wessington	2.8 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP26	PRoW FP 18, western edge of Alfreton	1 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP27	PRoW FP 15, Crich Memorial Tower at eastern edge of Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site	4.8 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP28	PRoW FP 27, south of Wingfield Manor Grade I - Registered Park and Garden	1.8 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP29	PRoW FP 57, Ryknield Street,	0.2 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
	Historic Roman Road, south of Oakerthorpe										
VP30	PRoW BW 13, western edge of Wingfield Park	2.2 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP31	South western edge of Crich Common and World Heritage Site	3.7 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP81	Wingfield Manor	1.8 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Table 6C.4: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Morton	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Mickley Estate	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Stonebroom	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(significant)**
Newton	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Higham	High	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Shirland	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Blackwell	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Westhouses	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
South Normanton	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
South Wingfield	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Alfreton	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Fourlane Ends	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Swanwick	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Oakerthorpe	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Fritchley	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Butterley	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Pentrich	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Recreational Receptors							
Alfreton Park	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Alfreton Golf Club	Medium	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Shirland Golf & Country Club	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

6C.9 Section 3: Ripley to Morley

6C.9.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV **(Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line**, **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in the views or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Cross Hill;
- residents of Loscoe;
- residents of Marehay;
- residents of Denby Village;
- residents of Duffield;
- residents of Eastwood;
- residents of Milford;
- recreational visitors to Ormonde Fields Golf Club;
- visitors to Belper Cemetery; and
- recreational visitors to Shipley Country Park.

6C.9.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed north to south as the Project progresses from Ripley to Morley) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Lower Hartshay;
- residents of Ripley;
- residents of Heage;
- residents of Upper Hartshay;
- residents of Street Lane;
- residents of Belper;
- residents of Openwoodgate;
- residents of Smithy Houses;
- residents of Denby Bottles;
- residents of Rawson Green;
- residents of Bargate;
- residents of Kilburn;

- residents of Lower Kilburn;
- residents of Holbrook;
- residents of Horsley Woodhouse;
- residents of Smalley;
- residents of Horsley;
- residents of Woodside;
- residents of Coxbench;
- residents of Morley (Cloves Hill);
- residents of Brackley Gate;
- residents of Morley Smithy;
- recreational users of Derby Nomad Way LDP;
- recreational users of Derbyshire Portway LDP;
- recreational users of Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP;
- recreational users of Centenary Way LDP;
- recreational users of Midshires Way LDP;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);
- PRoWs (1-2 km); and
- PRoWs (2-5 km).

6C.10 Section 3: Settlements

Residents of Lower Hartshay (ID No. 43)

VP 32

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.1 Lower Hartshay is a village located to the west of the A38 and to the south of the A610. The village has a linear settlement pattern, with receptors set either side of Main Road and Bridle Lane. Part of the settlement sits within the draft Order Limits, with the overhead line traversing through the village in a north-south direction. Lower Hartshay is set within a depression, with land gradually rising to the north, east and south, and sloping downwards to the west. The residential receptors in Lower Hartshay are predominantly two-storey dwellings. Views from the properties are largely screened by dense hedgerow boundaries along roadsides and the edges of properties, and boundary vegetation associated with the A610 and the A38 contain long-distance views.

6C.10.2 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.3 **Construction:** Views of the construction activity at ground level would be screened for several residential receptors by garden and field vegetation; however, several residential receptors would experience views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Construction of pylon, located between the A610 and Main Road, to the north of the settlement, with another pylon being constructed south of the settlement boundary, will take place in close proximity to the village. The overhead line would occupy a wide portion of the view where the pylons would become a dominant feature resulting in a considerable change to the surrounding's baseline character. Residential receptors with views of Main Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the majority of residential receptors.

6C.10.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Hedgerows and trees within the surrounding landscape would provide limited screening to the base of the pylons, resulting in a number of residential receptors having frequent views of the lower parts of the pylon, and the majority of residents would have close-distance open views of the middle to upper section of a number of the pylons and associated overhead line. Overall change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the majority of residential receptors.

6C.10.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.10.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Ripley (ID No. 47)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.9 Ripley is a situated to the north east of Derby, approximately 0.2 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The centre of Ripley is located on an elevated area, with the terrain gradually descending away from the centre in all directions. The residential receptors in Ripley are predominantly two-storey dwellings, with multi-storey receptors found within the town centre.

6C.10.10 The vegetation along the A38 offers a base level of visual screening due to the mature vegetation associated with the road. The majority of the views from Ripley are screened by built form and vegetation. The central and eastern parts of the town offer availability of partial and intermittent views towards the draft Order Limits, from dwellings orientated to the west.

6C.10.11 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combined high susceptibility and medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.12 **Construction:** Generally, views from the west of the town are heavily screened; however, partial and glimpsed views of the construction of the pylons and overhead line would be afforded where there are gaps in vegetation. Views of the construction activity at ground level would be screened from Ripley by intervening built form and vegetation. However, a small proportion of residential receptors, such as those along Devonshire Avenue, would experience views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The Project would introduce large-scale electrical infrastructure into the view, which in places would disrupt the skyline; however, it would be seen in combination with the A38, enhancing the presence of large-scale infrastructure rather than changing the nature of the view. Residential receptors with views of the B6441 Hartshay Hill, and of the B6374 Cromford Road/Heage Road, would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.13 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** For the majority of residential receptors within Ripley, views of the Project will be screened by built form and vegetation. A small number of residential receptors, including those along Devonshire Avenue, would have views of the medium to upper section of several pylons and associated overhead line. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.14 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide any screening effect; therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.15 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.16 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.17 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Heage (ID No. 45)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.18 Heage is a village located to the north of Belper, approximately 0.6 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits, and located on the edge of the draft Order Limits, where construction access to the draft Order Limits extends outwards to connect to the edge of the settlement. The area to the

south of Heage is elevated along a ridge extending from Upper Hartshay, with the land descending towards the Bowling Alley, within the northern part of Heage, before rising again to the north. The residential receptors in Heage are predominantly two-storey dwellings, where views into the surrounding countryside are generally available for residential receptors along the settlement's edge. Overall, views from dwellings are generally restricted to closer surroundings, with long-distance views screened by building structures and vegetation.

6C.10.19 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.20 **Construction:** The views from the central and western parts of the town towards construction activity are very limited. The views of construction at the upper sections of pylons and overhead line would be limited to dwellings facing east through gaps in development. However, those situated on the eastern edge of the settlement, such as residential receptors along Ripley Road, Brook Street, and Parkside, would have open, long-distance views towards the Project, with minimal screening provided by built form and vegetation. Residents along the outer south eastern edge of the settlement would have views of the construction compound, which would be visible beyond the low boundary vegetation of the adjacent fields to the south east. Residential receptors with views of the B6013 Tenter Lane/Eagle Street would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.21 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small number of residential receptors would have views of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and overhead line. The views of upper section of pylons and overhead line would be limited to views from dwellings facing east through gaps in development. Receptors situated on the eastern edge of the settlement, including receptors along Ripley Road, Brook Street, and Parkside, would have open, long-distance views towards the overhead line, with minimal screening provided by built form and vegetation. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The pylons would interrupt the skyline in several locations. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.22 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide any screening effect; therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.23 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.24 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.25 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Upper Hartshay (ID No. 46)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.26 Upper Hartshay is a small linear village along Upper Hartshay Road to the west of the A38 and the east of Heage. It is located approximately 0.1 km to the west of the line situated within the draft Order Limits. Upper Hartshay is situated on a locally elevated tract of land, which slopes downwards to the north, south and west, allowing views from the edges of the village into the surrounding rural landscape. Views to the east are screened by mature roadside vegetation associated with the A38. The residential receptors in Upper Hartshay are predominantly two-storey dwellings.

6C.10.27 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high susceptibility and with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.28 **Construction:** The construction activities at ground level would be partially screened by garden and field vegetation for several residential receptors; however, some residential receptors would have open and panoramic views of construction at ground level. The majority of residents would experience views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Additionally, residents would have partial views of the construction compound. Residential receptors with views of the B6374 Ripley Road/Upper Hartshay would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.29 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Hedgerows and trees found along fields boundaries would provide some screening to the base of the pylons. The Project would occupy a wide portion of the view where the pylons would become a dominant feature resulting in a considerable change to the surroundings baseline character. A number of residential receptors would have views of the lower parts of the pylon, and the majority of residents would have short-distance open views of the middle to upper section of several of the pylons and associated overhead line. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.30 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.10.31 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.32 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.33 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Street Lane (ID No. 49)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.34 Street Lane is a small linear village located to the south west of Ripley, with residential receptors positioned along both sides of Street Lane. The settlement lies approximately 0.8 km to the south east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Set on the gentle slopes of a low hill within an undulating rural landscape, the village generally slopes southward. Residential receptors are afforded long-distance views across the countryside to both the east and west. In views to the west boundary planting associated with the A38 is visible at the middle distance. To the south, views become slightly more enclosed and restricted due to the sloping landform and the presence of denser vegetation, although some long-distance views would be available.

6C.10.35 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in medium sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.36 **Construction:** Views of the construction activity at ground level would be screened from most residential receptors within the settlement by intervening vegetation as well as vegetation associated with the A38, although it may be possible that glimpsed or heavily filtered views are available from receptors along the western edge of Street Lane. Residential receptors, especially those situated on the western side of Street Lane, would experience partial views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities in the middle distance. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. Residents would have views of the upper levels of construction compound. The change in views would be over the medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.37 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A medium extent of residential receptors would have views of the middle to upper sections of a small number of pylons and overhead line. The addition of the overhead line would introduce vertical elements associated with energy infrastructure, with pylons breaking up the skyline occasionally. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium.

6C.10.38 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide any screening effect; therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.10.39 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.40 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.41 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Belper (ID No. 48)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.42 Belper is a situated north of Derby and west of the A38. The River Derwent broadly defines its western boundary. The town lies approximately 0.1 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Belper's town centre is located within a valley that slopes from east to west towards the River Derwent. The landform surrounding this valley rises to the north and south, forming small hills within an undulating landscape. This topography provides natural screening of views to the south, and towards the draft Order Limits. A low ridge runs along the eastern edge of the A38 and the western edge of Belper, offering elevated long-distance views. Residential development in the town is primarily composed of two-storey dwellings, with taller buildings concentrated in the town centre.

6C.10.43 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of high value as they are located within Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and associated buffer, and Amber Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA). The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.10.44 **Construction:** Views from the central and western areas of Belper are generally well screened due to a combination of topography and built form, and views of construction activity at ground level would largely be screened. Some residents would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Receptors at the southern edge of the village, particularly those within receptors along Bargate Road, would experience views of the undergrounding and diversion of the existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line. Several residential receptors, such as those located along Over Lane, would experience frequent visibility of construction works at ground level, as well as views of the middle and upper section of the pylons, including the presence of cranes and wire stringing operations. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified within the buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

6C.10.45 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views from the central and western areas of Belper are generally well screened due to a combination of topography and built form. However, in limited locations, there would be partial or glimpsed views of the overhead line, particularly the upper sections of pylons. These are most notable from elevated locations along the western edge, such as Crich Lane. Overall, opportunities for views towards the overhead line from the town are few and typically limited to east-facing dwellings. Residential receptors on the eastern edge of Belper, particularly along Over Lane, are the most likely to have visibility of the draft Order Limits. This part of the town experiences a range of visual exposure due to its position on an elevated ridge, affording glimpsed and filtered views to more open, wide-angle views. Elsewhere, the visibility is considerably more restricted. For receptors at the eastern edge of Belper, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views available to residential receptors within the buffer of the World Heritage Site.

Overall, the magnitude of change would remain high for the proportion of residential receptors identified within the buffer of World Heritage Site.

6C.10.46 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide any screening effect; therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

Significance

6C.10.47 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.48 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.49 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Openwoodgate (ID No. 50)

VP 38

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.50 Openwoodgate is a small village located on the eastern outskirts of Belper and to the west of the A38 approximately 0.1 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The majority of Openwoodgate is located along a local ridgeline, with land falling away to the east and west. Residential receptors are predominantly two-storey houses orientated east with elevated views over the surrounding countryside. Although situated within close proximity to the A38, views of the road corridor are screened by landform and mature vegetation.

6C.10.51 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high susceptibility with medium value will result in a high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.52 **Construction:** Hedgerows and trees found along field boundaries would provide limited screening to the base of the pylons, and therefore the construction activities at ground level would be screened by landform and field vegetation for the majority of residential receptors. The majority of residents would experience short and middle-distance views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Construction would occupy a wide portion of the view, where the pylons would become a dominant feature, resulting in a substantial change. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be over a medium-term duration of construction. Residential receptors with views of the A609 Kilbourne Lane/Kilbourne Road would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high affecting the majority or residents within the buffer of the World Heritage Site.

6C.10.53 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Open and panoramic views of overhead line would be available for a large number of residents, particularly along the eastern edge due to

the proximity of the overhead line. The majority of residents would have short-distance open views of the middle to upper sections of overhead line and pylons. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high affecting majority or residents within the buffer of the World Heritage Site.

6C.10.54 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.10.55 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.56 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.57 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Smithy Houses (ID No. 51)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.58 Smithy Houses is a clustered hamlet located within a depression to the south east of Derby Road (B6179), and to the north of Kilburn. The settlement lies approximately 1.3 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Dwellings along Ryknield Hill and Station Road are predominantly orientated to the west, towards the draft Order Limits. Views are generally limited to the close-distance due to the surrounding built form and mature field boundary vegetation. A small proportion of residential receptors located at the highest points of the hamlet or occasionally in gaps between residential receptors, have glimpsed long-distance views west towards Bargate.

6C.10.59 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.60 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors in elevated locations and orientated to the north west are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views of construction activities through gaps in built form, vegetation and potentially above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A38. Due to intervening trees and boundary hedgerows, construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened; however, partial views of the tops of pylons, cranes, and wire stringing activities would be available. The majority of the residential receptors would have no views or sporadic views available of construction at the upper sections of pylons. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.10.61 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Receptors in elevated locations and orientated to the north west are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views with the upper

sections of pylons visible through gaps in built form and vegetation and occasionally above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A38. The majority of the residential receptors would have no views or sporadic views available of the upper sections of pylons. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.10.62 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline of a limited number of views and mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.10.63 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.64 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low extent of views affected in the middle distance.

6C.10.65 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as the proposed mitigation planting would provide little screening effect within middle-distance views.

Residents of Denby Bottles (ID No. 54)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.66 Denby Bottles is a hamlet located to the south of Derby Road (B6179), and to the north of Kilburn. The settlement lies approximately 1.1 km to the east of the overhead line that runs along the A38. Dwellings along Derby Road are predominantly orientated to the north west, towards the draft Order Limits. Views are generally limited to the close distance due to the surrounding built form and mature field boundary vegetation. A small proportion of residential receptors located at the highest points of the hamlet or occasionally in gaps between residential receptors, however, have glimpsed long-distance views west towards Bargate across raised landform west of Bottle Brook with views of some pylons associated with the existing 33 kV overhead line and several other low voltage overhead lines.

6C.10.67 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.68 **Construction:** Residential receptors at elevated locations and orientated to the north west are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views, of construction activities through gaps in built form and vegetation and above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A38. Due to intervening trees and boundary hedgerows construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened; however, partial views of the tops of pylons, cranes, and wire stringing activities would be visible across rising landform towards Bargate. The majority of the

residential receptors would have no views or sporadic views available of construction at the upper sections of pylons. The residents would also experience views of construction associated with removal of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line, whilst associated construction at ground level is anticipated to be largely screened. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.69 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Receptors in elevated locations within Denby Bottles which are orientated to the north west are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views with the upper sections of pylons visible through gaps in built form and vegetation and occasionally above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A38. The majority of the residential receptors would have no views or sporadic views available of the upper sections of pylons. Although there will be views of the overhead line, lower pylons associated with diversion and undergrounding of the 33 kV overhead line will be removed. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.70 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline of a limited number of views and mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents of Denby Bottles, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.71 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.72 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.73 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Rawson Green (ID No. 53)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.74 The hamlet of Rawson Green is located to the east of the A38, with a small portion extending west of the A38. It is located approximately 0.2 km to the south east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The area is characterised by heavily vegetated field boundaries, woodland blocks, and its widely undulating terrain. The hamlet with a cluster of residential receptors is set within a depression where views are generally limited to the near distance. Residential receptors in dwellings are predominantly two storeys, with the very few located to the west of the A38 likely to experience close-distance partial views of the draft Order Limits.

6C.10.75 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential

receptors is high. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.76 **Construction:** Very few residential receptors located to the west of the A38 and to the east of the village on elevated landform are anticipated to experience close and middle-distance views of construction. Due to intervening trees and boundary hedgerows construction activity at the base of the pylons would be heavily screened; however, partial views of cranes and wire stringing activities would be available. The majority of the residential receptors would have the views screened completely, with sporadic views available of construction at the upper sections of pylons. Residential receptors with views of the A609 Rawson Green/Belper Road would experience views of construction traffic. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.10.77 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of dwellings to the east of the A38 would experience heavily filtered and partial views of overhead line and the tops of pylons. Due to the dense screening of the A38 and local topography, receptors further away from the draft Order Limits, such as those along Bramble Way and Hawthorne Close, are more likely to experience views of pylons and overhead line than those in close proximity to the Project. As per construction, a very few residential receptors located to the west of the A38 and to the east of the village on elevated landform are anticipated to experience close and middle-distance views, respectively, of the middle to tops of the pylons and overhead line. Vegetation would partially obscure views of the Project. Nonetheless, the pylons and overhead line would affect the skyline and introduce vertical structures into the foreground and middle ground. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing to low for the small proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.78 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The Project would feature within the skyline views of few residential receptors and therefore the potential mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.10.79 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.80 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects due availability of the views with the upper sections of pylons to very few residents

6C.10.81 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would screen effectively the views at the edge of settlement in combination with existing vegetation.

Residents of Bargate (ID No. 52)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.82 The village of Bargate, situated to the west of the A38, south of Belper and north of Holbrook, is set within a landscape characterised by gentle undulations and rural countryside. The settlement is located approximately 0.9 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Broadly, the landscape slopes to the east and west from Sandbed Lane resulting in open views for residential receptors situated on the outskirts of the village across to Smalley, on the other side of the valley. The existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line is present in some views.

6C.10.83 This is particularly relevant for those on the eastern edge, such as along Haslam Place and Bargate Road. An existing lower voltage overhead line which runs from Belper eastwards which is visible from a number of receptors in this village. Some of these residential views are interrupted by boundary vegetation in adjacent fields surrounding the village, as well as mature vegetation associated with the A38. Residential receptors at the western edge of the village, such as dwellings along Highwood Avenue and Bargate Road, experience more uninterrupted, long-distance views to the south and west, away from the Project, which include the existing overhead lines and pylons.

6C.10.84 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, however, these often contain uncharacteristic features. Combined high value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.85 **Construction:** Views of the construction activity at ground level would be screened from most residential receptors within Bargate by intervening built form and vegetation. However, several residential receptors, such as those along Haslam Place, would experience filtered views of construction at the middle to upper sections of pylons. A large number of residential receptors, such as dwellings orientated to the east along Sandbed Lane, would experience long-distance open views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities in the middle distance. However, due the local topography the overhead line would not break the skyline in the majority of views, reducing its visual prominence. Receptors would also observe visibility of the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line, along part of the A38 corridor. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a moderate extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.86 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of residents would not have views of the Project. A large number of residential receptors would have partial open views of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and the overhead line. However, these would be seen against a backcloth of landform, as well as existing overhead electrical infrastructure reducing the visual prominence of the Project. The section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line in this area along the A38 would be undergrounded. Overall, the scale of change would be low, affecting a

medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.87 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would be unlikely to provide any screening effect; therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining low.

Significance

6C.10.88 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects with several residential receptors at the eastern edge of Bargate experiencing views of construction at the middle to upper sections of pylons.

6C.10.89 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as the overhead line would be located within the lower-lying landform along the existing A38 corridor, restricting the views to the upper sections of pylons. The undergrounding of the section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line along the A38 would likely help to accommodate the Project in the views.

6C.10.90 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Kilburn (ID No. 58)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.91 The village of Kilburn is located to the east of the A38, north of Derby and Horsley. The settlement is approximately 0.7 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The majority of the village is situated on land which slopes downwards towards the north and west, allowing long-distance views across the surrounding area. Kilburn is situated in close proximity to a number of other villages and hamlets, where the wider landscape is characterised by heavily vegetated field boundaries, woodland blocks, and its widely undulating terrain. The most elevated dwellings located within Kilburn are found to the south eastern edge of the village, predominantly along Woodhouse Road and Ryknield Road. The majority of dwellings are two storeys, although large swathes of bungalows are present along some residential roads.

6C.10.92 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but there are frequent commonplace elements that reduce the value to medium. Combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.93 **Construction:** Middle-distance views of the draft Order Limits are limited to small proportion of residential receptors located on the western edge of Kilburn, such as Horsley Road, or receptors located on westward-facing slopes, where dwellings are orientated to the west, such as Park Close. There would be limited views of construction from the majority of dwellings, such as those situated along Elm Tree Avenue, due to screening by intervening built form and topography. However, glimpsed views in gaps between some residential receptors will be available, albeit

from limited locations. The construction will be seen obliquely in the distance. Due to intervening built form, topography, and vegetation, especially the dense vegetation associated with the A38 construction activity at the base and middle section of the pylons would be heavily screened. Partial views of cranes and wire stringing activities would be available. The majority of the residential receptors would have their views completely screened, with only sporadic views available of construction at the upper sections of pylons. The scale of change would be medium over a medium extent of the views seen in the context of undergrounding and diversion of the existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line along the A38 and south of Kilburn. Residential receptors with views of A609 Woodhouse Road/Church Street/Bywell lane, and of Horsley Road, would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.94 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of the residential receptors would have their views completely screened, with only sporadic views available of the upper sections of pylons. Views of the Project would be available to residential receptors along the outer northern, eastern, southern and western edges of Kilburn, and from limited locations within the settlement where building orientation and intervening built form allow. The introduction of the overhead line would replace views of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line undergrounded along the A38, slightly increasing the scale yet reducing the number of overhead lines across the landscape. The skyline would be broken in a limited number of locations, reducing the overall visual prominence of the Project. Due to intervening built form, topography, and vegetation, especially the dense vegetation associated with the A38, the base and middle section of the pylons would be heavily screened. Upper section of the pylons and the overhead line would be seen obliquely in the distance. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low and limited to a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.95 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents at Kilburn, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.10.96 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.97 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as the overhead line would be visible from a limited range of residential receptors at the edge of the village with views restricted to the upper sections of pylons within long-distance views.

6C.10.98 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Residents of Lower Kilburn (ID No. 57)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.99 Lower Kilburn, located to the south west of Kilburn and north of Derby, is a linear village situated along the B6179, which runs parallel and in close proximity to the A38. The settlement is located within the draft Order Limits, approximately 0.3 km to the east of the overhead line. The village is located within the lower-lying landform of the Bottle Brook valley. Generally, the terrain rises to the east as well as on the far side of the A38 to the west. The landscape is distinguished by densely vegetated field boundaries, blocks of woodland, and a pronouncedly undulating topography. Due to both its lower elevation and the maturity of surrounding vegetation, particularly that associated with the A38, sightlines are generally limited to the short or middle-distance views. The majority of dwellings are two storeys and are orientated east to west.

6C.10.100 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements that reduce the value to medium. A combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.101 **Construction:** Heavily filtered, middle-distance views towards the proposed route alignment would be seen from the majority of receptors within Lower Kilburn due to their east west orientation. A large number of these would be partial or glimpsed between gaps in both development and vegetation of the upper section of the pylons and overhead line. Due to intervening built form, topography, and vegetation, especially the dense vegetation associated with the A38, construction activity at the base and mid-section of the pylons would be screened, whilst heavily screened partial views would be available of construction at the upper sections of pylons. Residential receptors within Lower Kilburn would experience views of construction traffic passing along the B6179, which runs through the settlement. Within western views, receptors are anticipated to experience views of the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line to the west and south of the village. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.102 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, middle-distance views of the overhead line and pylons are available to a limited range of residential receptors within Kilburn. Heavily filtered, middle-distance views towards the proposed route alignment would be seen from the majority of receptors within Lower Kilburn due to their east to west orientation. A large number of these would be partial or glimpsed views between gaps in both development and vegetation of the upper section of the pylons and overhead line. The line would replace existing 33 kV overhead lines, slightly increasing the scale yet reducing the number of overhead lines across the landscape. The skyline would be broken in a limited number of locations, reducing the overall visual prominence of the Project. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a majority of residential receptors.

6C.10.103 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents at Kilburn, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.104 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.105 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects**.**

6C.10.106 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Holbrook (ID No. 56)

VP 38 and 41

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.107 The village of Holbrook, situated to the west of the A38 and south of Belper, is set within a landscape characterised by gentle undulation and rural countryside. The settlement is approximately 0.3 km to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Broadly, the landscape slopes to the east and west, resulting in open views for residential receptors situated on the outskirts of the village. This is particularly relevant for those on the eastern edge, such as along Belper Road and Moorside Lane, which offer extensive and long-distance views towards the Project and over the Bottle Brook valley. Some of these residential views are interrupted by boundary vegetation in adjacent fields surrounding the village. Residential receptors within the centre of the village, such as Bradshaw Drive, experience more enclosed and limited views due to surrounding built structures.

6C.10.108 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value due to the presence of uncharacteristic features. Combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.109 **Construction:** Views of the construction activity at ground level would be screened from the majority of residential receptors within Holbrook by intervening built form and vegetation. However, several residential receptors, such as those along Nether Lane, would experience filtered views of ground-level activities. Residential receptors located to the west of the village, north of Shaw Lane and in the vicinity of Orchard Close, will have views of the Project largely screened by a combination of vegetation and built form. A large number of residential receptors, especially those along the eastern edge of Holbrook, including Port Way and Moorside, would experience open views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities in the middle distance. Residential receptors located to the west of the village, north of Shaw Lane and in the vicinity of Orchard Close, will have views of the Project largely screened by a combination of vegetation and built form. Residential receptors at the

eastern edge of the village would experience views of construction activity associated with the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line along the A38. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.110 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A large number of residential receptors especially those along the eastern edge of Holbrook, including Port Way and Moorside, would have partial open views of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and overhead line. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.111 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to provide some beneficial screening effect, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.112 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.113 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.114 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Horsley Woodhouse (ID No. 59)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.115 The village of Horsley Woodhouse is located to the east of the A38 and east of Kilburn, along a local ridgeline which extends from the east of Kilburn to the peak of the ridge in Smalley. Dwellings are predominantly two storeys and situated on sloping ground. The settlement is approximately 1.2 km to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The area is characterised by heavily vegetated field boundaries, woodland blocks, and its widely undulating terrain. The village is mainly a linear development along the A609 (Main Street), with receptors also located along Golden Valley to the south and in a cluster to the north of the A609, mainly along Fairfield Road. Land slopes downwards to both the north and south, resulting in receptors along Main Street being predominantly orientated to the south.

6C.10.116 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.117 **Construction:** Intervening topography, built form, and vegetation reduces the extent of the construction activity in the views. Residential receptors with views of the A609 Main Street/Church Lane would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Construction activity at the base and middle section of the

pylons would be heavily screened; however, partial views of cranes and wire stringing activities would be available across a medium extent of the views. The Project would be barely distinguishable at this distance. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.10.118 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, long-distance views of the draft Order Limits are afforded to the majority of receptors orientated to the south in Horsley Woodhouse due to their relative elevation. Intervening topography, built form, and vegetation reduces the extent of the overhead line which would be seen. Due to the undulating terrain the skyline would largely be unbroken, with a small section of the overhead line visible above the horizon from a small proportion of residents, reducing the visual prominence. The scale of visual change would be negligible, affecting a low geographical extent of the views, as although a medium portion of the view would be affected, the change would be perceived by a small range of residential receptors. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.10.119 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents at Horsley Woodhouse, and therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining negligible.

Significance

6C.10.120 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects as views of construction at the upper section would be available to few residential receptors.

6C.10.121 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.10.122 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Smalley (ID No. 61)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.123 The village of Smalley is characterised by a cluster development divided by the A609 on a local high point. The village sits within a gently rolling rural landscape. The village is located to the east of Horsley Woodhouse, approximately 2.1 km to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Views for residential receptors are predominantly interrupted by intervening built form and mature vegetation. A large number of single-storey dwellings are located along the western edge of the settlement, limiting views to the close-distance due to garden and field vegetation. However, two-storey receptors at the edges of the village are afforded intermittent long-distance views of the surrounding landscape, beyond residential vegetation and field hedgerow boundaries that border the village.

6C.10.124 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.125 **Construction:** There would be no views of the Project from the majority of receptors within Smalley. A small proportion of residents with views of the A609 Church Lane/Dobholes Lane, and the A608, would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Receptors located along the southern edge of the village would experience sporadic filtered and open views of construction activity beyond intervening boundary vegetation and topography. Due to the undulating terrain, the skyline would largely be unbroken by the presence of cranes and wire stringing activities, with a small section of the Project visible above the horizon from a limited number of locations, reducing the visual prominence. Construction activity at the base to middle of the pylons will be screened by intervening vegetation, but views of the upper section will be available in the long-distance views. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.126 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be no views of the Project from the majority of receptors within Smalley. Residential receptors in two-storey houses located along the western edge of the village will experience a limited number of long-distance views towards the Project, where they would view the overhead line obliquely and in the background. The perceived reduction of movement following the construction phase would reduce the scale of change to negligible and affect a small extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.127 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, the mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of change would therefore remain negligible**.**

Significance

6C.10.128 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low proportion of receptors within the settlement that would experience the change in views, with views being limited to the upper sections of pylons.

6C.10.129 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.10.130 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Horsley ID No. 60)

VP 42

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.131 The village of Horsley, situated to the south of Kilburn, lies within a gently undulating rural landscape, approximately 0.2 km to the north of the overhead line. The village is included within the draft Order Limits because it is anticipated that the main street will be used as an access route. Horsley is defined by a linear settlement pattern with the

majority of dwellings being two-storey and oriented towards the surrounding countryside. To the west of the village, residents benefit from more expansive, long-distance views, while those to the east experience more restricted, middle-distance views due to the increasingly enclosed and undulating nature of the landscape. In several locations, views are further filtered or interrupted by boundary vegetation and woodland blocks within neighbouring fields.

6C.10.132 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise scenic views which contain some uncharacteristic features and are therefore of medium value. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.133 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at ground level would be largely screened from most residential receptors in Horsley by intervening built form and vegetation. However, receptors located toward the southern edge of the village would experience partial open views of ground level construction. Several dwellings, particularly those along Horsley Road and French Lane, are likely to have open views toward the construction of the middle and upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including the presence of cranes and wire stringing activities visible in the middle distance. Residential receptors with views of Horsley Road/Church Street, and Smalley Mill Road, would experience views of construction traffic passing through the settlement. Receptors at the western edge of the village, particularly along Horsley Road, would experience views of the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line along the A38 and south of Horsley. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.10.134 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small portion of residential receptors, primarily located towards the western and southern edges of the settlement, would have open views of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and the overhead line. For the majority of residential receptors, views would be restricted to intermittent glimpses through gaps in the surrounding built form. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.10.135 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.136 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.137 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.138 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Woodside (ID No. 63)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.139 Woodside is a linear hamlet which broadly follows Wood Lane, located approximately 1.1 km to the north east of the overhead line. The surrounding landscape is characterised by an undulating and enclosed landform, with Woodside situated on ground which slopes down to the south. Dwellings are sparse and are two storeys, oriented broadly to the west. The area is characterised by heavily vegetated field boundaries, woodland blocks, and its widely undulating terrain.

6C.10.140 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.141 **Construction:** Views of the construction activity at ground level and middle section of pylons will be screened from Woodside by a combination of landform and vegetation. A small proportion of residential receptors in residences orientated towards the south west are located along the edge of the settlement. They would experience long-distance and heavily filtered views of the construction of the upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities in the distance. These changes would be visible in the distance against the backdrop of the skyline, covering a small extent of the available view. Overall, the scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.142 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be limited views of the tops of pylons and the overhead line available to receptors in the upper floors of residences orientated towards the south west, located along the edge of the settlement. Partial or glimpsed views of the Project would be experienced obliquely at a long distance. These changes would be visible in the distance against the backdrop of the sky, covering a small extent of the available views. The introduction of the overhead line would result in change affecting a relatively small extent of the baseline view and therefore be of relatively low visual dominance for the affected receptors. Overall, the scale of change would be negligible, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.143 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain negligible.

Significance

6C.10.144 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given the change will be of relatively low visual dominance in the affected views.

6C.10.145 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.10.146 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Coxbench (ID No. 62)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.147 Coxbench is a linear hamlet situated along Horsley Lane and located near the A38. The settlement is found to the south of Horsley and east of Duffield, approximately 0.2 km to the south of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The settlement is set on the sides of a gently sloping valley, with the terrain falling to the south towards Park Brook before rising to local hillocks both to the north and south. The topography of the area is notably undulating throughout the settlement, featuring two elevated points in the western and central section that offer panoramic views to both the north and south. In the lower-lying parts of the hamlet, visibility is significantly reduced or almost entirely screened due to a combination of terrain and vegetation. Although Coxbench is geographically close to the A38, views of the road corridor are effectively obscured by the landform and established vegetation. Middle-distance views into the surrounding countryside are available from residential receptors, though generally, views are restricted to closer surroundings. An existing 33 kV overhead line is present to the east of the settlement, which influences the nature of the views available.

6C.10.148 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined medium value and high susceptibility would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.149 **Construction:** Due to the undulating and enclosed nature of the landscape, views of construction will be generally limited to partial and screened glimpses for the majority of residents. However, short-distance views are available from the eastern edge of the village where the draft Order Limits traverse the valley, seen in combination with the existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line. While construction activities at ground level would be obscured by landform and vegetation for most residential receptors in Coxbench, a small number of receptors may experience more panoramic views to the north, including views of construction at ground level. These views, however, would be partial, glimpsed, and limited to few residential receptors. It is also important to note that several dwellings within the lower-lying parts of the village would have views completely screened or only partially visible due to the presence of adjacent vegetation and landform. The majority of dwellings are orientated to look both south towards the brook and to the north, meaning that views of construction would not typically be within the primary focus of the view; however, some dwellings may have views of the draft Order Limits from both the front and rear of receptors. Residential receptors adjacent to Coxbench Road would have views of construction traffic passing through the hamlet. Most residents would be able to observe the construction of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and a limited section of the overhead line, including cranes and wire stringing activities. In addition, there will be partial views of the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line allowing for the introduction of the proposed overhead line. The scale of change would be large,

affecting a moderate extent of the views, over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.150 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small number of residential receptors would have views of the draft Order Limits to the north and south; however, the majority of residents would have restricted views of the middle and upper section of pylons. Although the close and middle-distance views would be altered, the overhead line would be largely screened and therefore would not dominate the views. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.151 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain medium

Significance

6C.10.152 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.153 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.154 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Cloves Hill (ID No. 64)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.155 Cloves Hill is a linear hamlet which broadly follows local lanes of Cloves Hill and Woodside, located approximately 0.1 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The surrounding landscape is characterised by an undulating and enclosed landform, with Cloves Hill situated on the slope of a hillside with dwellings primarily orientated to the east. Views directed westward from residential receptors are generally confined to a short-distance due to the presence of intervening landform and mature vegetation, particularly along the ridgeline, which acts as a visual barrier. In contrast, views directed eastward are typically long-distance, where the landform falls away and allows for more expansive and open vistas across the wider landscape.

6C.10.156 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The combined high sensitivity with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.10.157 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at ground level from Cloves Hill would be screened by intervening landform and mature vegetation. However, residential receptors located to the west of Cloves Hill would experience short-distance views of the construction of the middle to upper section of pylons and the overhead line, including cranes and wire stringing activities. Despite the Project passing across the highest point of the hill, visibility from the settlement is further limited by mature vegetation along the ridgeline. Most dwellings are primarily oriented eastward, away

from the draft Order Limits, which further reduces the likelihood of direct views. Although the construction will take place in middle-distance views, views are predominantly glimpsed and heavily filtered by the surrounding landform and vegetation, with only a small number of receptors offering partial visibility. Residential receptors at the south western end of the settlement would experience views of the upper sections construction compound; however, most residents would have no views of the compound due to the screening of intervening vegetation. Residential receptors of Cloves Hill located along Woodside Road would experience views of construction traffic passing along the road as it runs through the settlement. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.158 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** During operation, a small number of residential receptors would have partial and open views of the middle to upper section of a limited number of pylons and the overhead line. However, for the majority of residents, views would remain glimpsed and heavily filtered by intervening landform and mature vegetation. The overhead line will replace the removed and undergrounded section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line. While the overhead line would introduce a new vertical and linear feature into the landscape in some locations, its visibility would be constrained by the enclosed nature of the terrain and orientation of dwellings at Cloves Hill. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.159 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.10.160 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.161 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.162 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Brackley Gate (ID No. 65)

VP 63

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.163 Brackley Gate is a linear hamlet aligned with Brackley Gate Road situated to the south and west of the Project. The settlement is located approximately 50 m to the west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The surrounding landscape is characterised by an undulating topography, with Brackley Gate positioned on the slope of a hillside near the peak of a hill. Properties located to the west are more likely to have views obstructed by a combination of topographic variation and intervening vegetation, including dense woodland belts occupying the lower levels of the slope to the west and south west. Additional blocks of mature

woodland are present in close proximity to the southern edge of the hamlet, contributing to a varied landscape pattern comprising both open and exposed areas as well as enclosed and visually contained zones. Views from the eastern part of the hamlet directed northward are typically far-reaching and open, with long-distance visibility occasionally filtered by mature trees and hedgerows in the middle ground. In contrast, views to the north from the western part of Brackley Gate are more enclosed, with mature woodland shelterbelts limiting visibility and contributing to a sense of containment. Overall, the visual character of the area is shaped by the interplay between elevation, vegetation, and orientation, resulting in a diverse range of visual experiences across the settlement.

6C.10.164 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.10.165 **Construction**: Several residential receptors in Brackley Gate, towards the eastern end of the settlement and along Sandy Lane, would have panoramic views to the north and south of the construction activity at ground level. Properties located to the west frequently have their views obstructed by intervening vegetation. The majority of residential receptors are expected to experience views of the construction of the middle to upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes involved in wire stringing activities in the middle distance. Although no primary or secondary construction routes through Brackley Gate are anticipated, two access tracks link the north of the settlement with the draft Order Limits, so it is likely that residents would experience views of a limited amount of construction traffic passing along Brackley Gate Road or Sandy Lane during the construction phase. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residents.

6C.10.166 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Dwellings are primarily orientated in north-south direction. The visibility of the draft Order Limits varies significantly along the length of the settlement. Dwellings to the west of the hamlet are heavily screened by mature vegetation, whereas those to the east and along Sandy Lane experience panoramic views of the draft Order Limits. A number of residential receptors would have panoramic views of the lower to upper sections of the overhead line, however, the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line would be removed and undergrounded, slightly reducing prominence of the overhead line in views. The change in views would be more prominent for residences towards the east end of the settlement, with a corresponding decrease in views affected/dominance of pylons for receptors further west into the village. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views, with the residential receptors along the eastern end of the village experiencing a high degree of change to their existing views and the closest pylons appearing prominent against the backdrop of the sky. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.167 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.10.168 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.169 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.170 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Morley Smithy (ID No. 67)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.10.171 Morley Smithy is a hamlet located to the north of Morley, and to the north east of Derby, approximately 40 m to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. This hamlet is set on a local plateau, with landform sloping down to the east. The residential receptors in Morley Smithy comprise two-storey and bungalow houses, with the majority orientated towards the draft Order Limits.

6C.10.172 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.10.173 Due to the proximity of the Project to the built form and garden vegetation, views of the pylons and overhead line would remain largely unobstructed, appearing above and between dwellings. While the lower parts of the pylons are often obscured by field boundary features, both short-distance and wide panoramic views to the north and south are available from properties at the northern edge of the village and through occasional gaps. Long-distance views into the surrounding countryside are occasionally available from residential properties, although these are generally limited to the immediate village surroundings. Residential receptors at the northern end of Morley Smithy would experience views of construction compound, though intervening vegetation would screen this for most properties. Properties with views of Brickkiln Lane and the A608 Main Road would also experience construction traffic passing through the settlement. Although construction activities at ground level would be screened for most residents, a limited number may experience partially obscured views of lower-level works depending on vegetation density. Most residents would have views of the upper sections of pylons, overhead line, cranes, and wire stringing activities. These views may be partial and fragmented due to vegetation and built form. The removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line would be partially visible. The change in views is expected to be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.174 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small number of residential receptors would have views of the lower parts of the pylon, whereas the majority of residents would have short-distance open views of the middle to upper section of several pylons. The removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley

overhead line would slightly reduce the visual effect associated with the introduction of the overhead line. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.10.175 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.10.176 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.177 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.10.178 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11 Section 3: Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptors of Ripley Greenway & Pit Top

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.1 Ripley Greenway is a 3.2 km stretch of linear greenspace incorporating the park at Pit Top, Ripley. At its closest point (northern end) Ripley Greenway lies approximately 1.1 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits.

6C.11.2 Ripley Greenway consists of a linear greenspace bordered on both sides by mature trees/boundary vegetation, with occasional larger more open areas of greenspace located at the north end, mid-point (Pit Top) and towards the southern end of the Ripley Greenway. For most of its length receptors using the Greenway will experience views that are small scaled and enclosed, with mature boundary vegetation limiting the close and middle-distance views. In locations including to the east of Marehay Park/B6179 Derby Road, and Pit Top, views become more open; receptors using these stretches of the Greenway will experience middle-distance, and occasional long-distance views, facing west over the top of adjacent properties and vegetation belts.

6C.11.3 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive but unremarkable landscape of a type found frequently in the wider area. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is medium.

Magnitude

6C.11.4 **Construction:** Construction activities would have little impact on recreational users along most sections of the Ripley Greenway, with construction activity largely screened. To the east of Marehay Park/B6179 Derby Road, and Pit Top there will be partial and glimpsed views of construction activity at the tops of the pylons visible above the treeline; however, vegetation would screen views of the base and middle section of pylons. The views from the Ripley Greenway and Pit Top would not be

affected by construction traffic. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views in the middle to long distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.11.5 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the overhead line would be largely screened for recreational receptors along the Ripley Greenway. To the east of Marehay Park/B6179 Derby Road, and Pit Top there will be partial and glimpsed views of the tops of the pylons and overhead line, visible above the treeline in the middle to long distance; however, vegetation would screen views of the base and middle section of pylons. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views in the middle to long distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.11.6 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium.

Significance

6C.11.7 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given the change will be of relatively low visual dominance in the affected views.

6C.11.8 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.11.9 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors of Horsley Lodge Golf Club

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.10 The Horsley Lodge Golf Club is situated on low-lying land to the south of Horsley Woodhouse and Kilburn and lies approximately 250 m to the north east of the overhead line. The lower elevations are associated with the Gypsy Brook, which runs through the northern part of the golf course, and Park Brook, which runs through the southern section of the golf course. Views from Horsley Lodge golf course are limited to the short and middle-distance by pockets of scattered deciduous trees, which create a degree of separation. The landscape features within the golf course are well maintained with views into the adjacent landscape, especially towards the west and south of the course. The perimeter of the Golf Club is bordered by vegetation that limits outward views into the surrounding landscape. The landform falls away towards the south and west, with views west and south west over the top of perimeter vegetation available from elevated positions within the golf course.

6C.11.11 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive yet highly manicured landscape. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is medium.

Magnitude

6C.11.12 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons would largely be screened by vegetation along the boundaries of, and within, Horsley Lodge golf course. Where the route passes over elevated ground to the south of Horsley Lodge

golf course, views of construction at all stages from the base of the pylons upwards would be available to receptors within the eastern parts of the golf course, including from Horsley Lodge itself. Receptors at the north eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of construction associated with middle to upper tiers of pylons and stringing activities, occupying a medium extent of the view, and available in the short to middle distance. Receptors along the southern edge of the golf course will have views of construction traffic passing along Smalley Mill Road. The scale of change would be high, occupying a medium extent of the view over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a medium extent of the golf course.

6C.11.13 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the base of the pylons would largely be screened by vegetation along the boundaries of, and within, Horsley Lodge golf course. Where the route passes over elevated ground to the south of Horsley Lodge golf course, views from the base of the pylons upwards would be available to receptors within the eastern parts of the golf course, including from Horsley Lodge itself. Receptors at the north eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of middle to upper tiers of pylons and overhead line, occupying a medium extent of the view, and available in the short to middle distance. The use of industrial vertical equipment is anticipated to detract from views of a well-treed rural landscape. The scale of change would be high, occupying a medium extent of the view. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small extent of the golf course.

6C.11.14 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views experienced by visitors, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.11.15 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.16 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.17 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derby Nomad Way LDP

VP 63

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.18 Within Section 3 the Derby Nomad Way LDP describes a broad arc situated at a distance from (but following the overall form of) the city of Derby, offset approximately 2.5 km from the outer edge of the city. Within Section 3 the LDP follows a route of approximately 9.4 km in length which connects the settlements of Duffield, Little Eaton, Brackley Gate and Morley Smithy, crossing the proposed route alignment between the settlements of Brackley Gate and Morley Smithy. Views range accordingly from the more enclosed short-distance views available within river valleys such as the River Derwent and Bottle Brook, to partially open views along stretches such as the Duffield and Holbrook Bridleways, to more heavily wooded

areas such as along the footpaths between the A38 and Brackley Gate. At various points such as at Coxbench Wood, along Moor Lane west of Brackley Gate (in proximity to the Carr Brook), and in proximity to the River Derwent, the route passes through wooded areas creating a sense of enclosure and limiting views entirely to the immediate surroundings. Where the route passes through settlements views are limited to short-distance by built form and landform, creating a sense of enclosure and a semi-urban character that differs from the majority of the route where the character of the LDP is more rural in nature. There are some long-distance views available along the more open section of the Derby Nomad Way LDP, however, most are limited to the middle distance by the undulating landform and by intervening vegetation. Where the route follows minor roads, roadside hedgerows prevent many outward views. Views reflect scenic quality and are characterised by rolling agricultural fields with mature hedgerow boundaries.

6C.11.19 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality; however, they are partially affected by the presence of uncharacteristic features. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.20 **Construction:** Views of ground level construction activities would be entirely screened for receptors along the LDP by intervening vegetation and landform, however, views of construction of the lower tiers of the pylons to the upper levels and overhead line, including crane and stringing activities, would be visible to users of the LDP between Brackley Gate and Morley Smithy. Construction activity would occupy a medium to large extent of the view and be visible in the short to middle distance, with the works and pylons largely visible against the backdrop of the sky. The Project would appear the most visually intrusive in this location but would be largely hidden elsewhere along the route. The primary construction compound, located north of Morley Smithy, would be visible to users of the Derby Nomad Way LDP between Brackley Gate and Morley Smithy. Users of the Derby Nomad Way LDP between Coxbench and Brackley Gate would have views of the proposed undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line. Where visible, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high, although for the majority of the route of the Derby Nomad LDP the magnitude of the change would be negligible.

6C.11.21 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the lower section of the pylons would be entirely screened for receptors along the LDP by intervening vegetation and landform, however, views of the lower section of the pylons to the upper levels and overhead line would be visible to users of the LDP between Brackley Gate and Morley Smithy. Construction activity would be visible in the close to middle-distance, with the change largely visible against the backdrop of the sky. The Project would appear most visually intrusive in this location but would be largely hidden elsewhere along the route. Where visible, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain high.

6C.11.22 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting is anticipated to have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

Significance

6C.11.23 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.24 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.25 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derbyshire Portway LDP

VP 43, 63

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.26 The Derbyshire Portway, within Section 3, comprises a length of approximately 14.6 km and proceeds from the north of Shottle where it merges with the Midshires Way LDP in a south easterly direction where they follow Longwalls Lane towards Black Book. The routes deviate from one another in places. To the east the LDP generally passes across a landscape of small pastoral fields on undulating, rising ground. Woodlands are located on steeper slopes, and alongside hedgerows and watercourse trees vegetation contributes to a strongly wooded intricate landscape character which generally contains views to the middle distance. To the west, the LDP passes through a gently undulating terrain consisting of a small scale, organic landscape with small woodlands, copses, linear tree belts and hedgerow trees. The route follows minor roads and cuts across rural fields separated by field hedgerow boundaries. Views range from enclosed to partial to open, with some long-distance views, however, most are limited to the middle distance by intervening vegetation. Where the route follows minor roads, roadside hedgerows prevent outward views. Views reflect scenic quality and are characterised by rolling agricultural fields with mature hedgerow boundaries. Along several parts of the route 33 kV and 132 kV overhead lines are visible within the wider landscape

6C.11.27 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality; however, they are partially affected by the presence of uncharacteristic features. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

6C.11.28 Magnitude

6C.11.29 **Construction:** Within Section 3, a significant portion of the LDP lies within 1 km of the draft Order Limits. Most of the LDP west of the draft Order Limits, particularly near Blackbrook, Farnah Green and Milford, is likely to be fully screened from construction activity due to the area's undulating terrain and the presence of dense woodland blocks. In places there would be intermittent and partial views of construction in the middle-distance, limited by intervening topography and vegetation. Overall, users of the Derbyshire Portway LDP would encounter construction activity at varying distances and levels of visibility. Between Holbrook and Morley, the LDP closely follows the proposed route alignment, increasing the likelihood of visible construction. However, from Holbrook to Coxbench, the landform and vegetation along the A38 corridor significantly restrict views of the Project, despite its proximity. From Holbrook to Morley, the LDP intersects multiple construction access points and

crosses the draft Order Limits twice, intensifying the visual impact along this section. Construction activity would be clearly visible in the short-distance south of Holbrook, particularly near access points such as Brickkiln Lane and Brackley Gate Road. In this stretch, views of the Project would be frequent and sequential. The LDP also passes close to the 177DB2 primary construction compound, located north of Morley Smithy. Users of the LDP between Coxbench and Brackley Gate would have views of the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line. The scale of change is considered medium, affecting a moderate extent of the view, although these attributes would vary across the length of the route. Construction duration would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high along the sections of the route, where construction works would dominate the views.

6C.11.30 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, users of the Derbyshire Portway LDP are unlikely to experience any views of the Project between Blackbrook and Holbrook due to the undulating topography and intricate landscape pattern with dense field boundaries and woodland blocks. From Holbrook, views of the overhead line would be restricted to the upper sections of pylons. Generally, from Coxbench to Morley the Project would be visible in the fore to middle ground, varying from partially screened to open views of the entire pylons and overhead line. The scale of change is considered medium, affecting a moderate portion of the view. Recreational users would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a rural landscape of scenic quality. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.11.31 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting has the potential to have some localised beneficial effect, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.11.32 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.33 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.34 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP

VP 33

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.35 The Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP runs broadly from north to south, following the course of the River Derwent. Within Section 3, the route comprises a length of 13.5 km starting from the north near Toadmoor, heading south along the local road network, generally following the route of the River Derwent into Belper. The LDP passes through the centre of Belper and continues south past Milford and Duffield towards Little Eaton and onto the outskirts of Derby. The LDP generally passes through the lowlands of the River Derwent valley, with a landscape of small pastoral fields across undulating landform. Woodlands are situated on steeper slopes, alongside hedgerows and watercourse trees, contributing to a dense and intricate

character, with views typically confined to short to middle-distances. Views reflect scenic quality and contain few, uncharacteristic features.

6C.11.36 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality, with the route passing through the Amber Valley SLA and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.37 **Construction:** At its closest point, the Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP is located approximately 1.8 km from the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. Due to the LDP traversing the lower parts of the steep sided River Derwent Valley, there will be no views of construction associated with the overhead line. Overall, there would be no change to the views with the exception of small section of the route east of Ambergate, where there would be glimpsed views of construction at the upper sections of pylons, resulting in negligible magnitude of change.

6C.11.38 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Due to the LDP traversing the lowest parts of an undulating landscape as it broadly follows the path of the River Derwent, there would be no views of the overhead line, due to the screening of valley sides, with the exception of small section of the route east of Ambergate. The magnitude of change would remain negligible.

6C.11.39 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting will not add to screening effect. The magnitude of change would remain negligible.

Significance

6C.11.40 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change is assessed to result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.11.41 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is assessed to result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.11.42 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change is assessed to result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Users of Centenary Way LDP

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.43 The Centenary Way LDP runs broadly from north west to south east. Within Section 3, the route extends across a distance of approximately 4 km from Duffield to Morley. The LDP predominantly traverses agricultural fields with dense hedgerow boundaries. The topography is varied and steep in places, beginning at Duffield and crossing the valley of the River Derwent. It then crosses the A38 before ascending upper elevations associated with Drum Hill. Views are generally open and limited to the mid-distance by surrounding hedgerows and trees. Areas of woodland feature at upper elevations, with the largest area to the north of Drum Hill, in which the LDP traverses. Views reflect scenic quality, however, the LDP extends in proximity to an overheard line to the west of Morley and is visible within short-distance views.

6C.11.44 **Sensitivity:** Users of LDP are highly susceptible to the introduction of an overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting scenic quality. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.45 **Construction:** At its closest point, the overhead line will be located approximately 800 m from the Centenary Way LDP. To the east of Drum Hill Scout Campsite, where the long-distance path passes, views of construction activity associated with the overhead line will be visible. Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons will largely be interrupted by topography and vegetation; however, there will be filtered views of activity from the middle to upper sections of the pylons. Views of construction activity will continue to be visible from the LDP across a distance of approximately 1.6 km until it enters route Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook. For a length of approximately 700 m the overhead line will run broadly parallel to the footpath, appearing in oblique views from the route. Construction activity will largely be visible at the skyline, above intervening vegetation, and will be particularly noticeable where cranes are used. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as high from sections of the route, where construction works would result in substantial change.

6C.11.46 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be partial and oblique views of the overhead line from the Centenary Way LDP. The pylons would be visible at the mid-distance above intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change would remain high.

6C.11.47 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

Significance

6C.11.48 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.49 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.50 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Midshires Way LDP

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.51 Within Section 3, the Midshires Way LDP extends south from Belper Lane End to Duffield before turning east, exiting Section 3 around the south west of Morley Smithy. The Midshires Way extends across a length of approximately 13.5 km, with the route varying in elevation from higher land to the west of the River Derwent valley to the lower-lying and more enclosed landscape around the valleys of the River Derwent and Bottle Brook. The Midshires Way LDP largely passes through open countryside and smaller settlements/hamlets, the village of Duffield being the largest settlement the route intersects with. The route follows a series of footpaths across rural fields separated by field hedgerow boundaries, country lanes through small rural settlements, and occasionally follows the road network for short section through more

urban settlements such as Duffield and Little Eaton. Views range from enclosed to partial to open, with some long-distance views; however, most are limited to the middle distance by intervening vegetation. Where the route passes through Duffield, its character is more urban, although for the vast majority of the route, the character of the views available would be of a more scenic and rural nature. Views reflect scenic quality and are characterised by open agricultural landscape interrupted by more secluded and heavily vegetated sections along lengths of the route passing close to (or crossing) the courses of the rivers Derwent and the Bottle Brook. Along a large section of the route, the 33 kV Belper towards Morley line is visible, entering the draft Order Limits close to the villages of Bargate and Rawson Green.

6C.11.52 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality, with the route passing through the Amber Valley SLA and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.53 **Construction:** Construction of the Project would be screened for most users of the Midshires Way LDP and for the majority of the route the LDP follows throughout Section 3. This is due to a combination of distance and landform, with intervening vegetation and built form providing further screening. Users of the Midshires way LDP, where it passes across open ground between the wooded area around Moor Lane and Moor Road, would experience views of construction compound, and of the construction of the lower tiers of the pylons to the upper levels and overhead line. These views would occupy a medium to large extent of the view, and be visible in the short to middle-distance, with the works and pylons largely visible against the backdrop of the sky. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Where the change is visible, receptors along the LDP would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a largely rural landscape of scenic quality, at relatively close quarters. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high from some sections of the route, where construction works would result in substantial change.

6C.11.54 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors using the Midshires Way LDP where it passes across open ground between the wooded area around Moor Lane, and Moor Road, would experience views of the lower tiers of the pylons to the upper levels and overhead line. These views would occupy a medium to large extent of the view, and be visible in the short to middle-distance, with the change visible against the backdrop of the sky. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Where the change is visible, receptors along the LDP would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a largely rural landscape of scenic quality, at relatively close quarters. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

6C.11.55 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high. The magnitude of change would therefore remain low.

Significance

6C.11.56 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.57 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.58 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.59 Public Rights of Way within 1 km of the overhead line are predominantly situated within a gently undulating landscape characteristic of the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and coalfield farmland landscape. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural, with generally dense and mature field boundary vegetation. Consequently, the sense of enclosure across the landscape is inconsistent, ranging from locally more open landscapes to more enclosed sections with restricted views. In general, PRoWs offer open views of the surrounding countryside, though these are frequently limited to the middle distance by intervening landform and vegetation. Within more developed areas, views are typically constrained by built form. The landscape contains several local high points that afford more open, long-distance views. To the south of Lower Hartshay, PRoWs are rural with often enclosed views, influenced by gently undulating topography and mature field boundaries. South of Ripley, PRoWs occupy elevated ground, and despite the presence of mature vegetation, they provide extensive views across the Derwent Valley. Similarly, PRoWs to the south and south east of Belper benefit from broad, far-reaching views owing to their elevated positions, even with surrounding mature vegetation. To the north of Horsley, PRoWs also occupy elevated ground, allowing for wide angled views over the wider landscape. Around Brackley Gate and Woodside, PRoWs are again associated with elevated land and mature field boundaries, offering long-distance and panoramic views. In contrast, PRoWs around Kilburn pass through gently undulating, low-lying terrain, where views are typically confined to the short and middle-distance views due to the combined effects of vegetation and topography.

6C.11.60 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the Project. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.61 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would generally experience short to medium-distance views of construction activity, including the use of cranes and wire stringing, above the treeline of hedgerow boundary vegetation. Users of PRoWs to the south west of Heage would have views of construction compound, the upper levels of which would be visible in the middle distance above the intervening boundary vegetation and landform. Users of PRoWs between Morley Smithy and Brackley Gate and Cloves Hill to the north would have views of construction compound, which would be visible intermittently in the short to middle-distance along the PRoWs. Users of PRoWs would also experience views of construction traffic along several locations. Recreational receptors would experience views of construction activity associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead

lines and pylons and undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 33 kV Belper towards Morley overhead line.

6C.11.62 Open and partial views of construction activity at the tops of the pylons, including the use of cranes, would be available from the majority of views experienced by users of the PRoWs on relatively open ground where there is little screening between the PRoWs and the construction area, including those to the south west of Heage and to the east of Bargate. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened from several PRoW sections as a result of the screening of deciduous vegetation associated with field boundaries. Panoramic views of ground-level activities would be available from several locations, such as between Street Lane and Heage, east of Openwoodgate, east of the A38 adjacent to Lower Kilburn, and between Horsley and Coxbench (predominantly those in close proximity to the draft Order Limits). Users of PRoWs would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a generally rural, agricultural landscape, resulting frequently in large-scale change over a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.11.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors along the majority of PRoWs would experience partial views of the Project viewed above the treelines of field boundary vegetation, within the close to middle-distance views. During the operation phase, the introduced pylons would appear as a dominant feature from most of the PRoWs. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views for the majority of PRoW sections. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain high.

6C.11.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect for many users of PRoWs in this area, particularly those in proximity to the overhead line. The magnitude of the change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.11.65 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.66 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.67 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 34 and 35

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.68 Individuals using footpaths within 1-2 km of the overhead line generally encounter short to middle-distance views of a rural, agricultural landscape with scattered tree cover. East of the draft Order Limits, the landform is gently undulating, supporting mixed farming. Prominent tree cover includes dense vegetation along watercourses and scattered hedgerow trees. To the west, the landscape transitions into broad, flat floodplains with regularly shaped fields bordered by hawthorn hedges; and to the north and south of Belper the terrain rises into moorland with moderate to steep

slopes, particularly along stream valleys. These areas are densely populated with small to medium-sized ancient and secondary woodlands, as well as hedgerow trees within irregular field patterns bounded by mixed-species hedgerows. Views experienced by users are typically confined to short and mid-range distances due to mature field boundary vegetation and the area's topography. Views are contained to the middle distance predominantly by intervening undulating topography, small groups of deciduous woodland, and field hedgerow boundaries. Consequently, the sense of enclosure across the landscape is inconsistent, ranging from locally more open landscapes to more enclosed sections with restricted views. Within more developed areas, views are typically constrained by built form. Views otherwise represent a level of scenic and rural quality.

6C.11.69 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of medium value, as although they are of scenic quality, the views comprise of common place elements. The overall sensitivity of receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.70 **Construction:** Receptors using PRoWs are anticipated to experience very few middle to long-distance views of construction activity due to the intervening topography and dense pockets of woodland. Users of PRoWs who interact with the B6013 between Heage and Belper, the A609 within Belper, the A609 around Horsley Woodhouse, and the A608 south west of Smalley, would experience views of construction traffic as it passes along these roads. Construction activity at the tops of the pylons would be intermittently visible above the treeline. From footpaths at elevated positions, the use of cranes and other tall industrial elements would feature within the skyline of views. Receptors would experience views of undergrounding activity associated with the 33 kV Belper towards Morley line. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.11.71 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The Project would be visible in the mid-ground and background of a limited number of views experienced by users of PRoWs. Vegetation would intervene views of the base and mid-section of the pylons, while the upper section would rise above the treeline and into the skyline in areas where topography does not screen views. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be long-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing to medium.

6C.11.72 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium.

Significance

6C.11.73 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.74 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects, as the construction at the upper sections of pylons would be visible in the middle distance.

6C.11.75 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide little screening effect.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5 km)

VP 33

Baseline visual conditions

6C.11.76 Public Rights of Way located more than 2 km from the overhead line are primarily concentrated south of Ripley, to the east of the draft Order Limits. This area features an undulating landscape with heavily vegetated field boundaries. To the west, the landscape transitions into broad, flat floodplains with meandering rivers and regularly shaped fields bordered by hawthorn hedges and scattered trees near the River Derwent. Beyond this, to the north and south of Belper, the terrain rises into moorland with moderate to steep slopes, particularly along stream valleys. These areas are densely populated with small to medium-sized ancient and secondary woodlands, as well as hedgerow trees within irregular field patterns bounded by mixed-species hedgerows. East of the draft Order Limits, the landform is gently undulating, supporting mixed farming. Prominent tree cover includes dense vegetation along watercourses and scattered hedgerow trees. Views experienced by users are typically confined to short and mid-range distances due to mature field boundary vegetation and the area's topography. The views display a consistent level of scenic quality despite the repetitive nature of landscape elements such as field boundary hedgerows and fields.

6C.11.77 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the Project. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.11.78 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would experience heavily screened long-distance views of construction activity of the upper section of the pylons, including the use of cranes and wire stringing, above vegetation. Disruption due to construction traffic would be imperceptible for most users of PRoWs at a distance of over 2 km from the draft Order Limits: receptors on PRoWs which interact with a short stretch of the A609 and B6013 within the centre of Belper, and the A609/A608 in the vicinity of Smalley, would experience views of construction traffic as it passes along these roads. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened as a result of vegetation associated with field boundaries. Barely perceptible views of construction activity would be available from a small number of locations from the mid to upper section of the pylons. Views of the Project are minimal. Most locations do not have any views of the Project. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium.

6C.11.79 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Users of PRoWs would generally experience barely perceptible distant background views of the Project. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be low.

6C.11.80 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** As above, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining low.

Significance

6C.11.81 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.11.82 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low number of locations which would offer views of the Project within the PRoW network (2-5 km).

6C.11.83 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Section 3 Summary

6C.11.84 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 3: Ripley to Morley**.

6C.11.85 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.5**.

6C.11.86 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.6**.

Table 6C.5: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 3: Ripley to Morley

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP32	Main Road, Lower Hartshay	0.2 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP33	World Heritage Site and Special Landscape Area (SLA)	3.8 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP34	PRoW FP 19, northern edge of Heage	1.2 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP35	PRoW FP 35, edge of World Heritage Site	1.9 km	High	High	High	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP36	PRoW FP 46, south west of Ripley	1 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP37	PRoW FP51, west of Morley Park	0.3 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP38	PRoW FP108, east of Sandbed Lane, Bargate	0.9 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP39	PRoW FP 25, east of Bargate	0.8 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP40	PRoW FP 6, east of	0.9 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
	Lower Kilburn										
VP41	PRoW FP 4 Brown's Lane, Holbrook	0.4 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP42	Junction of PRoWs FP 27 and FP 25, south of Horsley	0.4 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP43	PRoW FP 18, north of Horsley Park Farm	0.4 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP63	Brackley Gate	0.2 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No.	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Sensitivity			Magnitude			Significance		
			Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
VP82	Centenary Way / Midshires Way Regional Trail, north of Morley Lane	0.7 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Table 6C.6: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 3: Ripley to Morley

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Lower Hartshay	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Ripley	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Heage	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Upper Hartshay	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Street Lane	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Belper	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Openwoodgate	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Smithy Houses	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Denby Bottles	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Rawson Green	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Bargate	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Kilburn	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Lower Kilburn	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Holbrook	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Horsley Woodhouse	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Smalley	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Horsley	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Woodside	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Coxbench	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Cloves Hill	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Brackley Gate	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Morley Smithy	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Recreational Receptors							
Ripley Greenway & Pit Top	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Horsley Lodge Golf Club	Medium	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Derbyshire Portway	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Derwent Valley Heritage Way	High	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
LDP – Centenary Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Midshires Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

6C.12 Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook

6C.12.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV **(Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line, Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in the views or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of West Hallam;
- residents of Ilkeston;
- residents of Dale Abbey;
- residents of Stanton by Dale; and
- residents of Risley.

6C.12.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed north to south as the Project progresses from Morley to Ockbrook) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Morley;
- residents of Stanley Common;
- residents of Stanley;
- residents of Oakwood;
- residents of Spondon;
- residents of Ockbrook;
- recreational visitors to Locko Park;
- recreational users of Derbyshire Portway LDP;
- recreational users of Centenary Way LDP;
- recreational users of Midshires Way LDP;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);
- PRoWs (1-2 km); and
- PRoWs (2-5 km).

6C.13 Section 4: Settlements

Residents of Morley (ID No. 68)

VP 44

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.1 The village of Morley is located approximately 0.5 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is located on a slightly elevated area of land to the east of the River Derwent Valley. Views from residential receptors are predominantly enclosed by tall deciduous vegetation along the northern side of Church Lane, as well as field boundary vegetation and garden vegetation. Outward views are afforded eastwards from properties located at the eastern edges of the village, including from Morley Hall, located in proximity to the A608. Views from Morley Hall overlook private grounds to the east and are contained to the middle distance by boundary vegetation to the west of Morley Cemetery. Residential receptors located east of the cemetery, including Grade II Listed Building Morley Retreat House, also experience open views directed across agricultural fields to the south and east. Middle-distance views are frequently restricted by field boundary vegetation and the downward slope of the ground, which limits visibility beyond this point. Views are rural and demonstrate scenic quality, lacking generally uncharacteristic features.

6C.13.2 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.13.3 **Construction:** Very few residential receptors located in proximity to the A608 would experience views of construction vehicles along the construction route**.** The motion of heavy machinery and potential loss of vegetation are anticipated to detract from the scenic quality of rural views. The majority of residential receptors would not experience views of construction activity as a result of intervening vegetation within gardens and along Church Lane. However, the residential receptors of Morley Hall and Morley Retreat House would experience partially filtered views of construction activity beyond intervening individual trees and field boundary vegetation. Activity at the base of the pylons would be screened; however, the use of cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible at the middle to upper section of the pylons. Construction activities would break up the skyline and represent features within middle-distance views. Although most residential receptors would not experience views of construction activity, those affected would experience a large scale of change. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.13.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Most residential receptors within Morley would not experience views of the Project. Some residential receptors would experience views of the overhead line in the middle distance beyond intervening vegetation. The pylons associated with the overhead line are positioned parallel to Morley, as they extend north to south, and therefore the linear extent of the Project would be visible

within views to the east. The pylons would protrude from the skyline and would be notable within views overlooked by Morley Retreat House. From these vantage points, most of the pylons' vertical height would be clearly visible. The removal of temporary works and the static nature of the overhead line would reduce the scale of change to medium. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.13.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents of Morley, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.13.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Stanley Common (ID No. 66)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.9 Stanley Common is characterised by a linear settlement pattern along the A609; across a gently rolling rural landscape. The village is located to the west of Ilkeston and approximately 1.4 km to the east of the overhead line. Views from residential receptors are predominantly interrupted by intervening built form; however, residential receptors at the edges of the village have intermittent long-distance views of the surrounding landscape, beyond residential vegetation and field boundaries that border the village. Outward vistas are defined by gently undulating rural terrain complemented by a moderate coverage of trees. Small proportion of residential receptors along the southern edge of the village, would have their views limited to the middle distance by intervening topography to the south of Hayeswood Road. Residential receptors located at the north western corner of the village are afforded expansive views directed south west, across a landscape of scenic quality and limited uncharacteristic features.

6C.13.10 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

6C.13.11 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors located along the southern edge of the village would experience filtered and open views of construction activity beyond intervening boundary vegetation and woodland cover. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible against the skyline. Construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation, but views of the middle to upper sections would be available. Residential receptors at the eastern edge of the village would experience views of cranes and wire stringing activities alongside several pylons, with mainly the middle to upper section of pylons visible. Most of the residents will, however, not experience any change in the views. The

scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.13.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A limited number of residential receptors at the eastern edge of Stanley Common are anticipated to experience views of the overhead line in the middle distance. Views would range from open to partial, and the base of the pylons would largely be screened by surrounding vegetation. The overhead line would introduce components of energy infrastructure into a rolling, rural landscape. The introduction of large vertical features is anticipated to detract from the rural and remote qualities of the views. The scale of change would reduce to low. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the few residential receptors identified.

6C.13.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low for the few residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.13.14 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, although the change in the views will be restricted to the upper sections of pylons within middle to long-distance views for a limited number of residents.

6C.13.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects. The effects will remain, as mitigation planting will not provide a screening effect.

Residents of Stanley (ID No. 69 & 70)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.17 Stanley is a village located approximately 2 km north east of Oakwood and approximately 0.8 km to the east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village is situated at the northern edge of a shallow valley associated with Stanley Brook. The village is characterised by a linear settlement pattern in the west and cluster development with cul-de-sacs to the east. Residential receptors at the western part of the village have open views directed south west across the valley. The majority of residential receptors within the eastern part of Stanley experience contained views as a result of intervening built form. From many of the dwellings, the views are predominantly open and directed south west across the lower-lying landform around Stanley Brook. The topography rises north of the village, containing the views to the north. Residential receptors to the south of the village are aligned along Derby Road and experience partial views directed south west as a result of intervening field boundary vegetation to the west. Views encompass a rural landscape with limited uncharacteristic features.

6C.13.18 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges

where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.13.19 **Construction:** Construction activity would be visible to majority of residential receptors, however, construction activities would be more visible to residents at the eastern edge of the village although construction will be partially screened by vegetation along Stanley Brook, with other residential properties having views of construction at the upper sections of pylons and some not experiencing a change in the views due to the screening of built form and garden vegetation. Where views of construction activities are available, the majority of receptors with partial to open views would experience views of construction at the middle to upper sections of pylons. Construction at the base of the pylons would be largely screened by intervening vegetation within gardens or at field boundaries to the south west of the residential receptors, but some construction may be visible across raised landform east of Stanley Brook. Residential receptors located in the north western part of Stanley would experience construction activity from the base to the tops of the pylons, resulting from elevated, open views and proximity to the Project. The scale of change would be high across a medium extent of the views over a medium term of construction. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for a majority of residential receptors.

6C.13.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Majority of the residential receptors will have some views of the overhead line as it passes through a locally elevated landform. They would experience views that range from open to partial as a result of intervening vegetation and topography. The Project would be visible to residents located in the majority of the dwellings; however, it would be more visible to residents at the eastern edge of the village, with residential properties here having views of the upper sections of pylons. Residential receptors towards the centre of the settlement will experience a greater degree of screening due to the presence of built form and garden vegetation. Residential receptors located in the north western part of Stanley would experience views of the base to the tops of the pylons, resulting from elevated, open views and proximity to the Project. A limited range of residential receptors would experience no change to the views. The overhead line would introduce vertical features of energy infrastructure into a rural landscape of high scenic quality. The scale of change would remain medium over a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain medium for the limited range of residential receptors.

6C.13.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents at Stanley, but the magnitude of change would remain medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.13.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Oakwood (ID No. 71)

VP 46

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.25 Oakwood is a suburb of Derby located north east of the city centre. Oakwood is located approximately 1 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. This residential area is located on a slightly elevated land to the east of the River Derwent Valley. Most residential receptors predominantly experience views that are interrupted by built form and limited to the near distance. Boundary vegetation along the northern and eastern edges of Oakwood restricts outward views from residential receptors on the settlement edge. A small number of residential receptors to the north west of Chaddesden Wood would have middle-distance views overlooking agricultural fields, towards the A608. Through gaps in vegetation associated with the A608, long-distance views open onto a verdant rural landscape.

6C.13.26 **Sensitivity**: Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined medium value and high susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.13.27 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors located in properties at Oakwood would not experience views of construction activity associated with the overhead line, as they experience enclosed views as a result of intervening built form and boundary vegetation. A small proportion of residential receptors at Hare Edge Drive, to the north west of Chaddesden Wood, may experience views of construction activity above the treeline vegetation associated with the A608. These residential receptors are orientated towards the draft Order Limits and will experience partial views of construction. Activity at the tops of the pylons may be visible above the treeline; however, vegetation would screen views of the base and middle section of pylons, with views of construction traffic along the A608 and Lime Lane. Residents at Morley Road will have views towards the construction at the draft Order Limits. The views will be restricted by the screening of the hedgerow along Morley Road. The views of construction would be partial, occupying medium extent of the views, with the middle to upper sections of pylons being visible and including temporary views of cranes. A limited range of receptors will have views towards the works area and primary construction compound area associated with diversionary works, seen within the middle distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residential properties.

6C.13.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of receptors located in properties at Oakwood would not experience views of the Project. A small number of residential receptors would experience views of the upper sections of pylons above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A608, from the north western part of Oakwood. There will be a range of residential receptors that will have views of overhead line in the middle distance seen against the backdrop of vegetation and against the skyline. There will be some beneficial effects associated with the undergrounding of the existing lines, which will reduce the local wirescape effect. The change in the views

would be of medium scale and extent, and permanent. Therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.13.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents of Oakwood, but the magnitude of change would remain medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.13.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Spondon (ID No. 72)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.33 Spondon is a suburb of Derby extending to the east of Derby city centre. It is located approximately 1 km to the south west of the overhead line. Spondon is set within a gently rolling agricultural landscape characterised by small woodlands and scattered trees. The majority of residential receptors experience contained views limited to a short-distance as a result of intervening built form. Residential receptors at the edge of the settlement are afforded middle to occasional long-distance views of the surrounding agricultural landscape. These views are generally contained to the middle distance by hedgerow boundaries in adjacent fields, with partial long-distance views available, particularly from residential receptors along the eastern edge of the settlement.

6C.13.34 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.13.35 **Construction:** Views of construction activity would not be experienced by the majority of residential receptors at Spondon due to intervening surrounding built form. Receptors facing the A6096, A6005, and A52 would experience views of construction vehicles along construction routes. The views of diversion of a short section of the existing 132 kV overhead line, east of Locko Park will be available to very few residential receptors at the north western edge of Spondon. Residential properties at the eastern edge of Spondon are anticipated to experience long-distance views of construction activity, beyond intervening field boundary vegetation. The views of construction at the upper sections of pylons, including cranes and wire stringing activities, would break up the skyline; however, will be viewed in the context of the existing overhead line to the east of Spondon. Existing field boundary vegetation and trees would screen activity at the base of the pylons, although the middle and upper section would remain visible. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low

extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residents.

6C.13.36 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the Project would be screened from the view of the majority of residential receptors at Spondon due to intervening surrounding built form. Views of the overhead line would be limited to a small number of residential receptors along the eastern edge of Spondon, and to the east of Sandringham Drive. The overhead line would be seen in the context of an existing overhead line to the east of Spondon and would therefore add further components of energy infrastructure into the landscape. Most residential receptors would, however, not experience a change in the views as a result of intervening built form. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a low extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to low for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.13.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore the mitigation planting would not provide additional screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain low for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

Significance

6C.13.38 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the addition of the overhead line will be only partially visible to a limited range of residential properties.

6C.13.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the mitigation planting would not reduce the identified effects.

Residents of Ockbrook (ID No. 73)

VP 48

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.13.41 Ockbrook village is located approximately 0.4 km to the south west of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The village has linear settlement pattern, with clusters of residential areas. The village is located within the shallow valley of Ock Brook, located to the east of the draft Order Limits. A small proportion of residential receptors within the north western part of the village, along the western edge, are located at the most elevated part of the village and are afforded open middle-distance views to the north alongside long-distance views to the south. Where open views are afforded, the landscape is characterised by rolling hills and a high level of tree cover. Residential receptors at the eastern and southern edges of the village, where the landform is of lower elevation, have their views enclosed by intervening surrounding properties and garden vegetation.

6C.13.42 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges

where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.13.43 **Construction:** The proposed overhead line is located at an approximate distance of 300 m from the settlement. Although residential receptors along the eastern edge of the village would have close views of construction activity, surrounding tree cover and intervening buildings would limit visibility to the middle and upper section of pylons, including cranes, and wire stringing activities, breaking up the skyline. High. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in views would be visible over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for a small proportion of residents.

6C.13.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A large number of residential receptors in Ockbrook are anticipated to experience partial and open views of the overhead line within the middle ground views. However, some residents will experience only views of the upper sections of pylons, with considerably fewer residents who will not experience any change to the views. The relatively proximity of the overhead line would create a degree of enclosure to the east and north of the village. Where residential receptors are elevated and have open views, the overhead line would introduce components of energy infrastructure into a rolling, rural landscape with few uncharacteristic features. The scale of change would reduce to medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.13.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, mitigation planting will provide limited screening effect. The magnitude of the change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.13.46 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.13.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14 Section 4: Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptors of Morley Hayes Golf Club

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.1 Morley Hayes Golf Club is situated on low-lying land to the north east of Morley Smithy, and at its closest point lies approximately 10 m to the north east of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The golf course contains multiple water bodies and a tributary of the Stanley Brook passes through the centre of the golf course, running north west to south east. Views from the Morely Hayes golf course are limited to the short and middle distance by pockets of

scattered deciduous trees, which create a degree of separation. The landscape features within the golf course are well maintained with occasional views into the adjacent landscape, especially towards the south and west, with blocks of dense woodland vegetation lying adjacent to the east, north and north west limiting views out in these directions. Whilst the perimeter of the Golf Club is bordered by vegetation that limits outward views into the surrounding landscape, boundary vegetation along the A608 Main Road directly to the west, and along field boundaries directly to the south, are far sparser, with more open views offered from these edges. From the west and east edges of site the landform falls towards the line of the tributary of the Stanley Brook at the centre of the golf course, with views out towards the west available to receptors along the south west edge of the golf course.

6C.14.2 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive and well maintained landscape. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is medium.

Magnitude

6C.14.3 **Construction:** Views of construction activity at the base of the pylons would largely be screened by a combination of landform and vegetation along the boundaries of, and within, the golf course. Views of construction at all stages from the base of the pylons upwards would be available to receptors within the south west section of the golf course, and along the west edge of the golf course in the vicinity of the A608 Main Road. Receptors towards the western edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of construction associated with middle to upper tiers of pylons and stringing activities, occupying a medium extent of the view, and available in the short distance. Receptors towards the eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of construction associated with upper tiers of pylons and stringing activities, occupying a low to medium extent of the view, and available in the middle distance. Receptors along the western edge of the golf course will have views of construction traffic passing along the A608 Main Road immediately adjacent, and of the construction compound directly adjacent to site to the west of the A608/Main Road. The use of industrial vertical equipment is anticipated to detract from views of a well-treed rural landscape. The scale of change would be high, occupying a medium extent of the view over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.14.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the pylons and overhead line would largely be screened by a combination of landform and vegetation along the boundaries of, and within, the golf course. Views from the base of the pylons upwards would be available to receptors within the south west section of the golf course, and along the west edge of the golf course in the vicinity of the A608 Main Road. Receptors towards the western edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of middle to upper tiers of pylons and overhead line, occupying a medium extent of the view, and available in the short distance. Receptors towards the eastern edge of the golf course are anticipated to experience views of upper tiers of pylons and overhead line, occupying a low to medium extent of the view, and available in the middle distance. The use of industrial vertical equipment is anticipated to detract from views of a well-treed rural landscape. The scale of change would be high, occupying a medium extent of the view. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain high.

6C.14.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain high.

Significance

6C.14.6 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors of Locko Park

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.9 Locko Park is a Registered Park and Garden and includes Grade II* Listed buildings. The park is located approximately 1 km to the east of Oakwood and is set within lower-lying landform that contributes to a sense of enclosure. A combination of topography and infrequent groups of deciduous woodland blocks and belts at the edges of the park prevents outward views to the north, south and west of Locko Park. At the western boundary, a continuous canopy of woodland prevents outward views. Views to the east are available, where the field boundary vegetation consists of low hedgerows or has occasional gaps. Trees also surround the views along an internal road linked with The Lake. The most elevated part of Locko Park is located at the north western corner, where outward views are directed to the north east and contained by boundary tree belts. Views within the park encompass a landscape of high scenic and cultural heritage value.

6C.14.10 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational users at Locko Park are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.14.11 **Construction:** As Locko Park has a largely open character, the views of construction are expected from extensive parts of the park; however, they will be largely restricted to the construction in the middle and the upper section of the pylons. Construction activity at the middle to upper section of the pylons would be visible, and activity at the base would be partially screened by undulating topography and intervening vegetation. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities would also be visible above the skyline from more elevated areas within the park. Recreational receptors in the northern part of Locko Park may have partial views of construction vehicles on Derby Road, seen above the roadside vegetation. Partial and filtered views towards undergrounding and diversion of a section of the existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons will be available from small areas in the eastern part of the Locko Park. Views of construction activity within a historic parkland setting are considered likely to be uncharacteristic in views of scenic quality. The change would take place over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high, for visitors views within a small area of Locko Park.

6C.14.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would be noticeable within views at the eastern part of Locko Park, above the treeline of groups of woodland and individual trees. The base of the pylons would not be visible from most locations

within the park due to intervening vegetation; however, the middle to upper portions of the pylons would be noticeable. The undergrounding and diversion of a section of the existing DNO 132 kV overhead line would contribute slightly to the reduction of wirescape. The overhead line would provide a degree of enclosure around Locko Park, contrasting with the historic quality of the landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high for recreational receptors within a small area of Locko Park.

6C.14.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The overhead line would feature within the skyline of views, and therefore, the mitigation planting is likely to provide a localised screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain high.

Significance

6C.14.14 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derbyshire Portway LDP

VP 44

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.17 Within Section 4, the Derbyshire Portway LDP extends from Morley to Stanton by Dale across a length of approximately 9 km. The route traverses the rolling countryside to the north east of Derby across varying elevations in a south eastern direction. Derbyshire Portway LDP connects the villages of Morley, Stanley and Dale Abbey, before terminating at Stapleford, west of Nottingham. This route runs partially through the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Amber Valley SLA, west of Belper. The route follows minor roads and runs through an agricultural landscape and occasional woodlands in places. Views range from enclosed to partially open, short to medium-distance views, with some long-distance and panoramic views available; however, most of the views are limited to middle-distance views by intervening vegetation. Where the route follows minor roads, roadside hedgerows prevent outward views. Views reflect scenic quality and are characterised by a rolling agricultural landscape with mature hedgerow boundaries. Along several parts of the route lower voltage 33 kV route and 132 kV overhead lines (CLT, CL and HM) are visible.

6C.14.18 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality. The route passes partially through Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Amber Valley SLA, promoted within published tourist guides. Combined high sensitivity with high value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.14.19 **Construction:** Recreational users of the Derbyshire Portway LDP would experience views of construction activity at various distances, varying in the extent and scale of construction activities in the views. The route runs in closer proximity to the draft Order Limits as it emerges from the Derwent Valley, north of Holbrook village, the A38, north of Coxbench, crosses the draft Order Limits at Brackley Gate and runs further to the south near Delta Hotels Breadsall Priory Country Club to cross the draft Order Limits east of Morley and follow further to the east of Morley. Close-distance views of construction will be available from locations close to the overhead line, such as near Church Lane in Morley. At this location, views of construction activity would range from filtered to open due to vegetation along the road and in fields adjacent to the route. Where the route traverses Stanley, construction activity would be visible in the middle distance with views of the middle to upper section of pylons as a result of intervening hedgerows preventing visibility at the base of pylons. From Hagg Lane, between Stanley and Dale Abbey, construction activity would feature within the background of views to the east, above the treeline. The construction will be seen in some locations in the context of the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead line and pylons. Further away from the route, views of construction activity reduce to intermittent, partial or long-distance views with panoramic views available from more elevated areas. Construction will take place over a medium-term, with geographical extent and scale of change varying, resulting in overall high magnitude of change from some sections of the route, where construction works would result in substantial change to the views.

6C.14.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors using the Derbyshire Portway LDP would experience intermittent views of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits at varying distances, which become more distant as the route progresses south east. Where the route traverses south of Stanley, the overhead line would be viewed in conjunction with existing overhead lines, which would result in a degree of wire scaping. The proposed overhead line would appear the most visually intrusive at the start of the route, along Church Lane, and represent a notable change across a large portion of the views. Where the Project is visible at the middle to background of views, the pylons would represent a moderate portion of the views and subsequently detract from the agricultural setting of the views. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

6C.14.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have a potentially localised benefit, contributing to the screening of views in some areas. However, the magnitude of change will remain high as the addition of the overhead line will result in substantial changes to the views from a range of locations. The magnitude of change will remain high.

Significance

6C.14.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Centenary Way LDP

VP 44

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.25 The Centenary Way LDP runs broadly east to west beginning south west of Morley and continuing to West Hallam. Within Section 4 the route extends across a distance of approximately 3.5 km. The LDP begins by broadly following Church Lane, to the east of Morley. The topography is gently undulating, and views capture rural scenes characterised by agricultural fields with strong hedgerow boundaries and frequent small areas of woodland. As the route progresses east the topography becomes lower lying and there is a sense of containment from the surrounding elevated topography. As the long-distance path ascends the higher ground, views broaden along the route as it heads north east toward West Hallam. Views are of high scenic quality with no visible uncharacteristic features.

6C.14.26 **Sensitivity:** Users of LDP are highly susceptible to the introduction of an overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting scenic quality. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.14.27 **Construction:** The overhead line directly traverses the Centenary Way LDP in proximity to Church Lane. This will result in immediate, short-distance views of construction activity. Until users reach this point of the journey from the west, however, views of construction activity will be filtered and intermittent due to intervening steep topography and dense vegetation along Church Lane. Where the LDP ascends elevated topography to the west of Stanley, expansive views of construction activity across a large extent of the view will become available. Construction activity will be visible across the vertical extent of the pylons from base to upper portions. Extensive views of construction activity will be visible from an approximate 700 m length of the Centenary Way LDP and will be particularly noticeable for users travelling west. Construction activity will be visible against the skyline and above intervening areas of woodland. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as high from some sections of the route, where construction works would result in substantial change to the views.

6C.14.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** There would be predominantly large scale change across large extent of the views from the Centenary Way LDP. Views from some sections of the route would be screened completely or heavily restricted. The pylons would be visible at the middle distance above intervening vegetation from several sections of the route. The magnitude of change would remain high.

6C.14.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

Significance

6C.14.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with high magnitude of change is assessed to result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Midshires Way LDP

VP 47, VP82

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.33 Within Section 4, the Midshires Way LDP extends for approximately 9 km, passing through the landscape from Morley to an area north east of Ockbrook. The route takes a similar path to the Derbyshire Portway LDP near Brackley Gate, Morley Smithy and Morley. Midshires Way LDP follows a combination of existing small roads and tracks, and cuts through agricultural fields. Views from the route are predominantly restricted to the middle distance by frequent hedgerows that combine to form continuous belts of vegetation. Long-distance views are further obstructed by intervening rolling topography. Vegetation along roadsides encloses some views to the short-distance, particularly in some locations along Church Lane and Morley Lane. The views from the route vary from short and middle-distance views to more open panoramic views available at more elevated sections of the route. This route runs partially through Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Amber Valley SLA, west of Belper. The existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons are visible from some areas along the route. Despite locally present uncharacteristic features, the landform and hedgerow network contribute to a level of scenic quality and perceived naturalness.

6C.14.34 **Sensitivity:** Recreational users of LDPs are highly susceptible to the introduction of an overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic quality. The route is also promoted in published tourist information and passes partially through the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Amber Valley SLA. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.14.35 **Construction:** Recreational users of Midshires Way would experience views of construction activity from various points along the route. Close-distance views towards construction within the draft Order Limits will be available from Church Lane in Morley. Further away from the draft Order Limits, the visibility will be reduced due to the intervening vegetation and local changes in terrain. Views of construction activity would be visible across the horizontal width of the view, particularly where the route is located in proximity to Dale Abbey. Close views of construction would be available near Locko Park. Within more distant views, construction will therefore be visible at various distances within the background of views, above the treeline of converged field hedgerow boundaries. Construction activity at the middle to upper extents of the pylons would remain visible for much of the route, above the height of treelines. Occasionally, intervening vegetation and landform would screen the construction thoroughly, particularly in proximity to Stanley, where the route runs along Stanley Brook, and the tree belt along Stanley Brook screens the views thoroughly. Further to the east, the visibility of construction is considerably reduced or screened completely by intervening woodland blocks and landform undulation.

Further to the east and south, construction would be visible along much of the route at middle distance, altering the skyline and reducing the perceived remoteness of views. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change is high.

6C.14.36 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors would experience intermittent open and partial views of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits within the range of close, middle and long-distance views. The pylons and overhead line would add uncharacteristic features to the views, frequently within the rural and remote setting. While vegetation offers some screening at the base and middle section of the pylons, the upper extent of the proposed overhead line would remain visible in many views, above the treeline. Locally, where the route runs across elevated land, the overhead line would become a notable element of uncharacteristic infrastructure, which will be seen locally against the existing 132 kV overhead lines, such as near Dale Abbey, where the wirescape effect would increase. However, some sections along the route would have their views heavily restricted or screened completely. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.14.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have a localised benefit, contributing to the screening of views in some areas. However, the magnitude of change will remain high as the addition of the overhead line will result in substantial changes to the views from a range of locations.

Significance

6C.14.38 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 44, 45, 47, and 48

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.41 Public Rights of Way within 0-1 km of the proposed route alignment within the draft Order Limits are set within an undulating rural landscape of agricultural fields with scattered farmstead properties. Recreational receptors using the PRoWs experience predominantly open views in proximity to the draft Order Limits, but also from more elevated areas where the existing vegetation and landform do not obscure the views. Views from PRoWs near the village of Ockbrook are predominantly limited to short and middle-distance views due to intervening built form and residential vegetation. However, an elevated PRoW in the north western part of Ockbrook (E10/7/1) allows far reaching, expansive views across the River Derwent Valley. The views occasionally include the existing overhead lines, within otherwise rural views. However, views generally display high scenic quality, reflecting a landscape shaped by traditional farming patterns with limited built development.

6C.14.42 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic rural qualities. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.14.43 **Construction**: Recreational receptors would encounter views of construction activity from the majority of footpaths. Construction activity would be present in the short to middle-distance views, often forming a prominent element in the views. Visibility of pylons would range from partial to open, depending on the intervening vegetation and distance from the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Views of construction activity from the base to middle section of the pylons are anticipated to be visible from PRoWs that traverse the draft Order Limits, such as E10/13/2, E10/16/2 and E13/14/1. Construction at the upper sections of pylons would be visible from a range of public footpaths. A limited number of footpaths within Ockbrook would not have views of construction activity because of the intervening built form. Recreational receptors using footpath E10/7/1 in the north western part of Ockbrook are, however, anticipated to have open and panoramic views of construction activity. Views of construction compound would be visible from nearby PRoWs, particularly from footpath E3/57/1. Construction route traffic interacts with footpaths at several locations. Some users of the PRoWs will experience views of works associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Users of footpaths would experience the introduction of uncharacteristic construction activity within the rural landscape. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.14.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of receptors using footpaths would have clear views of the overhead line. The pylons are anticipated to represent the tallest features within views, extending above the treeline and protruding the skyline. The overhead line is likely to contribute to a sense of containment and detract from rural views. The overhead line would be visible in addition to the existing overhead lines. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views from a range of PRoW sections. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain high.

6C.14.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect, providing some screening to the base of pylons in views from a range of PRoWs, close to the draft Order Limits. However, the introduction of the overhead line would remain prominent in most of the views. The magnitude of change will reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.14.46 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 46

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.49 Recreational receptors using PRoWs within 1-2 km of the draft Order Limits generally encounter short to middle-distance views of a rural, agricultural landscape with scattered tree cover. Views are predominantly limited to the middle distance by small groups of deciduous woodland, field hedgerow boundaries and intervening topography. Occasional open and long-distance views are available from elevated areas at Stanley Common and to the west of Ockbrook. Views frequently include existing overhead lines, within the rural landscape. The views demonstrate the level of scenic and rural quality.

6C.14.50 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoWs users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.14.51 **Construction:** Recreational receptors using PRoWs are anticipated to experience middle to long-distance views of construction activity. Views would range from partial to open, with works at the base of the pylons largely screened by intervening vegetation and topography. Where views are contained to the middle distance, including footpaths surrounding Stanley, construction activity at the tops of the pylons would be intermittently visible above the treeline. To the west of Ockbrook, views of construction activity from PRoWs, including E10/4/3 and E10/44/2, would feature across the entire width of the view. The views from PRoWs at elevated locations would feature cranes and other tall industrial elements within the skyline. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Users of PRoWs would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a rural, agricultural landscape. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would vary but generally would be at a medium level over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.14.52 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The proposed overhead line within the draft Order Limits would be visible in the middle ground and background of views experienced by recreational users of PRoWs. Vegetation would screen the views of lower section of pylons in most locations, with the views of the upper sections visible frequently above the intervening tree belts, affecting the views of skyline in places. The scale of change would be reduced to a low extent, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to reduce medium.

6C.14.53 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect but will generally provide little screening to PRoW users within the 1-2 km buffer; therefore, the magnitude of change will remain medium.

Significance

6C.14.54 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.55 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.56 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5 km)

VP 49

Baseline visual conditions

6C.14.57 Public Rights of Way located over 2 km from the overhead line are located within an undulating landscape characterised by heavily vegetated field boundaries. Recreational users generally experience enclosed views of the surrounding landscape, which are frequently limited to short and middle-distance views by intervening vegetation along field boundaries. Although the views contain common landscape elements such as an undulating agricultural landscape with patterns of fields and hedgerows, the views exhibit a notable level of scenic quality. In some locations with less enclosed and slightly elevated terrain, there are open and panoramic views towards draft Order Limits. Several sections of PRoWs do not have views towards the draft Order Limits due to the screening of intervening vegetation and undulating landform.

6C.14.58 **Sensitivity:** The views of PRoWs users are highly susceptible to changes in views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.14.59 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would generally experience heavily screened long-distance views of construction activity of the upper section of the pylons, including the use of cranes and wire stringing activities, above surrounding vegetation. Construction activity at the base of the middle section of the pylons will be screened in views as a result of vegetation associated with the field boundaries. Barely perceptible views of construction activity would be available from a small number of locations, of the middle to upper sections of pylons over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium**.**

6C.14.60 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Users of PRoWs would generally experience barely perceptible distant background views of the overhead line. This overhead line would be seen in many places as an addition to the existing overhead lines. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low.

6C.14.61 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.14.62 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.14.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the overhead line would be seen, only partially, within the long-distance views.

6C.14.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide little change to long-distance views.

Section 4 Summary

6C.14.65 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook**.

6C.14.66 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.7**.

6C.14.67 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.8**.

Table 6C.7: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 4: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP44	The Mound Scheduled Monument / PRoW FP 14 Morley / Midshires Way and Centenary Way	8.5 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP45	PRoW FP 15 near Morley	0.4 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP46	North eastern edge of Oakwood	1.5 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP47	Midshires Way near Locko Park	0.6 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP48	The Ridings, eastern edge of Ockbrook	0.7 km	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Table 6C.8: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Morley	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Stanley Common	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Stanley	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Oakwood	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Spondon	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Ockbrook	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Recreational Receptors							
Morley Hayes Golf Club	Medium	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Locko Park	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
LDP - Derbyshire Portway	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Centenary Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Midshires Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

6C.15 Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

6C.15.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV **(Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line**, **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in the views or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Sandiacre;
- residents of Stapleford;
- residents of Alvaston;
- residents of Long Eaton;
- residents of Breaston;
- residents of Elvaston;
- residents of Great Wilne;
- residents of Crewton;
- residents of Castle Donington;
- residents of Aston-on-Trent; and
- recreational visitors to Elvaston Castle.

6C.15.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed north to south west as the Project progresses from Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Borrowash;
- residents of Draycott;
- residents of Ambaston;
- residents of Shardlow;
- residents of Thulston;
- residents of Boulton Moor;
- recreational users of Derby Canal Ring LDP;
- recreational users of Derby Nomad Way LDP;
- recreational users of Derwent Valley Heritage Way;
- recreational users of Midshires Way LDP;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);
- PRoWs (1-2 km); and

- PRoWs (2-5 km).

6C.16 Section 5: Settlements

Residents of Borrowash (ID No. 74)

VP 50

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.1 Borrowash is a small village located on the eastern outskirts of Derby, approximately 0.2 km to the west of the overhead line. The village is set within a gently sloping valley created by the Ock Brook, with the terrain gradually declining from north to south towards the River Derwent. The residential properties in Borrowash are predominantly single-storey or bungalows, and the views from the area are heavily screened by garden vegetation and surrounding housing, which limits both middle and long-distance views. Vegetation along the transport corridors cutting through the village in an east–west direction, including the A52, A6005, and the Midland Main Line railway, contributes to further screening effect. Long-distance views into the surrounding countryside are occasionally available from residential receptors, though generally, views are restricted to closer surroundings.

6C.16.2 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.16.3 **Construction:** While most views of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits are obstructed by garden vegetation and surrounding housing, short-distance views are available from the eastern edge of the village, particularly from Cole Lane, Conway Avenue, Priors Barn Close, and Weavers Close. Construction traffic would be visible along the B5010 and A6005, which traverse the centre of the settlement. Construction activity at ground level would be largely screened for most residential receptors at Borrowash by intervening built form and vegetation. However, a limited number of residential receptors, particularly along Cole Lane, would experience views of construction. For these residents, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large portion of their views, while the majority of residents would only have glimpsed or partial views of the construction at the upper section of the pylons, temporary views of cranes, and wire stringing activities. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being high for a small proportion of residents. However, the majority of residents would either have no view or glimpsed views of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.16.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter)**: A small proportion of residents at the eastern edge of Borrowash would have clear views of the overhead line pylons and overhead line, while most residents would see only the upper section or have no views at all. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being high, for a small proportion of residents. However, the majority of residents would either have no view or glimpsed views of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.16.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.16.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Draycott (ID No. 75)

VP 53

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.9 Draycott village, which is divided by the A6005 in an east–west direction, is adjacent to the draft Order Limits. Draycott is bordered by a railway line to the north and the River Derwent to the south. The linear settlement pattern is a result of the Midland Main Line railway bounding the village to the north and the River Derwent to the south. The topography of the settlement is relatively flat, with the surrounding landscape rising gradually to the north west. Views from the eastern portion of Draycott are screened by built form and vegetation within the western and central parts of the village.

6C.16.10 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.16.11 **Construction:** Construction traffic would be visible along the A6005, which traverses the centre of the settlement. Construction activity at ground level would be screened in the majority of views from residential receptors in Draycott by intervening built form and vegetation. Views from the centre of the village towards the draft Order Limits are heavily screened; however, partial and glimpsed views of the upper sections of the pylons will be visible to a small proportion of residents. Several residential receptors would experience views of the construction of the lower to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.16.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residential receptors within the western portion of the village would have various views ranging from partial views of the overhead line, comprising the upper section of the pylons only to more open views of the overhead line and associated pylons in which pylons would become the dominant feature, altering the visual character from open arable land to an industrial landscape. Views from the centre of the village towards the Project will be heavily screened; however,

partial and glimpsed views of the upper sections of the pylons will be visible to some residents within the centre of the village. Overall, the scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain high for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.16.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.16.14 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Ambaston (ID No. 76)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.17 Ambaston is a small linear village situated on the banks of the River Derwent. The settlement is centred along Main Street, which is also part of the Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP. Ambaston lies approximately 0.2 km to the north and west of the overhead line. The village and the surrounding landscape consist of a flat terrain of agricultural fields with frequent tree belts along the River Derwent. Dwellings within the village are predominantly two storeys, with considerable garden vegetation and mature shelterbelts screening the majority of the views. Views from residential receptors are restricted primarily to close-distance views, with longer views into adjacent countryside available rarely.

6C.16.18 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The combined high susceptibility with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.16.19 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened from residential views by intervening built form and mature vegetation. There would be a limited number of residential receptors that would experience views of the construction of the upper section of the pylons and overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a small extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.16.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would have short to medium-distance views of the upper section of a small number of pylons and overhead line. However, most residential receptors would see the overhead line obliquely within the long-distance views. The scale of change would remain medium, affecting a small extent of the view. The magnitude of change will remain medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.16.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.16.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Shardlow (ID No. 94)

VP 59, VP61

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.25 Shardlow is a small village comprising residential cul-de-sacs located along London Road (the B5010), approximately 1.4 km south of the overhead line. The village and its surrounding landscape are characterised by a generally flat landform. Residential receptors are predominantly two storeys in height. Views from residential locations are largely confined to the middle-distance, although occasional long-distance views into the adjacent countryside are available, where vegetation along field boundaries provides varying levels of visual screening. In particular, more mature boundary vegetation enhances screening effectiveness at greater distances from the Project. While the majority of views are screened by existing built form and vegetation, a small proportion of residents along London Road near Cheal Close have longer range views toward the draft Order Limits due to less substantial screening of vegetation.

6C.16.26 **Sensitivity**: Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.16.27 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened in the majority of views from Shardlow by intervening built form and mature vegetation. A small number of residential receptors along London Road, near Cheal Close would experience filtered long-distance views of the construction of the upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes and wire stringing activities, due to the lack of substantial intervening field vegetation. The majority of residential receptors would experience no views or glimpsed views seen obliquely in the background of the view. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views, with the middle to upper section of pylons primarily visible against the backdrop of the sky, introducing electrical infrastructure into the predominantly rural views over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.16.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would have long-distance filtered views of the upper sections of a small number of pylons and the overhead line, which would be visible against the backdrop of the sky, introducing an urbanising element obliquely into views which are predominantly rural in nature. A small proportion of residential receptors along London Road, near Cheal Close would experience filtered long-distance views of the upper sections of the pylons and the overhead line, due to the lack of substantial intervening field vegetation. The majority of residential receptors would experience no views or glimpsed views seen obliquely in the background of the view. The scale of change would reduce to low, affecting a medium extent of the view. The magnitude of the change would reduce to low for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.16.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** At this distance mitigation planting is unlikely to provide any additional screening effects. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain low.

Significance

6C.16.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given the change would be visible in the distance for a limited number of residential receptors.

6C.16.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect.

Residents of Thulston (ID No. 77)

VP 57

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.33 Thulston is a small village composed of residential cul-de-sacs situated along Broad Lane (the B5010). This village is located approximately 0.4 km north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The landform of the village and the surrounding landscape is flat or gently sloping. Residential properties within the village are predominantly two storeys, with vegetation along the adjacent field boundaries providing a degree of visual screening. Further screening is provided by garden vegetation and vegetation along the B5010. The views from residential receptors are primarily restricted to middle-distance views, with longer views into the adjacent countryside available occasionally. Whilst most views are obstructed by built form and vegetation, some long-distance views towards draft Order Limits are available to a medium extent of residents at the southern edge of the village.

6C.16.34 **Sensitivity**: Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those of high value, from settlement edges where panoramic views are available, to those of medium value, having some scenic value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.16.35 **Construction:** Construction traffic would be visible along the B5010 to the south of the settlement, as well as along a secondary construction route along Broad Lane and Oak Road, traversing the centre of the settlement. Construction activity at ground level would be screened in the majority of views from Thulston by intervening built form and mature vegetation. Despite the proximity to the secondary construction compound, due to the nature of the enclosed landscape, there would be a very limited number of residential receptors that would experience the views along the southern extent of the settlement. Similarly, there would be a limited number of residential receptors that would experience views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views, with the middle to upper section of pylons visible mostly against the backdrop of the sky, introducing electrical infrastructure into the predominantly rural views over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high.

6C.16.36 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A medium extent of residential receptors, located primarily along the southern edge of the settlement, would have short to medium-distance views of the middle to upper section of a small number of pylons and overhead line, which would be visible against the backdrop of the sky, introducing an urbanising element into views which are predominantly rural in nature. The scale of change would reduce to medium, affecting a medium extent of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as being medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.16.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** At this distance l mitigation planting is unlikely to provide any additional screening effects. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium.

Significance

6C.16.38 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Boulton Moor (ID No. 78)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.16.41 Boulton Moor is a small settlement situated on the southern outskirts of Derby, to the west of the A6 (Derby Spur). The settlement is located approximately 0.4 km north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The edge of Boulton Moor is well defined by mature trees and dense vegetation to the south and east, which helps to contain and limit views towards the draft Order Limits. The residential receptors within the settlement are predominantly two-storey buildings, and these, along with the established vegetation, provide effective screening of views from dwellings,

including those along Taunton Drive, which are orientated towards the draft Order Limits and located on the southern edge of the settlement.

6C.16.42 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.16.43 **Construction:** Construction traffic would be visible along Snelsmoor Lane, which traverses the centre of the settlement from north to south. Construction activity at ground level would be screened for the majority of residents and limited to glimpsed views available to very few residents at Snelsmoor Lane and some residential properties stretching to the north towards the A6 junction. These receptors would generally experience views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. The overhead line would introduce large-scale infrastructure into a suburban landscape. The scale of change would be large within a medium extent of the views of a limited range of residential receptors. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being high for a small proportion of residential receptors.

6C.16.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A limited number of residential receptors, including at Snelsmoor Lane and some residential properties stretching to the north towards the A6 junction, would have heavily filtered views of the upper sections of the pylons. The overhead line would introduce large-scale infrastructure into a suburban landscape, affecting a medium extent of the view. However, these views would largely be screened, with only glimpses of visibility seen obliquely from residences. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a medium extent of the view. The magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.16.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** At this distance, mitigation planting would potentially provide screening along Snelsmoor Lane; however, a range of residential properties stretching to the north towards the A6 junction would have occasional partial views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. The magnitude of change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.16.46 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.16.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.17 Section 5: Recreational Receptors

Users of Derby Canal Ring LDP

VP 52

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.1 The Derby Canal Ring is a water-themed long-distance footpath which follows Derby Canal, Erewash Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal, broadly set within the low-lying, shallow valley of the River Trent to the south east of Derby.

6C.17.2 Within Section 5, the route starts to the north of the River Derwent, to the east of the A5111, where it heads north and then east, where it passes to the south of Borrowash and to the north of the River Derwent, where it meets the Derby Nomad Way LDP along the A6005 (Derby Road) to the west of Draycott. Both routes then traverse to the north of Draycott and Breaston and split near the M1, with the Derby Canal Ring LDP continuing north east to the Erewash Canal. The route then follows the canal south until it reaches the River Trent. The route follows the River Trent, via the Sawley Cut, to the west until it reaches the Trent and Mersey Canal to the south of Shardlow.

6C.17.3 The route merges with the Derby Nomad Way LDP along the canal until Acre Lane to the east of Aston-on-Trent, where the Derby Nomad Way LDP deviates towards the west. The Derby Canal Ring continues along the Trent and Mersey Canal through Section 6. Views along the route within Section 5 vary from close-distance suburban views, such as within the outskirts of Breaston, to open middle to long-distance views across the low-lying landscape associated with the River Derwent and River Trent. The landscape associated with areas around the River Derwent are broadly small scaled and enclosed, limiting the close and middle-distance views. Along Section 5 where the LDP follows along a canal views are largely confined to the short and middle-distances due to intervening deciduous vegetation and hedgerows. Where open views become available, they are generally limited to the middle distance by vegetation and field hedgerow boundaries in adjacent fields reflecting a landscape of rural scenic quality. Some views near Aston-on-Trent feature the existing 400 kV ZD Ratcliffe to Willington overhead line, which traverses the route from east to west.

6C.17.4 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational receptors along the LDP are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.17.5 **Construction:** Construction activities would have little impact on recreational users along most sections of the Derby Canal Ring LDP, other than the section between south east of Ockbrook and the north west of Breaston. Most of the LDP extends more than 2 km away from the overhead line, where the views of construction would be screened by a combination of landform undulation, vegetation, and built form. Within the section between Borrowash and Breaston, construction activity would be seen in combination with existing 11 kV overhead lines, a wind turbine, and the A6005 main road. There will be partial and glimpsed views of construction traffic along the A6005 (Derby Road). The views from the majority of the 46 km LDP would

not be affected by construction activities or construction traffic. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in a notable change to views for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.17.6 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, the overhead line would be visible along a relatively short section of the route. The views out of the route within this section are further restricted by landform and vegetation, restricting the views of the overhead line primarily to the middle and upper parts of the pylons. For a limited number of recreational receptors, the middle to upper tiers of pylons, and the overhead line, would be visible against the backdrop of the sky across a large extent of the view. The introduction of the overhead line representing an increase in urbanising influence. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.17.7 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect but will generally provide little screening effect to recreational users; therefore, the magnitude of change will remain medium.

Significance

6C.17.8 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.9 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.10 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derby Nomad Way LDP

VP 52

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.11 The ‘Derby Nomad Way’ LDP is an 80 km recreational route circumnavigating the City of Derby and traverses the rolling countryside within the districts of Amber Valley, Erewash Valley and South Derbyshire, across rural areas surrounding Derby.

6C.17.12 Within Section 5, the LDP runs south from the A52 towards the north east of Breaston, where it meets and merges with the Derby Canal Ring LDP as they travel west towards Draycott. Where the routes meet Derby Road they split, with the Derby Nomad way LDP heading south and then east along the outskirts of Draycott until it meets and merges with Midshires Way LDP. Both routes head broadly south east and to the south west, until they reach the north of the Trent and Mersey Canal. At the Canal, Derby Nomad Way LDP meets Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP, where it splits from the Midshires Way and merges with Derwent Valley Heritage Way as it travels along the eastern side of the canal. At London Road, the route again merges with the Derby Canal Ring LDP and splits from Derwent Valley Heritage Way as it follows the southern edge of the Trent and Mersey Canal.

6C.17.13 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational receptors along the LDP are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.17.14 **Construction:** Construction activities would have little impact on the majority of users of the Derby Nomad Way LDP. Other than the section where the LDP broadly traverses the outskirts of Draycott the majority of the LDP is situated over 2 km away from the proposed route alignment reducing the frequency of any views of construction activities. To the north of the LDP along Derby Nomad Way LDP, panoramic and long-distance views are available when looking north, whereas strong boundary vegetation reduces visibility to the south, fragmenting views towards the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Construction traffic along Derby Road would be visible to users in close proximity to the road crossing when travelling through Draycott along the LDP, however, this would be seen within the context of the A6005 (Derby Road). The construction activities would be seen along Derby Road from a short section of the route, with dominating glimpsed views and occasional more glimpsed views. Along Nooning Lane the LDP would pass two potential access tracks before veering east across the draft Order Limits. Due to the proximity, construction activities would become dominant features across the view. Users of the LDP in proximity to Draycott would experience views of construction activities dominating the views across the medium extent of the views, contrasting with the rural character of the views. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in substantial change to views for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.17.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The lower parts of the pylons would be visible to a limited range of recreational users of the LDP in proximity to Draycott through gaps in vegetation, offering views of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line. The introduction of the overhead line representing an urbanising influence in a landscape offering views of a predominantly rural nature. Overall, the magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining high.

6C.17.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect but generally will provide little screening effect to PRoW users within the 1-2 km buffer, and therefore, the magnitude of change will remain high.

Significance

6C.17.17 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.18 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.19 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP

VP 51 and 59

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.20 The Derwent Valley Heritage Way is a 55-mile LDP that traces the River Derwent from Ladybower Reservoir in the Peak District to its confluence with the River Trent near Shardlow. The path is waymarked and traverses the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, featuring both natural and industrial landscapes. Within Section 5, the route heads from north of Alvaston Park in Derby along the south side of the River Derwent heading east. Further to the east, the path deviates from the river's edge and heads south down Main Street, Ambaston, before continuing south down Ambaston Lane towards Shardlow. The LDP follows London Road until the Trent and Mersey Canal, where it heads east along the canal towpath. Views vary from urban contained views within Derby to rural views. To the north of Elvaston Country Park views are generally limited to the middle distance by mature field boundary vegetation, with the occasional long-distance views between gaps in vegetation. Near Ambaston, views are restricted primarily to short-distance views. Between Ambaston and Shardlow, the landscape becomes less enclosed, allowing middle-distance views across the flat terrain. Sporadic long-distance views are rarely available.

6C.17.21 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational receptors along the LDP are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.17.22 **Construction:** Construction activities would have little impact on the majority of users of the Derwent Heritage Way LDP. Other than the section where the LDP passes in close proximity to the draft Order Limits, near Ambaston, the majority of the LDP situated beyond 2 km away reduces the frequency of any views of construction activities. Ground based construction activities would be seen from Ambaston Lane due to the proximity to the draft Order Limits, however, due to the enclosed nature of the landscape, views would be limited to the near or middle distance. Construction activities would become dominant features across a moderate portion of the view. Construction at ground level will be seen from short sections of the route in proximity to the works, but more frequently, the views would include the middle to upper sections of pylons with views becoming more filtered further away from the draft Order Limits. There would be a number of views of the construction of the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities from the LDP, seen above the treeline. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in views would be over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high from isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in a substantial change to views.

6C.17.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational receptors would mostly see the middle to upper sections of pylons and the overhead line near the draft Order Limits. There would be very short sections of the route where the entire pylons would be visible, and a range of recreational receptors, mainly located approximately 2 km further

away from the draft Order Limits. The scale of change would be medium over a medium extent of the views. The overhead line would add features that would detract from the views in some locations along the route. Overall, the magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain high.

6C.17.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to provide a localised screening effect, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.17.25 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.26 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.27 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Midshires Way LDP

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.28 The Midshires Way LDP links the Ridgeway National Trail with the Trans Pennine Trail across the Midlands in north-south direction. The majority of the route follows bridleways and quiet lanes, and within Section 5 the LDP travels from the north, heading south through Draycott where it merges with the Derby Nomad Way LDP. Both routes head generally south east and then south west around the east of St Chad's, broadly following the River Derwent, until they reach the north of the Trent and Mersey Canal along Wilne Lane. The routes separate as the Midshires Way LDP continues south along Wilne Lane through Great Wilne before heading east.

6C.17.29 **Sensitivity:** Views of recreational users along the LDP are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.17.30 **Construction:** Most of the LDP route within Section 5 is situated over 1 km from the proposed route, with the section which passes through Draycott at the closest distance to the draft Order Limits. Partial and filtered views of construction in the middle to upper sections of pylons, including temporary presence of cranes, would be visible from some sections of the route located within a 1-2 km buffer from draft Order Limits. Further away, construction would be screened for most of the receptors. As the route is located further than 1 km from the draft Order Limits, the scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium from isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in a notable change to views.

6C.17.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Most of the recreational receptors would experience views of the middle to upper sections of pylons along restricted sections of the route. For a number of recreational receptors, the middle to upper sections of pylons, and the overhead line, would be visible against the backdrop of the skyline across a

medium extent of the view, with the introduction of the overhead line, representing an oblique urbanising influence in a rural landscape. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to low.

6C.17.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to provide any additional screening effects; therefore, the magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.17.33 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.34 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given recreational users would experience partial middle- and long-distance views of the upper sections of pylons only.

6C.17.35 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting is unlikely to provide a screening effect.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 50, 52, 53, 55, 56 and 57

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.36 Public Rights of Way within 1 km of the overhead line within Section 5 are primarily found to the north of the area and around the River Derwent. Public Rights of Way within the wider countryside are predominantly found within gently undulating open agricultural fields, often passing through settlements such as Borrowash, Draycott and Ambaston. Construction traffic would be visible from the limited range of the PRoWs and locations such as SD18/1/2 near Thulston and E4/14/1 near Draycott. Construction traffic would be seen in the context of other traffic along existing transport corridors. Views of the overhead line from PRoWs within settlements would generally be screened or segmented and partial and seen above rooflines. Overall, the scale of change would be large for recreational users near the draft Order Limits with construction occupying a large extent of the views.

6C.17.37 Where the Elvaston FP 1 (SD18/1/2) PRoW meets the B5010, views of the secondary construction compound would be available in the middle distance. This would be seen below the treeline, reducing the visual prominence. Views of the draft Order Limits from PRoWs into the broader countryside are generally open, with vegetation along field boundaries providing a degree of screening. The views are generally of flat agricultural landscape containing few distinctive landscape features, with isolated farmsteads scattered throughout the area. To the south, the A6 and A50 / Derby Southern Bypass diminish the scenic quality of the views, with existing overhead lines and a tall cooling tower part of the Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station visible above the skyline.

6C.17.38 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic rural qualities. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.17.39 **Construction:** Views of construction activities are varied across the area, from heavily filtered glimpsed views experienced by users of the PRoW along the Trent and Mersey Canal (SD39/12/1) to panoramic open views, such as from a PRoW along the partially restored Derby Canal (E4/14/1), where the construction would become the focus of the view. In some areas, the construction would occupy a large extent of the views, becoming a dominant feature, fundamentally changing the baseline views. The majority of receptors would not see ground-level construction activities with views encompassing the middle to upper section of the pylons and the overhead line, including cranes alongside wire stringing activities. However, in some places, such as along PRoW SD18/1/2, ground-level activities, including the construction of temporary access routes and those associated with construction compounds, would be visually prominent across a large extent of the views, alongside the construction of the middle and upper section of pylons. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.17.40 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** For a number of recreational receptors, the middle to upper section of pylons and the overhead line would be visible against the backdrop of the sky across a large horizontal extent of the view. The overhead line would alter views of a predominantly rural landscape. Overall, the magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain high.

6C.17.41 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would potentially provide some limited screening effect for a range of recreational receptors. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.17.42 **Construction**: Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.43 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.44 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 49, 51, 54, 59, 61 and 64

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.45 Public Rights of Way within 1-2 km of the overhead line are set within a flat, low-lying landscape characterised by the River Derwent valley. The landscape is primarily agricultural with low hedgerows and sparse tree cover. Recreational users experience predominantly open views of the surrounding landscape that are generally limited to middle-distance views by intervening field boundary vegetation. Construction traffic would be visible from some PRoW sections such as SD18/5/1 south of the River Derwent. Construction traffic would be seen in the context of other traffic along existing transport corridors. Public Rights of Way in proximity to Borrowash experience middle to long-distance views of farmland with field boundary vegetation, with scattered settlements and field boundary trees visible on the horizon

within long-distance views. Views from PRoWs in proximity to Elvaston include those at short and middle-distances and are contained by woodland associated with Elvaston Castle Country Park and dense field boundary vegetation. The PRoW to the north of Draycott has open and long-distance views across an agricultural landscape of limited woodland cover. Views from PRoWs to the south of Draycott are contained to the middle distance by field boundary vegetation. Public Rights of Way in proximity to Shardlow experience open views of agricultural fields, with built form at Shardlow limiting some views to the middle distance. Public Rights of Way to the north east of Aston-on-Trent encompass views with a high level of tree cover. Uncharacteristic features are limited across the views, and despite the repetitive nature of landscape elements, including field boundary hedgerows and fields, the views demonstrate a level of scenic quality.

6C.17.46 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of high value, reflecting strong scenic rural qualities. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.17.47 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would generally experience the middle to long-distance views of construction activity, including the use of cranes and wire stringing, above the treeline of hedgerow vegetation. Open and partial views of construction activity at the tops of the pylons, and within the background, would be available from the majority of views experienced by users of the PRoWs. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened from most views primarily as a result of screening provided by vegetation and gently sloping landform. Views of construction activity from the middle to upper sections of the pylons would be available from PRoWs to the south of Draycott. The PRoWs in proximity to Elvaston are not anticipated to experience views of construction activity due to the intervening woodland cover associated with Elvaston Castle Country Park. Users of footpaths would experience the introduction of uncharacteristic construction activity within an otherwise rural, agricultural landscape. The change in the views would be medium-term, and of medium scale and large extent in the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.17.48 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Recreational users would experience partial views of the overhead line beyond the treelines of field boundary vegetation, within the middle to long-distance views. The overhead line would add to the sense of enclosure within views and introduce tall vertical pylons in addition to the existing overhead lines, which are features of energy infrastructure. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium.

6C.17.49 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Generally, mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining medium.

Significance

6C.17.50 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.51 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.52 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5 km)

VP 71

Baseline visual conditions

6C.17.53 The PRoWs over 2 km from the overhead line are set within a low-lying landscape of the River Derwent valley. The landscape is primarily agricultural with low hedgerows and sparse tree cover. Users experience predominantly open views of the surrounding landscape that are generally contained to the short and middle-distance views by intervening field boundary vegetation. The views exhibit a notable level of scenic quality despite the repetitive nature of landscape elements such as field boundary vegetation, with a limited presence of uncharacteristic features.

6C.17.54 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is assessed as being high.

Magnitude

6C.17.55 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would generally experience screened long-distance views of construction activity of the upper section of the pylons, including the use of cranes and wire stringing, which would be visible above vegetation. Construction traffic is unlikely to interact with PRoWs over 2 km from the proposed route. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened for the majority of receptors as a result of landform and intervention deciduous vegetation. Views of construction activity would be available from a small number of locations where receptors would have long-distance partial views from the middle to upper section of the pylons, with the pylons and overhead line visible against the backdrop of the surrounding landscape. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium**.**

6C.17.56 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Users of PRoWs would generally experience barely perceptible distant background views of the overhead line. In certain locations with less enclosed and slightly elevated terrain, such as E2/20/1 to the north of Breaston, there would be distant views of the wires associated with the overhead line seen obliquely through gaps in vegetation, and visible against the backdrop of the surrounding landscape. Most users of PRoWs over 2 km from the draft Order Limits would have no views of the overhead line. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as being low.

6C.17.57 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain low.

Significance

6C.17.58 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.17.59 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given the overhead line would be seen, only partially, within the long-distance views.

6C.17.60 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects as mitigation planting would provide a little change to long-distance views.

Section 5 Summary

6C.17.61 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent**.

6C.17.62 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.9**.

6C.17.63 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.10**.

Table 6C.9: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP49	PRoW FP 12, western edge of Risley	2.2 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP50	Eastern edge of Borrowash, Draycott Road (A6005)	0.5 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP51	Derwent Valley Heritage Trail, southern edge of Borrowash	1.4 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP52	Derby and Sandiacre Canal,	0.5 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
	PRoW FP 14 / NCR 6										
VP53	Western edge of Draycott	0.3 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP54	Entrance to Elvaston Registered Park and Garden	1.5 km	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP55	Bridleway BW1, north east of Ambaston	0.4 km	High	High	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP56	PRoW FP 1, south eastern edge of Thulston	0.4 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP57	Broad Lane B5010, southern	0.4 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
	edge of Thulston										
VP59	Ambaston Lane / Derwent Valley Heritage Trail, northern edge of Shardlow	1.5 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP61	B5010, western edge of Shardlow	1.30 km	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP71	PRoW L77 at Daleacre Hill	5.3 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Table 6C.10: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Borrowash	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Draycott	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Ambaston	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Shardlow	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Thulston	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Boulton Moor	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Recreational Receptors							
LDP – Derby Canal Ring	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Derwent Valley Heritage Way	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Midshires Way	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

6C.18 Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington

6C.18.1 There are a range of visual receptors within this section that would not experience change in their views, as a result of screening provided by landform undulation, existing vegetation and/or built form, as indicated by the ZTV **(Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line**, **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**). The following receptors would not experience a change in the views or a change is considered unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have not been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Weston-on-Trent;
- residents of Breedon on the Hill;
- residents of Milton;
- residents of Repton;
- residents of Egginton;
- residents of Rolleston on Dove;
- residents of Etwall;
- residents of Hilton;
- residents of Bretby; and
- recreational visitors to Willington Wetlands Nature Reserve.

6C.18.2 As set out in the Scoping Report (Ref 6C.2) the following receptors (listed east to west as the Project progresses from Aston-on-Trent to Willington) are considered likely to be subject to significant effects and therefore have been considered further in this assessment:

- residents of Chellaston;
- residents of Swarkestone;
- residents of King's Newton;
- residents of Stanton by Bridge;
- residents of Melbourne;
- residents of Barrow upon Trent;
- residents of Stenson Fields & Sinfin (south);
- residents of Arleston;
- residents of Stenson;
- residents of Twyford;
- residents of Findern;
- residents of Willington;

- residents of Newton Solney;
- recreational users of the Trent and Mersey Canal;
- recreational users of Derby Canal Ring LDP;
- recreational users of Derby Nomad Way LDP;
- PRoWs (0-1 km);
- PRoWs (1-2 km); and
- PRoWs (2-5 km).

6C.19 Section 6: Settlements

Residents of Chellaston (ID No. 79)

VP 65

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.1 Chellaston is a suburban settlement located on the southern edge of Derby, approximately 0.1 km to the north of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The suburb represents the outermost southern extent of Derby and continues to the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass. Chellaston is characterised by nucleated development with various estates branching from main roads. The topography of Chellaston rises to the east, whereby approximately half of the settlement lies within lower-lying landform. The majority of receptors within the settlement have contained views due to the intervening built form. At the curtilage edges of Chellaston, views from residential receptors are interrupted by dense boundary vegetation, comprising tree belts along the A50 to the south. Receptors within Chellaston, therefore, largely experience views that are restricted to their immediate surroundings.

6C.19.2 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.3 **Construction:** A small proportion of residential receptors at the southern edge of Chellaston would experience close to middle-distance views of construction activity associated with the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by deciduous boundary vegetation associated with the A50. Apart from residential properties at the southern edge of Chellaston, there would be occasional views of construction from residential properties located further away, but most of the residents would not experience a change in the view. The scale of change would be low, affecting a small extent of the views. The change in views would be over the medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the overhead line would be limited to a small proportion of residential receptors located in the south eastern part of Chellaston.

The pylons would be visible above the treeline of linear vegetation at the A50, and groups of trees associated with residential gardens. The overhead line would add vertical and linear elements of considerable scale and pylons, altering skyline views above the tree belts surrounding Chellaston. The scale of change would be low, affecting a small extent of the views. The magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.19.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.6 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given only the construction of the upper sections of pylons would visible and this would be limited to a small number of residential receptors.

6C.19.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.19.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Swarkestone (ID No. 87 & 88)

VP 69

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.9 The village of Swarkestone is located approximately 0.8 km to the south west of Chellaston, and approximately 0.6 km to the south of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. It is set within the valley of the River Trent. The landscape surrounding the village is characterised by flat, low-lying terrain with open, geometric fields. The village is located immediately to the north of the River Trent, with properties to the south of the village facing the River Trent. Open views from dwellings are limited to those positioned at the edges of Swarkestone, with views within the village core screened by built form and garden vegetation. Open views are directed to the north, south and east with far-reaching views southwards beyond the River Trent. Views to the east of Swarkestone are interrupted by vegetation within gardens to the east, and by a deciduous woodland block within arable fields beyond the garden vegetation.

6C.19.10 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.11 **Construction:** Residential receptors located along the A5132 / Barrow Lane at the northern edge of Swarkestone would experience open views of construction activity associated with the overhead line. The properties are orientated towards the overhead line within the draft Order Limits, and receptors would therefore experience

direct views of construction activity in the middle ground. The views of two construction compounds would be screened by vegetation associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal. Most of the residential receptors have their main aspect of the views orientated away from the overhead line within the draft Order Limits, and their views are further screened by garden vegetation. Residential receptors at the eastern end of the village are set back from Barrow Lane, beyond a small field, where people would experience filtered views of construction activity through garden vegetation. Construction activity from the base to the upper section of the pylons would be visible from approximately half of the properties within Swarkestone. The change of views would occur over the medium term and would affect a medium extent of the view, but the scale of change would be large. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.19.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Approximately half of the residential properties within Swarkestone would have views of the overhead line to the north of the village. The overhead line traverses parallel to the village and is positioned approximately 500 m to the north. The overhead line would be a noticeable feature within a low-lying rural landscape with large skies, which are generally absent of vertical structures, with only a low-voltage overhead line featuring in the views. Views from residential receptors towards the southern edge of the settlement are screened by a combination of intervening built form and vegetation. A very limited range of residential receptors at the northern edge would experience views of the lower parts of pylons, with more frequent views of the upper sections of pylons available from the residential receptors. The scale of change and geographical extent would be medium. The magnitude of change would reduce to medium for the proportion of residential receptors identified.

6C.19.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.19.14 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of King's Newton (ID No. 92)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.17 The village of King's Newton is located immediately to the north east of Melbourne and is located approximately 2.8 km to the south of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. It is set within a gently undulating landscape typical of the Trent Valley Washlands, and to the south of the River Trent. The village is characterised by a linear settlement pattern along Main Street and Trent Lane. The village is located on a slightly elevated land with views across the low-lying valley directed northwards. Tree belts and mature isolated trees generally screen the views to the north towards the draft Order Limits. The views from ground-floor level are completely screened.

6C.19.18 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.19 **Construction:** Views of construction activity would not be experienced by the majority of residential receptors at King's Newton, as a result of intervening residential vegetation and field boundary hedgerows. A very small group of residential receptors, including those to the north of Sleepy Lane, will have long-distance views restricted to the construction at the upper sections of pylons. Any views of construction activity would be viewed against and beyond an existing overhead powerline to the north. Construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened by individual trees, groups of woodland and field boundary vegetation. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views. The change in views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for a very few residential receptors.

6C.19.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The views of the overhead line would be screened in views from the majority of residential receptors. A very small number of residential receptors, including those located to the north of Sleepy Lane, are anticipated to experience partial views of the tops of pylons in the distance. The overhead line would, however, be discernible within views and seen beyond the existing pylons. The scale of change would be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for a very few residential receptors.

6C.19.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, the mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, due to the low extent of views and the relatively low number of residential receptors affected.

6C.19.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.19.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Stanton by Bridge (ID No. 89)

VP 72 and 74

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.25 The village of Stanton by Bridge, approximately 1.8 km to the south of the overhead line, is set within a rural landscape at the southern valley side of the River Trent. Views from residential receptors are generally contained by small areas of woodland

within fields adjacent to the properties, with the largest area located to the west of Swarkestone Bridge. To the north of the village, vegetation associated with a fishing lake prevents outward views. A small number of residential receptors, such as those along Ingleby Road, have open views directed northwards across the River Trent. The views encompass a well treed rural landscape with few uncharacteristic elements, indicating a degree of scenic quality. The elevated location of the residential receptors allows long-distance views across the adjacent low-lying valley landscape. Existing overhead lines are visible in views to the south from Stanton by-Bridge, in the middle distance.

6C.19.26 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.27 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors would not experience views of construction as a result of screening provided by garden vegetation and intervening woodland that surrounds the village. A small number of residential receptors that are afforded open views and are orientated towards the overhead line are, however, likely to overlook views of construction activity. These residential receptors would have views of the construction at the upper sections of pylons. Activity would be visible in the long-distance and in the background of views. These views would, however, be limited to a small number of residential receptors. The scale of change would be low, affecting a low extent of the views over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of the residents would have no views of the overhead line, a small number of residential receptors on the northern side of Ingleby Road would experience partial views of the upper sections of pylons and associated overhead line within long-distance views. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the overhead line would feature within the middle ground to background of views. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the change will take place in the background of long-distance views.

6C.19.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.19.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Melbourne (ID no 93)

VP77

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.33 The town of Melbourne is located approximately 2.5 km to the south of the overhead line and is set within a rural landscape at the southern valley side of the River Trent. Receptors largely experience views that are contained by surrounding built form. Views from properties at the edges of Melbourne are generally limited to the short and middle distances by vegetation linked to The Pool and Melbourne Hall to the south, along with boundary vegetation on the town's periphery and in neighbouring agricultural fields. Properties along the B587 at the western edge of the town are afforded expansive, long-distance views directed north west over the low-lying River Trent landscape. Hedgerows within gardens and along the B587 contain views from the lower storeys of these properties. Features such as telegraph poles and overhead lines leading towards Willington Power Station and further towards Willington Substation, are visible affecting scenic qualities of the views.

6C.19.34 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.35 **Construction:** Construction activity will not be visible in views experienced by the majority of receptors in Melbourne. However, views of activity associated with the Project may be available for a small proportion of residents along the western edge of the town. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities may protrude the skyline and represent temporary features in the far distance. These structures would not be the most prominent vertical elements in views, as the existing, closer overhead lines would be more notable. Activity from the base to the upper sections of the pylons is expected to integrate with the landscape backdrop. Due to the significant distance separating the overhead line and the receptor, construction activity is not be expected to be prominent within views. The scale of change would be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. The change of views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.36 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The Project will not be visible from the majority of properties at Melbourne as a result of intervening built form and vegetation, however, a limited number of receptors to the northern and north west edge of the settlement experience views to the north towards the Project. Where expansive views are available, the pylons may be faintly visible within views. However, the pylons will not exceed the height of the horizon and are therefore likely to be indistinguishable from the background landscape. The scale of change would be negligible, affecting a negligible extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would remain negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.38 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse (**not significant**) effects.

6C.19.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse (**not significant**) effects.

6C.19.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse (**not significant**) effects.

Residents of Barrow upon Trent (ID No. 86)

VP 68

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.41 Barrow upon Trent is a small village located to the south of Derby and approximately 0.8 km to the south of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. It is set within the valley of the River Trent. The village is characterised by linear development along Church Lane, following the riverfront, and a clustered settlement in the northern parts of the village. Residential receptors predominantly experience enclosed views of the surrounding landscape due to intervening built form and vegetation. Outward views are limited to residential receptors at the northern and southern edges of the village. Southern views are directed across lower elevations associated with the River Trent and are characterised by meadows, pastures, and arable fields, which contribute to views of high scenic and rural quality. Views from residential receptors at the northern part of the village are generally middle-distance, partial and contained. Views to the north east are interrupted by a row of poplar trees at the boundary of residential receptors, and views from residential receptors to the north west are screened by garden vegetation. Where open views are available, they overlook agricultural fields and are framed by field boundary vegetation in the middle distance.

6C.19.42 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.19.43 **Construction:** Views of construction activity would be screened for most of residents by intervening built form and garden vegetation. A small proportion of residents at the northern edge of Barrow upon Trent would have views of construction activity, at the middle to upper sections of pylons, whilst construction at ground level would be screened by vegetation associated with field boundaries that characterise the landscape to the north of the village. Construction would take place across elevated landform; therefore, the use of cranes and wire stringing activities would appear more visually dominant within views, particularly from residential receptors located in the north west part of the village. Views of construction activity from residential receptors to the north east of Barrow upon Trent are screened by vegetation associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal. The scale of change would be medium within the medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium, for a small proportion of residents. However,

the majority of residents would have no views or glimpsed and partial views of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.19.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A small proportion of residential receptors would experience views of the overhead line, with views limited to those situated at the northern edge of the village. The overhead line would introduce vertical features associated with energy infrastructure into a rural landscape. The scale of change would remain medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.19.46 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Stenson Fields & Sinfin (south) (ID No. 80)

VP 60

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.49 Although Stenson Fields lies within South Derbyshire District and Sinfin South within Derby City, the two settlements are contiguous and form a single urban area. For the purposes of this assessment, they are therefore considered together as one settlement, reflecting how they appear, and to ensure a clear and consistent approach. Stenson Fields and Sinfin South are located approximately 1.1 km to the north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The settlement is characterised by a modern housing development to the south of Derby city centre, and to the north and within proximity to the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass. The settlement is located along the northern valley side of the River Trent. The majority of receptors experience views that are contained and limited to a short-distance by intervening built form. Views from a small proportion of residential receptors at the edges of the settlement are contained by boundary vegetation. Views from residential receptors at the southern edge of the settlement, that are orientated southwards towards the valley, are interrupted by boundary planting and an area of deciduous woodland to the south of Wragley Way. A small proportion of residential receptors within a small housing area south of Wragley Way are afforded middle-distance views across agricultural fields to the south. The views are generally rural and pleasant, however, existing overhead lines located in the north western and south eastern parts of the settlement contain uncharacteristic features in the views.

6C.19.50 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements

and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.19.51 **Construction:** The majority of receptors would not experience views of construction activity associated with the overhead line as a result of intervening built form and dense boundary vegetation along the edges of the settlement. A small proportion of residential receptors within the housing development south of Wragley Way would experience filtered views of construction at the upper sections of pylons, while others will have their views screened. These views would be experienced in the background of a view which includes existing overhead lines cutting north east to south west through the south western edge of Sinfin South. The construction of the pylons would feature within the middle ground of views, and the use of cranes would be visible against the skyline. Construction at the base of the pylons would be screened by field hedgerow boundaries and vegetation associated with the A50, to the south of the settlement. The overhead line within the draft Order Limits is aligned parallel to the settlement, and therefore, construction activities would occur across the large horizontal extent of the views. Residential properties that are orientated towards Wragley Way would experience views of construction vehicles. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views, over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.52 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would not be visible within views experienced by the majority of receptors at Stenson Fields and Sinfin South. A small number of dwellings to the south would, however, overlook the overhead line beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation. The structures would feature within middle-distance views above field boundary vegetation and tree belt along the A50. The magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.53 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The base of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form; therefore, mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect. The magnitude of the change would therefore remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.54 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.55 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.19.56 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Residents of Arleston (ID No. 83)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.19.57 Arleston is a hamlet located on the outskirts of Derby and approximately 800 m south of Stenson Fields. Arleston lies approximately 0.4 km to the north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Arleston is located immediately north of the Trent

and Mersey Canal and is surrounded by agricultural land and open countryside. Residential properties are predominantly single-storey, with outward views screened by considerable garden vegetation and housing areas, frequently blocking the middle and long-distance views. Views to the north, east and south are interrupted by field boundary vegetation within the adjacent field and a woodland belt along the Trent and Mersey Canal. Very few residential properties would have views towards the draft Order Limits. The view is elevated and directed across open pasture towards the Trent and Mersey Canal. The cooling towers of partly demolished Willington Power Station are visible in the distance alongside overhead lines that extend south west from Derby and converge with Willington Substation, linked also with other overhead lines, that are prominent in the views.

6C.19.58 **Sensitivity**: Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have some scenic quality but also comprise commonplace elements and therefore are of medium value. Combined high susceptibility with medium value will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.59 **Construction:** Construction activity from the base to the middle section of the pylons would be screened from the majority of residential receptors by intervening deciduous vegetation to the south of the hamlet. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities is, however, anticipated to be visible above the treelines, particularly at residential properties orientated south, and towards the overhead line. The screening is provided by mature trees within gardens and tall trees along the Trent and Mersey Canal. The scale of change would be medium within a low extent of the views across medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the very few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.60 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Few residential receptors would experience partial views of the overhead line and the upper section pylons above tree belts to the south of the village. The overhead line would introduce increased industrial features into a rural landscape. A degree of wirescaping would be created due to the convergence of the existing overhead lines with the proposed overhead line. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain medium for the very few residential receptors identified. However, the majority of residents would have no views or glimpses of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.19.61 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have some beneficial screening effect limiting the visibility of nearby pylons at the ground level and at middle sections of pylons. The magnitude of change would reduce to low.

Significance

6C.19.62 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(significant)** effects due to close proximity of introduced overhead line and pylons.

6C.19.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, due to potential effectiveness of screening provided by mitigation planting.

Residents of Stenson (ID No. 82)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.19.65 Stenson is a hamlet located to the south of Derby, lying approximately 0.7 km to the north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Stenson is located immediately adjacent to, and immediately north of, the Trent and Mersey Canal, and just north of the Crew to Derby railway line. Residential properties are one to two storeys in height, with outward views screened by garden vegetation and built form frequently blocking the middle and long-distance views. Views to the north are intervened by the elevated vegetated sides of the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass, whilst views east and south are intervened by field boundary vegetation, and boundary vegetation associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal. Very few residential receptors will have partial views from the upper storeys to the north, east and south east, although these views are limited in many places by existing mature boundary vegetation along the outskirts of the settlement in addition to mature garden vegetation along boundaries of residential properties. Where available, the views are elevated and directed across open pastures. The existing overhead lines that extend south west from Derby and converge with Willington Substation are partially visible from some residential properties which together with the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass (located approximately 250 m to the north) detract from the views.

6C.19.66 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.19.67 **Construction:** Construction activity from the base to the middle section of the pylons would be screened from the majority of residential receptors by intervening deciduous vegetation both within and to the south of Stenson. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities would be visible above the treeline of residential receptors orientated south, and towards the overhead line. The change in the views would be of medium scale and extent in the views across the medium-term duration of construction. The majority of residents would not experience views of construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line, or experience only glimpsed and partial views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.68 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residential properties orientated to the south and towards the proposed overhead line within the draft Order Limits would have views of the upper sections of pylons and the overhead line, occupying a medium extent of the view. The overhead line would introduce components of energy infrastructure, within rural landscape. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium for the relatively few residential receptors identified. However, the majority of residents would have no views or glimpses of construction at the upper sections of pylons.

6C.19.69 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.19.70 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.71 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.72 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Twyford (ID No. 85)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.19.73 Twyford is a small village located on the northern bank of the River Trent, adjacent to the south of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The village is characterised by agricultural buildings and a small cluster of residential properties. Views are generally directed southwards across the River Trent and the low-lying valley plains. There are visible features associated with energy infrastructure, including 400 kV Ratcliffe-Willington OHL in the distance and cooling towers at Willington Power Station in the middle distance. Mature trees at the northern edge of the village contribute to the screening of the views. The views from residential receptors are therefore generally restricted to the middle distance and available mainly from the upper storeys.

6C.19.74 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The high susceptibility combined with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.75 **Construction**: Construction activity at the base of the pylons would be screened in the views to the north from Twyford due to intervening groups of woodland adjacent to and beyond the residential receptors. During the winter months, there would be views of construction activity at the middle and upper section of pylons due to greater seasonal visibility; however, most residents would experience views of the upper sections of pylons. The use of cranes and wire stringing activities is anticipated to be visible above the treeline of vegetation to the north of the properties. The views of construction compound are anticipated to be largely screened from residential receptors to the north of the village, beyond intervening vegetation associated with Twyford Brook. Residential properties orientated towards the A5132 / Twyford Road may experience partial views of construction vehicles travelling along the route. The scale of change would be large, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high, affecting the majority of residents within Twyford.

6C.19.76 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The majority of receptors would have partial and glimpsed views of the middle to upper section of the overhead line beyond intervening vegetation. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a medium extent of the views in close proximity to the village. The nature of the view would change slightly, as components of energy infrastructure would be introduced in the

views. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain high for the majority of residents.

6C.19.77 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.19.78 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.79 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.80 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Findern (ID No. 81)

Baseline visual conditions

6C.19.81 The village of Findern is located at the western outskirts of Derby, approximately 1.1 km to the north of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. Findern is set within an agricultural landscape and is located a short-distance to the north of the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass. Views are generally contained by intervening built form within the settlement and boundary vegetation associated with adjacent agricultural fields. Outward, open views are available from the edges of the village and encompass uncharacteristic features including industrial units to the east, existing overhead lines and cooling towers at Willington Power Station to the south. Long-distance views are available for residential receptors at the southern edge of the village, and are characterised by a low-lying, well-treed valley landscape with middle to upper section of pylons contributing to a considerable degree of existing wirescape interrupting a wooded horizon.

6C.19.82 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have medium value, comprising commonplace elements that are locally valued by residents. The high susceptibility combined with medium value would result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.19.83 **Construction:** Vegetation along the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass, to the south of Findern**,** would screen views of construction activity at the base of the pylons. Residents at the southern edge of the village, particularly those located to the south east, would experience views of cranes and wire stringing from the middle to upper section of the pylons. Elsewhere in the settlement views will be largely screened by a combination of intervening built form, vegetation, and landform. Construction would be visible above the treeline of vegetation associated with the A50 / Derby Southern Bypass, extending into the skyline, beyond the existing overhead lines linked to Willington Substation. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified. within Findern.

6C.19.84 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Residential receptors located at the southern edge and south eastern areas of Findern would experience views of the proposed overhead line within long-distance views. Elsewhere in the settlement views will be largely screened by a combination of intervening built form, vegetation, and landform. The overhead line would not fundamentally alter the perceptual qualities of views, but it would locally compound the effects of the existing pylons on view. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be high for the relatively few residential receptors identified at Findern.

6C.19.85 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.19.86 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.87 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.88 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Willington (ID No.84)

VP 67 and 70

Baseline visual conditions

6C.19.89 The village of Willington is located south west of Derby within the shallow valley of the River Trent, approximately 0.2 km to the west of the overhead line located within the draft Order Limits. The disused and partially demolished Willington Power Station lies directly east of the Willington Substation, with residents experiencing views of the upper section of the cooling towers at Willington Power Station. This Substation facilitates connections to the existing 400 kV and 132 kV overhead lines. Although the views of residents are generally screened by intervening built form, garden vegetation and tree belts, most residents experience the views of the middle and upper section of pylons. Some residential receptors adjoin the existing pylons, such as those along Sealey Close and therefore have close views of almost the entire pylons, with some residents having only the views of the upper sections of pylons. Residents have frequent views into the adjacent countryside from the village edges, including views to the south towards the River Trent. The northern edge of Willington is defined by a planted earth bund along the Derby to Birmingham railway line which screens the views towards Willington Substation. Residents located to the north of the Trent and Mersey Canal, particularly those at the eastern edge, experience middle-distance views of farmland and the cooling towers of Willington Power Station in the background. Residential receptors at the western edge of the village have views towards the Trent and Mersey Canal and Willington Gravel Pits Nature Reserve.

6C.19.90 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements

with few uncharacteristic features. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.19.91 **Construction:** Due to intervening built form, views experienced by the majority of residential receptors at Willington would be screened. Receptors at the north eastern part of the village, however, would experience views of construction, including cranes and wire stringing activities, above the treeline of vegetation that separates the residential receptors from Willington Power Station. Several residential receptors have the main aspects of the views, which are, however, orientated away from the Willington Substation and therefore, views would be limited to rear-facing windows. Construction activity is not anticipated to exceed the height of the existing 400 kV overhead line behind the properties. Residential receptors north of the Trent and Mersey Canal at the eastern edge of the village would experience open views of construction activity from the middle to upper extents of the pylons. Residential receptors at the eastern part of the village would experience filtered views of construction activity beyond vegetation associated with the A5132, and an area of scattered woodland to the north of the River Trent. Partial views of construction compound, to the north of Twyford, may also be visible. A limited number of residential receptors at the eastern edge of Willington, along Wheatfield Court, are likely to have views of construction associated with the undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons to accommodate entry of the proposed overhead line into Willington Substation. A limited range of residents would experience a large scale of change over a medium extent of change in their views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for majority of residents will have close to middle-distance views of works at the middle to upper sections of pylons, with the majority not experiencing a change in the views.

6C.19.92 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Several residential receptors would experience views of the upper section of the introduced pylons and overhead line, where the proposed overhead line converges with the Willington Power Station to accommodate entry of the proposed overhead line into Willington Substation. Receptors within the north eastern part of the village would experience views of the overhead line above the treeline of vegetation that separates the residential receptors from Willington Power Station. Several residential receptors have the main aspects of the views, which are, however, orientated away from the Willington Power Station, and therefore, views would be limited to rear-facing windows. The Project will be visible beyond, but is not anticipated to exceed the height of the existing 400 kV overhead line behind the properties. Residential receptors north of the Trent and Mersey Canal at the eastern edge of the village would experience open views of the middle to upper extents of the pylons, although the majority of residents will not experience a change to the views. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high for a limited range of receptors.

6C.19.93 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the residents, but the magnitude of change would remain high.

Significance

6C.19.94 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.95 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.19.96 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Residents of Newton Solney (ID No.90)

Baseline and visual amenity

6C.19.97 The village of Newton Solney is located approximately 3.3 km to the south west of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The settlement is set within the low-lying, shallow valley of the River Trent. Views from residential receptors are generally contained within the short to middle-distance views by residential vegetation and field hedgerow boundaries adjacent to the residential receptors. Tree planting associated with St Mary the Virgin Church, to the west of the village, prevents outward views from residential receptors at the edge of the settlement. A small proportion of residential receptors in the northern part of the village have long-distance views towards the River Trent. Views overlook a pastoral landscape with field boundaries interrupted in places by views of the cooling towers associated with Willington Power Station and the existing overhead lines converging to Willington Substation.

6C.19.98 **Sensitivity:** Residents are highly susceptible to change in the views and visual amenity. The views have medium value, comprising commonplace elements with few uncharacteristic features. The overall sensitivity of residential receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.19.99 **Construction:** Visibility of construction activity would be limited to a small number of residential receptors at the northern edge of Newton Solney. Partial views of construction at the upper sections of pylons would be visible in the far distance but are unlikely to be prominent within views. This is due to a combination of appreciable distance and intervening vegetation. The majority of receptors would not experience views of construction activity. The scale of change would be low, affecting a medium extent of the views, over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed to be low for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.100 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Although the majority of residents would have no views of the overhead line, a small number of residential receptors may experience views of the upper sections of pylons and overhead line above the layers of intervening vegetation. The scale of change would be negligible, affecting a medium extent of the views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for the relatively few residential receptors identified.

6C.19.101 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would not provide a screening effect because the overhead line would feature within the background of views. The magnitude of the change is assessed to remain negligible.

Significance

6C.19.102 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, given construction views would be restricted to the upper sections of pylons, these would be both within long-distance views and in the context of the existing overhead lines.

6C.19.103 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.19.104 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

6C.20 Section 6: Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptors of Fullens Lock Park

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.1 Fullens Lock Park is located on the boundary of the suburbs of Shelton Lock and Chellaston, south of the centre of the city of Derby and approximately 1.4 km north of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The park has a relatively flat topography, with the north east edge of the park situated at a slightly higher elevation than the south western edge. The south western area of the park contains scatted trees and shrub, which serve to largely screen views within and out of this area of the park. To the north eastern area of the park the character is more formal, with areas of open amenity grassland and occasional play features. An existing 132 kV power line runs immediately to the north of the site, introducing infrastructure elements into the views. Mature boundary vegetation along the park boundary contains the open space and creates a sense of enclosure.

6C.20.2 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive yet highly manicured landscape. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is medium.

Magnitude

6C.20.3 **Construction:** Views of construction activity from Fullens Lock Park would largely be screened by established boundary vegetation, meaning that most receptors within the park are unlikely to experience views of the construction. For recreational receptors within the north eastern and central area of the park, the use of cranes and wire stringing activity would be visible along the upper section of the pylons, visible above the top of boundary vegetation in the distance. A combination of distance, intervening topography and built form prevents views of construction activity for most receptors within Fullens Lock Park. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low, and experienced over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low.

6C.20.4 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the overhead line from Fullens Lock Park would largely be screened by established boundary vegetation. For recreational receptors within the north eastern and central area of the park, the overhead line and tops of a limited number of pylons would be visible above the top of boundary vegetation in the distance. A combination of distance, intervening topography and built form prevents views for most receptors within Fullens Lock Park. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low, with the change only visible in the long distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible.

6C.20.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining negligible.

Significance

6C.20.6 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of construction being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the long distance, above the existing tree belts.

6C.20.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low extent of views affected and views restricted to the upper sections of pylons in the distance.

6C.20.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects.

Recreational Receptors of Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.9 Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve is located on the edge of the suburb of Sinfin, south of the centre of the city of Derby and approximately 1.3 km north of the proposed route alignment situated within the draft Order Limits. The landscape within the park varies from areas of scrubland, meadow and scattered trees along the south west and west areas of the park, to open amenity grassland and sports pitches with mature trees bounding the north eastern area of the site. The centre north part of site contains a visitor centre/car park and areas containing play equipment, with paths leading out from the site connecting into numerous PRoWs. Boundary vegetation is dense and mature and helps to create a sense of separation from adjacent urban areas. An existing 132 kV power line cuts through the site running west to east, with additional 132 kV power lines running immediately to the south east of site.

6C.20.10 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in outdoor activities are typically less likely to be susceptible to visual changes. The views are of medium value as they feature an attractive yet highly manicured landscape. The sensitivity of the recreational receptor is assessed as medium.

Magnitude

6C.20.11 **Construction:** Views of construction activity from Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve would largely be screened by established boundary vegetation and by intervening vegetation within the site, meaning that most receptors within the park are unlikely to experience views of the construction. For recreational receptors within the north eastern areas of the park, the use of cranes and wire stringing activity would be visible along the upper section of the pylons, visible above the top of boundary vegetation in the distance. A combination of distance, intervening topography and built form prevents views of construction activity for most receptors within Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low and experienced over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low.

6C.20.12 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views of the overhead line from Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve would largely be screened by established boundary vegetation. For recreational receptors within the north eastern area of the park, the overhead line and tops of a limited number of pylons would be visible above the top of boundary vegetation in the distance. A combination of distance, intervening topography and built form prevents views for most receptors within Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low, with the change only visible in the long distance. Overall, the magnitude of change would be negligible.

6C.20.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The mitigation planting would have little screening effect. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining negligible.

Significance

6C.20.14 **Construction:** Combined medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the views of construction being mainly limited to the upper sections of pylons in the long distance, above the existing vegetation.

6C.20.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse **(not significant)** effects due to the relatively low extent of views affected and views restricted to the upper sections of pylons in the distance.

6C.20.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in minor adverse (not significant) effects.

Recreational Users of the Trent and Mersey Canal

VP 67

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.17 The Trent and Mersey Canal runs west to east to the north of the River Trent, extending horizontally across the landscape and generally following the alignment of the valley. In the west, the canal passes through the village of Willington before continuing north east, running to the south of Stenson and Arleston, crossing the draft Order Limits further to the east, extending south east, and finishing to the south of Weston-on-Trent. Views from the canal are frequently contained by wetland tree vegetation along the towpath. In contrast, to the north, more open conditions allow for frequent views into adjacent fields. The views are characterised by elevated agricultural fields with individual trees and hedgerow boundaries. The natural character of landscape along the Canal and few distractions create a remote atmosphere. Where the canal passes east of Swarkestone, vegetation south of the canal becomes less dense in some sections, allowing for extended views southward across the River Trent Valley. The views overlook a well-treed agricultural landscape; however, two 400 kV overhead lines are visible in the distance.

6C.20.18 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors are highly susceptible to visual changes because the surrounding views play a role in the enjoyment of recreational activity. The surrounding views, however, contain elements that are commonplace and widely present across the local area. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and

susceptibility will result in high sensitivity. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Magnitude

6C.20.19 **Construction**: For the majority of its length, views of construction activity from the canal would be screened by established vegetation surrounding the canal, meaning that most receptors travelling along the canal are unlikely to experience views of the construction. Open views of construction would become available, particularly in proximity to Barrow upon Trent and Swarkestone, as the overhead line within the draft Order Limits extends in close proximity to the Trent and Mersey Canal. At several points, construction routes are located in proximity to the canal, allowing for views of construction traffic, particularly north of Barrow upon Trent. Further to the east, the Trent and Mersey Canal continues to the south east away from the draft Order Limits. A combination of appreciable distance and intervening topography prevents views of construction activity along the remaining part of the route. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would vary but generally would be medium over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium.

6C.20.20 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would be largely screened from views along most of the Trent and Mersey Canal. Where views are available, they would vary between open, partial and filtered. The tops of the pylons would, however, remain visible above intervening topography and vegetation. The introduction of prominent construction along the canal will result in alterations to the scenic qualities over the medium-term duration of construction. In places, the elevated location of the pylons relative to the canal would further increase the visual prominence of the overhead line. The majority of the overhead line would, however, not be visible from the route. The scale of change would remain medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change is expected to remain medium.

6C.20.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the recreational users who have close-distance views of pylons near draft Order Limits, and therefore, the magnitude of change would be reduce to a low level.

Significance

6C.20.22 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.24 **Operation (Year 15 Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the existing vegetation in combination with the mitigation planting would considerably reduce the effects on the scenic quality of these views.

Users of Derby Canal Ring LDP

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.25 The Derby Canal Ring is a 46 km circular walking route that features the Trent and Mersey Canal, the Derby Canal and the Erewash Canal. Within Section 6, the route traverses the landscape from north to south, across a length of approximately 9 km. The route is set within the low-lying, shallow valley of the River Trent to the south east of Derby. Views are largely confined to the short and middle-distances due to intervening deciduous vegetation and hedgerows that enclose both the Derby Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal. The first half of the route is characterised by strong enclosure and occasional glimpses into adjacent fields. As the route continues south and then north east, the surrounding landscape becomes more visible because the amount of enclosing vegetation surrounding the canal decreases. Where open views become available, they are generally limited to the middle distance by vegetation and field hedgerow boundaries in adjacent fields and reflect a landscape of rural scenic quality. Long-distance views are occasionally available, some of which feature the existing 400 kV Ratcliffe to Willington ZD Route, which traverses the route from east to west, connecting Willington and Ratcliffe Substations.

6C.20.26 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors are highly susceptible to visual changes because the views are important for the enjoyment of recreational activity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Magnitude

6C.20.27 **Construction:** Receptors using the Derby Canal Ring LDP would experience intermittent and occasional open to partial views of construction activity, predominantly north of Swarkestone, Barrow on Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal section of the route. Elsewhere, views from the route are limited due to the dense vegetation surrounding the canal, and therefore, views of construction activity would not be available. To the south of the A50, where the route connects with the Trent and Mersey Canal, the vegetation becomes intermittent and allows for views into adjacent fields. Where the route extends from the A50 to Swarkestone, partial views of construction activity at the middle to upper sections of the pylons would be visible in the middle distance, beyond intervening vegetation, approximately 2km away from overhead line. Although vegetation along the canal reduces as it progresses north east, a combination of intervening topography, to the north east of Weston-on-Trent, and the distance of the overhead line prevents visibility of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. Recreational receptors would experience views of the overhead line and pylons within the rural landscape over a medium-term construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high from isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in substantial change to the views.

6C.20.28 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Predominantly partial visibility of the overhead line would feature in the background of views experienced by users of the Derby Canal Ring. Depending on the nature of the view, the base to middle section of the pylons would be predominantly screened by intervening vegetation along the Trent and Mersey Canal and beyond, within adjacent agricultural fields. The tops of the pylons would remain visible above the vegetation from an approximate 2 km length of the

route, within the background of views. Where open views are available the overhead line would visually contrast against the simple rural character of the surrounding landscape and potentially encourage a sense of enclosure. The scale of change would reduce to medium, affecting a medium extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as medium.

6C.20.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views to the residents, and therefore, the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.20.30 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Derby Nomad Way LDP

VP 69

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.33 The Derby Nomad Way covers a distance of approximately 17 km and crosses the overhead line within the draft Order Limits diagonally. The route traverses from north west to south east across a landscape characterised by the shallow valley of the River Trent. The route intersects several villages, with the elevation of the terrain gradually decreasing along the route, as it generally follows the course of the River Trent. The route crosses large areas of open fields with occasional low hedgerow boundaries, resulting in predominantly open views. On two occasions, the route follows the Trent and Mersey Canal, where deciduous vegetation encloses views of the surrounding landscape. Occasional glimpses into adjacent fields are available and represent a rural landscape of scenic quality. From multiple points along the route, however, features associated with energy infrastructure are visible, including the cooling towers at Willington Power Station and 400 kV ZD and ZSA overhead lines.

6C.20.34 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors are highly susceptible to visual changes because the views are important for the enjoyment of recreational activity. The scenic views are of high value, and the route is promoted in published information and tourist guides. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity. The overall sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Magnitude

6C.20.35 **Construction**: Views of construction activity would be available for recreational users from several sections of the route due to a combination of low-lying topography and limited intervening vegetation. Progressing from north east to south west, views of construction activity would first become available to the east of Findern, and these

would include sporadic views of construction at the upper sections of pylons. The views from the route are relatively screened from a route section within the Trent and Mersey Canal until it converges with the draft Order Limits near Barrow upon Trent. From this location, construction activity would be visible in the near distance. The route then enters open fields to the north of Barrow upon Trent, where construction activity would be visible in middle-distance views above the treeline formed by vegetation along the Trent and Mersey Canal and small pockets of woodland south of the A5132. Visibility of construction activity above the treelines would continue for approximately 4 km until the route returns towards the Trent and Mersey Canal. Intermittent, partial views of construction activity at the upper section of the pylons would become available beyond intervening riparian vegetation. As the route continues north east towards Aston-on-Trent, occasional long-distance views of construction activity would be visible in the background; however, a combination of intervening topography and vegetation largely prevents views. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high from isolated sections of the route where construction works would result in substantial change to the views.

6C.20.36 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would be visible at varying distances and degrees of visibility. Views would range between partial and open to those limited to the upper sections of pylons or entirely screened by a combination of vegetation and gentle changes in landform undulation. Where views are available, the overhead line would be viewed in conjunction with the existing uncharacteristic features, including Willington Power Station and several 400 kV overhead lines. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a medium extent of the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is therefore assessed to reduce to medium.

6C.20.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting would likely provide some screening effect to the users of the LDP, but the magnitude of change would remain medium.

Significance

6C.20.38 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (0-1 km)

VP 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.41 Recreational receptors along PRoWs within 0-1 km of the overhead line experience predominantly open views that are contained to the middle distance by intervening vegetation. Although areas of woodland are sparse, frequent field hedgerow boundaries across the landscape combine to limit outward views. The views are characterised by large skies, low-lying agricultural fields, farm buildings and field

boundary vegetation, notable signs of man-made influence, transport corridors and existing energy infrastructure. Outward views are mostly enclosed from the towpath of the Trent and Mersey Canal. However, riparian vegetation along the canal affords intermittent, partial open views of the surrounding landscape. Views along the canal represent a level of scenic quality and tranquillity; however, views in proximity to Willington Substation (SD50/4/1, SD20/12/1) include cooling towers that dominate the landscape. Views from footpaths to the west of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits become increasingly industrial and feature the cooling towers at Willington Power Station.

6C.20.42 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of medium value, as although they are of scenic quality, uncharacteristic features are present. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.20.43 **Construction:** Construction activity would be visible at the short to middle-distance for the majority of receptors using PRoWs within 1 km of the draft Order Limits. Construction activity would take place directly over several footpaths (SD49/5/1, SD44/11/2, SD3/9/2), and therefore the construction close to the draft Order Limits would dominate the views from these PRoWs, located near the draft Order Limits. Recreational receptors walking along the Trent and Mersey Canal will have views of construction activity, which would range from open to partial, where operations directly traverse the canal or are within close proximity. Large-scale construction would be visible in the proximity of the Willington Power Station from the SD50/4/1, where the works associated with the connection of the overhead line would dominate the views. Construction compounds would be visible from several PRoWs, with the most prominent being compound, visible from PRoW SD47/1/1 to the north west of Twyford. Construction traffic will be visible to vehicles moving from the PRoWs such as SD47/3/2, SD3/8/1 and SD44/2/1 in proximity to the A5132. Receptors would experience views of undergrounding and diversion of existing DNO 132 kV overhead lines and pylons. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Users of these PRoWs would experience views of large-scale construction activity over a medium duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.20.44 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Many PRoWs users would experience open and direct views of the overhead line in close proximity to the proposed overhead line, particularly where the Project traverses PRoWs, such as SD47/1/1. Where views are contained by intervening vegetation, visibility would be limited to the middle and upper section of the pylons. The overhead line is likely to contribute to an increased sense of containment where outward views are already limited, particularly from the Trent and Mersey Canal. Where existing overhead lines are visible, the introduced pylons and overhead line would add to the wirescape perceptible in the views. The scale of change would remain large, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining high.

6C.20.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect, providing some screening to the base of pylons in views from a range of PRoWs, close to the draft Order Limits. However, the introduction of the overhead line would remain prominent in most of the views. The magnitude of change will reduce to medium.

Significance

6C.20.46 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (1-2 km)

VP 58, 60, 64, 72, and 73

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.49 Receptors using PRoWs within 1-2 km of the overhead line predominantly experience middle-distance views, which are, however, frequently screened by dense belts of vegetation, frequently present within the River Trent Valley. Views from footpaths north of the draft Order Limits are frequently contained and entirely screened by vegetation. Views from PRoWs south of the overhead line and in proximity to the River Trent are expansive across gently rising landform. The horizon is generally lined by blocks of deciduous vegetation and boundary trees within agricultural fields. Users of the Trent and Mersey Canal (SD49/8/3) experience infrequent, partial open views to the west due to the presence of intermittent vegetation along the canal. Views are rural in nature and generally of scenic quality; however, several overhead lines extend laterally across the landscape, broadly following the alignment of the River Trent from east to west, which are highly visible across the low-lying landscape, with the base of pylons frequently screened by vegetation.

6C.20.50 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoWs users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility will result in high sensitivity.

Magnitude

6C.20.51 **Construction:** Receptors using PRoWs within 1-2 km of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits would experience views of construction activity within the background of views, above the treeline of surrounding vegetation. Blocks of woodland and field boundary vegetation would mostly screen construction activity at the base of the pylons. The use of cranes and wire stringing activity would be visible along the middle to upper sections of the pylons. Due to the screening of vegetation along the PRoWs, construction activity would be partially visible, and the pylons would interrupt the skyline. Construction activity would form the backdrop of views, and the absence of enclosing landform would exaggerate the perceived scale of the structures. Long-distance views of construction compound, north west of Twyford, would be partially visible from footpaths SD47/5/1 and SD47/5/1. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. Users of footpaths would experience the introduction of industrial activity within a rural, agricultural landscape. The change in views would be over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be high.

6C.20.52 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The overhead line would feature within the background of views experienced by users of PRoWs. The base to middle section of the pylons would be obscured by field boundary vegetation, but the upper section would extend above the treeline and into the skyline from a range of PRoW sections. From some PRoWs, the overhead line would be viewed against existing overhead National Grid lines to the north, and to the south of the overhead line within the draft Order Limits. The overhead line would therefore not appear incongruous within the landscape setting. The scale of change would reduce to medium, affecting a large extent of the views. The change in the views would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium.

6C.20.53 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect, but it will generally provide little screening to PRoW users within the 1-2 km buffer; therefore, the magnitude of change will remain medium.

Significance

6C.20.54 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.55 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.56 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

Users of Public Rights of Way (2-5 km)

VP 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79

Baseline visual conditions

6C.20.57 Public Rights of Way over 2 km from the overhead line are generally sparse and predominantly located to the north and south of the draft Order Limits along the rising sides of the valley of the River Trent. The landscape is primarily agricultural with flat, low-lying terrain, open, geometric fields, low hedgerows, and sparse tree cover. Users of PRoWs in this section experience predominantly open views of the surrounding landscape, which are generally confined to the middle and close-distance views by intervening field boundary vegetation.

6C.20.58 **Sensitivity:** Users of PRoWs are highly susceptible to the introduction of the overhead line. The views are of medium value as they comprise commonplace elements and are valued locally by the residents. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is high.

Magnitude

6C.20.59 **Construction:** Users of PRoWs would generally experience heavily screened long-distance views of construction activity of the upper section of the pylons, including the use of cranes and wire stringing activities, above existing vegetation. Construction activity at the base to middle section of the pylons would be screened by field boundary vegetation. Views of the overhead line are generally heavily restricted from PRoWs along less enclosed and slightly elevated terrain, such as PRoW SD41/3/2 to the south of Stanton by Bridge. Barely perceptible views of

construction activity would be available to users of PRoWs along the course of the River Derwent between Borrowash and Church Wilne; however, where views are available, they would be mostly focused on the construction of the middle to upper sections of pylons. Views from several sections of PRoWs would be screened completely or restricted to the upper sections of pylons. The change in the views would be over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium.

6C.20.60 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Users of PRoWs would generally experience distant background views of the overhead line. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low.

6C.20.61 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** As above, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining low.

Significance

6C.20.62 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in major adverse **(significant)** effects.

6C.20.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as the overhead line would be a seen, only partially, within the long-distance views.

6C.20.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in moderate adverse **(not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide a little screening to long-distance views.

6C.21 Section 6 Summary

6C.21.1 The following section includes a summary of the findings of **Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington**.

6C.21.2 Potential effects on viewpoints are summarised in **Table 6C.11**.

6C.21.3 Potential effects on residential and recreational receptors are summarised in **Table 6C.12**.

Table 6C.11: Viewpoint analysis table within Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP58	Porter's Lane / Derby Nomad Way FP3, western edge of Findern	1.6 km	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP60	Wragley Way, southern edge of Stenson Fields	1.5 km	High	Medium	High	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
VP62	Bridleway BW10, south east of Chellaston	0.5 m	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP64	Chellaston Lane, western edge of Aston-on-Trent	1.4 km	High	Medium	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
VP65	Barnwell Way, southern edge of Chellaston	0.2 km	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP66	Mercia Marina car park	0.4 km	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Minor **(not significant)**	Minor **(not significant)**
VP67	PRoW FP 8, Trent and Mersey Canal	0.5 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP68	Junction of PRoW FP11 and A5132, Barrow upon Trent	0.7 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
VP69	Junction of PRoWs FP4 & FP5, eastern edge of Swarkestone	0.7 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP70	Junction of Sealey Close and Twyford Road, eastern edge of Willington	0.4 km	High	Very Low	Negligible	Medium	Medium	Medium	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
VP72	PRoW FP8, northern edge of Stanton by Bridge	2.0 km	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP73	PRoW FP13, White Rose Lane, northern Edge of Repton	1.7 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP74	Ward's Lane, east of Stanton by Bridge	2.1 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP75	Eastern edge of Ingleby	2.4 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP76	PRoW L87, north east of Donnington Park Circuit	4.6 km	High	High	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
VP77	PRoW FP5, north of Melbourne	3.0 km	High	Medium	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**

VP. No	VP. Name	Approx. Distance to nearest pylon	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
						Construction	Year 1	Year 15	Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP78	PRoW FP38, southern edge of Repton	3.6 km	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**
VP79	Cross Britain Way Hiking Trail, south west of Wilson	5.0 km	High	High	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**

Table 6C.12: Summary of likely visual effects within Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington

Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Residential Receptors							
Chellaston	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse (**not significant**)	Minor adverse (**not significant**)	Minor adverse **(not significant**)
Swarkestone	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse (**significant**)	Major adverse (**significant**)	Major adverse (**significant**)
King's Newton	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse (**not significant**)	Minor adverse (**not significant**)	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Stanton by Bridge	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Melbourne	High	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Barrow upon Trent	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Stenson Fields and Sinfin (south)	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Arleston	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
Stenson	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Twyford	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Findern	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Willington	High	High	High	High	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Newton Solney	High	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Recreational Receptors							
Recreational receptors of Fullens Lock Park	Medium	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Recreational receptors of Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve	Medium	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**	Minor adverse **(not significant)**
Recreational users of the Trent and Mersey Canal	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude			Significance		
		Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer	Construction	Year 0, Winter	Year 15, Summer
LDP – Derby Canal Ring	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (0-1 km)	High	High	High	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (1-2 km)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**	Major adverse **(significant)**
Users of PRoWs (2-5 km)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major adverse **(significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**	Moderate adverse **(not significant)**

References

Ref 6C.1 Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3).

Ref 6C.2 National Grid (2024). Chesterfield to Willington: EIA Scoping Report [online]. Available at: https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN0210001 [Accessed 2nd September 2025].

Ref 6C.3 Landscape Institute (2019). Visual Representation of Development Proposals. [online] Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation-1.pdf [Accessed 5th September 2025].

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