# CONTENTS



# TABLES

# 16.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL AMENITY

## 16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) addresses the potential effects of the Proposed Development near Eggborough, North Yorkshire on landscape character (as a resource in its own right) and visual amenity.

16.1.2 This chapter is supported by Figures 16.1-16.55, provided in ES Volume II and Appendices 16A, 16B and 16C provided in ES Volume III.

## 16.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### *Legislative Background*

16.2.1 The landscape and visual impact assessment takes account of the legislation relevant to landscape and visual issues, including the European Landscape Convention.

### *Planning Policy Context*

National Planning Policy

16.2.2 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1 (Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011a) includes a number of statements pertinent to the potential landscape, including green infrastructure (GI) and visual impacts of energy infrastructure in general.

16.2.3 Section 5.9 of EN-1 sets out the requirements for assessing and mitigating landscape and visual impacts of proposed nationally significant energy infrastructure projects. The scope of the assessment should include construction phase effects as well as the effects of the completed facility and its operation on landscape components, landscape character and views and visual amenity.

16.2.4 In terms of mitigation, EN-1 encourages the reduction in scale of the buildings taking into consideration function, appropriate siting, design including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes to mitigate adverse landscape and visual impacts.

16.2.5 Paragraphs 5.9.15 to 5.9.16 of EN-1 state:

"*The scale of such projects means that they will often be visible within many miles of the site of the proposed infrastructure. The IPC* [Planning Inspectorate] *should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project.*

*In reaching a judgment, the IPC should consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the IPC considers reasonable*."

16.2.6 Paragraph 5.9.18 of EN-1 states *"All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites. The IPC will have to judge whether the visual*

*effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project*."

16.2.7 Paragraph 5.9.22 of EN-1 states "*Within a defined site, adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within that site, design including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes, depending on the size and type of the proposed project. Materials and designs of buildings should always be given careful consideration."*

16.2.8 Section 5.10 of EN-1 establishes the requirements for identifying and mitigating impacts of energy infrastructure projects on open space (including green infrastructure).

16.2.9 An energy infrastructure project will have direct effects on the existing use of the proposed site and may have indirect effects on the use, or planned use, of land in the vicinity for other types of development. Given the likely locations of energy infrastructure projects there may be particular effects on open space including green infrastructure.

16.2.10 Where green infrastructure is affected, the Planning Inspectorate should consider imposing requirements to ensure the connectivity of the green infrastructure network is maintained in the vicinity of the development and that any necessary works are undertaken, where possible, to mitigate any adverse impact.

16.2.11 The NPS for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure EN-2 (DECC, 2011b) provides further detail with respect to the impacts of large scale structures associated with fossil fuel generating stations.

16.2.12 Section 2.6.5 of EN-2 states that *"It is not possible to eliminate the visual impacts associated with a fossil fuel generating station. Mitigation is therefore to reduce the visual intrusion of the buildings in the landscape and minimise impact on visual amenity as far as reasonably practicable*." The design should provide the best fit with the existing local landscape and to minimise the impact through use of appropriate external finishes and colour choice and to enclose low level buildings and structures to reduce impacts from nearby receptors.

16.2.13 Within Paragraph 17 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012) the Government sets out a number of overriding core planning principles that are relevant to the landscape including:

- always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;
- take account of the different roles and character of different areas; and
- contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.

<u>Local Planning Policy – Scoping Report</u>

16.2.14 The policies that are relevant to the site are:

- the 'saved' policies of the Selby District Local Plan – adopted February 2005 (Selby District Council, 2005); and
- the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan – adopted October 2013 (Selby District Council, 2013).

16.2.15 Both these documents contain a number of policies of relevance in landscape and visual terms to the Proposed Development, as follows:

- SP 18 (Selby Core Strategy) Protecting and Enhancing the Environment;
- SP 19 (Selby Core Strategy) Design Quality;
- ENV 1 (Selby District Local Plan) Control of Development;
- ENV 15 Locally Important Landscape Area (Magnesian Limestone Ridge, Brayton Barff and Hambleton Hough);
- ENV 21 Landscaping Requirements; and
- EMP 10 (Selby District Local Plan) Additional Industrial Development at Drax and Eggborough Power Stations.

16.2.16 Policy SP 18 requires the safeguarding and, where possible, enhancement of the landscape character of the area. Policy SP 19 requires high quality design that has regard to local character and also the incorporation of new and/ or existing landscaping.

16.2.17 Policy ENV 1 sets out the considerations required in respect of new development including the impact on the character of the area, standard of layout and design including materials and landscaping scheme.

16.2.18 Policy ENV15 states that the Council will resist development that is harmful to the landscape character and scenic quality.

16.2.19 Policy ENV 21 provides guidance on the requirements of landscape schemes in relation to development to ensure that the retention, replacement and planting of trees has been appropriately considered.

16.2.20 Policy EMP 10 states that no additional industrial/ business related development should be permitted at Eggborough Power Station if it results in significant adverse effect on residential amenity in nearby settlements.

## 16.3 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

16.3.1 The landscape and visual impact assessment has been based on the following best practice guidance:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013); and
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2014).

### *Impact Assessment and Significance Criteria*

16.3.2 A detailed description of the assessment methodology is included in Appendix 16A (ES Volume III) and is summarised below.

16.3.3 For the purposes of comparison and in order to establish a 'control' scenario against which the effects of the Proposed Development may be assessed, the baseline conditions are projected forward to produce a future 'no development' (baseline) scenario. The potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the baseline landscape and receptor views are then identified and any resulting effects are then assessed and classified. Potential landscape and

visual impacts and the resulting effects (both adverse and beneficial) are considered for the following scenarios:

- Construction (2019-2022), assumes demolition of the existing coal-fired power station is ongoing and the main structures may be entirely or partly still standing;
- Opening (start of operation) (2022), assumes demolition of the existing coal-fired power station is ongoing and the main structures may be entirely or partly still standing;
- Operation (year fifteen of operation) (2037), assumes that the existing coal-fired power station, including cooling towers and stack, will be demolished. No new screening or additional mitigation is assumed for the purposes of the main assessment, although any such mitigation through planting is subsequently considered in the Residual Impacts Section 16.9; and
- Decommissioning (2047).

16.3.4 Effects may be temporary, permanent, short-term or long-term. Landscape and visual effects may be further categorised as being either direct, *i.e.* originating from the Site, or indirect within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), *e.g.* off-site visual impact of construction traffic.

### *Landscape Impact Assessment Methodology*

16.3.5 In assessing and classifying the predicted effects from any likely impacts to the landscape resulting from the Proposed Development, the following criteria are considered:

- landscape character;
- landscape sensitivity;
- landscape capacity; and
- magnitude of likely impacts that may affect the landscape.

16.3.6 Landscape impacts are considered, including both the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon landscape elements and features (or components), as well as the impact upon the general landscape character of the surrounding area.

16.3.7 The relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impact allows an assessment of the relative significance of predicted landscape effects to be made. The sensitivity of the landscape to change is the degree to which a particular Landscape Character Area (LCA) or feature can accommodate changes or new features, without unacceptable detrimental effects to its key characteristics.

16.3.8 The magnitude of a predicted landscape impact relates to the size, extent or degree of change likely to be experienced as a result of the Proposed Development. The magnitude takes into account whether there is a direct impact resulting in the loss of landscape components, or a change beyond the land-take of the Proposed Development that might have an effect on the character of the area, and whether the impact is permanent or temporary.

16.3.9 Table 16.1 below comprises the matrix used to combine sensitivity and magnitude of impacts on the landscape to determine the effect. For the purposes of this assessment, moderate and major impacts will be deemed 'significant'. Where significant environmental effects are identified, measures to mitigate these effects are proposed (where feasible) and remaining residual effects are identified.

16.3.10 A full explanation of the criteria used to assess sensitivity, magnitude of impact and classification of landscape effects is included in Appendix 16A (ES Volume III).

### *Visual Impact Assessment Methodology*

16.3.11 The assessment of effects likely to result from visual impacts is structured by receptor groups (e.g., residents, users of recreational spaces, business users and motorists). Individual receptors are identified through the definition of the ZTV, within which views of the Proposed Development are likely to be possible. Individuals are subsequently categorised into receptor groups within different areas. The sensitivity of each receptor group is then evaluated as being high, medium or low.

16.3.12 Views from each identified representative viewpoint are recorded, considering distance from the Site (as the crow flies), receptor type, sensitivity and a short description of the view.

16.3.13 For the purposes of assessment, the sensitivity of a receptor and the magnitude of an impact on that receptor are combined to determine the effect that the Proposed Development is predicted to have on existing baseline visual conditions for that given receptor. As previously described for the landscape impact assessment, specific terminology is used to describe the magnitude of impact (see Appendix 16A (ES Volume II) for details).

16.3.14 Although some visual receptors may consider the Proposed Development to be visually appealing or interesting, the assessment follows standard best practice methods, and therefore assumes a 'worst case' scenario, whereby significant changes to views as a result of new tall/ large structures or buildings in an existing relatively open area are generally considered to be adverse.

Viewpoint photography accompanying this assessment has been undertaken based upon the guidance given in Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11 'Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment (Landscape Institute, 2011).

16.3.15 The relationship between the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of impacts allows the effects to be classified. Table 16.1 below provides a matrix used to describe this relationship, and so allow a relative level of significance of any predicted effects on visual receptors to be categorised.

**Table 16.1: Classification of landscape and visual effects**

| Magnitude of impact | Sensitivity/ importance of receptor | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Medium | Low | Very low |
| High | Major | Major | Moderate | Minor |
| Medium | Major | Moderate | Minor | Negligible |
| Low | Moderate | Minor | Negligible | Negligible |
| Very low | Minor | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |

### *Key Parameters for Assessment*

16.3.16 The landscape and visual impact assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate Guidance Note Nine: Using the Rochdale Envelope (Planning Inspectorate, 2012). The key measurements for the implementation for the Rochdale Envelope (i.e. the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development and in particular its main buildings and structures) are detailed in Schedule 14 of the draft DCO (Application Document Ref. No. 2.1), which defines the Design Parameters. The maximum building dimensions in Schedule 14 are taken from Tables 4.1 and 4.2 in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development.

16.3.17 The magnitude of visual impacts of the Proposed Development relate to (amongst other criteria) the size and scale of the structures and geographical extent of the area influenced by them. The assessment is based upon the largest possible dimensions for the Proposed Development, and the fixed CCGT stack height of 99.9 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), as these are considered most likely to result in significant effects and represent the worst case scenario. The maximum dimensions are based upon the widest building footprint and tallest potential height as detailed in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development.

16.3.18 Although the assessment considers all structures relating to the Proposed Development, the focus of the assessment within this chapter is the worst case scenario. To facilitate the reader's interpretation of the information, photomontages include examples of the single and multi-shaft layout options, using the indicative layouts shown in Figures 4.1a and 4.1b (ES Volume II).

16.3.19 In addition to the Rochdale Envelope parameters, there are also limits of deviation within which the Proposed Development could be constructed in accordance with the Works Plans (Application Document Ref. No. 4.4). Given the space constraints of the limits of deviation for each part of the Proposed Development (in particular within the Proposed Power Plant Site, where the largest structures will be located), and the fixed co-located stack locations, it is considered that the overall conclusions of the assessment presented in this chapter would not be materially affected by the positioning of the buildings and structures within these limits.

### *Extent of Study Area*

16.3.20 The extent of the Study Area is determined by the potential visibility of the Proposed Development in the surrounding landscape and is proportionate to its size and scale and the nature of the surrounding landscape. Current guidance (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013) states that the Study Area should include "*the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner*".

16.3.21 For the purposes of this assessment the Study Area has been defined by a combination of ZTV analysis and professional judgement. Based upon the tallest element of the Proposed Development being the stack (with a height of 90 m (top fixed at 99.9 m AOD)) it is considered that it is highly unlikely that significant effects will be possible from further than 10 km from the centre of the stack.

### *Sources of Information/Data*

16.3.22 Baseline data has been gathered from a study of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and aerial photographs, publicly available documents such as landscape character assessment

documents from local authorities within the immediate area and national character mapping available from Natural England (National Area Profiles, 2013. Two site visits have been undertaken by a chartered Landscape Architect on 29th September 2016 and 8th March 2017, to provide valuable background knowledge on the existing character and impact of the Proposed Development on the surrounding community, and to record views from representative viewpoints during a range of seasons. A site visit was undertaken during the winter months when there was no leaf cover. It was found that there are no significant differences between seasonal views, although where there was a change between seasonal views this has be indicated in and taken into consideration in reaching conclusions. Winter viewpoint photography was also taken for all the identified viewpoints and for an additional viewpoint (viewpoint 15) to represent views from the edge of Hensall.

### *Consultation*

16.3.23 As part of the ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and design development process, consultation is being undertaken through a two-staged consultation process, as described in Chapter 1: Introduction.

16.3.24 Consultation has been undertaken with local authorities located within the 10 km study area to agree the location of representative viewpoints. The consultation undertaken is set out in Table 16.2 and Appendix 16B and indicates how these have been addressed in the ES.

**Table 16.2: Consultation summary table**

| Consultee | Date (method of consultation) | Summary of consultee comments | Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) Landscape Officer and Selby District Council (joint responses) | 21st September 2016 (email) | Additional viewpoints to be considered –<br><u>Within 1 km</u> –<br>Houses at Gallows Hill<br>PROW 35.27/1/1 and 35.35/4/1<br><u>1-2 km</u><br>Viewpoint A - alternative locations proposed<br><u>2-3 km</u><br>Viewing platform at the junction of the Selby Canal with River Ouse on PROW 35.72/2/1<br><u>Linear viewpoints</u><br>M62<br>Railway<br>Trans Pennine Trail<br>Aire & Calder Navigation<br>Selby Canal | Suggested viewpoints were visited and considered as part of the potential viewpoints to be assessed. A list of all the viewpoints taken forward as part of the assessment is detailed within Appendix 16C (ES Volume II) and illustrated on Figure 16.1. |
| | 16th November | Viewpoint 2 – Suggest | Photomontage to be |

| Consultee | Date (method of consultation) | Summary of consultee comments | Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016 (email providing feedback on suggested photomontage locations) | you use viewpoint 1 due to lack of visibility from viewpoint 2.<br>Viewpoint 3 – suggested alternative viewpoint from Hazel Old Lane.<br>Viewpoint 5 – suggested alternative viewpoint from near to potential viewpoint D.<br>Viewpoint 10 – provides a good view of likely pipeline route and CCGT.<br>Viewpoint 12 – possible location for photomontage but questions about number of people accessing that view.<br>Requesting further information on assessment scenarios. | prepared for viewpoint 1.<br>Viewpoint 3 was chosen as representative of views from rear of properties along Weeland Road.<br>Viewpoint 5 was chosen as representative of close range views from the east of the Proposed Development.<br>Viewpoint 12 is representative of users of the school playing fields and residential properties on the edge of Kellington. |
| | 17th February 2017 (letter providing comments on PEI Report) | Refer to Appendix 16B | Refer to Appendix 16B |
| | 28th February – 6th March 2017 (emails providing additional comments on scope of assessment) | Agreement on viewpoints to be used for assessment. Four additional locations have been suggested. | All locations were visited (refer to Appendix 16C). One viewpoint location (viewpoint 15, Hensall) has been included in the assessment. |
| | 14th March 2017 (site visit) and 12th April 2017 (email following site visit) | Request for confirmation of any changes to viewpoints to be used in the assessment since emails in early March.<br>Request to review draft | One additional viewpoint has been included in the assessment (viewpoint 15).<br>Draft arboricultural survey report issued to |

| Consultee | Date (method of consultation) | Summary of consultee comments | Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | of arboricultural survey report.<br><br>Provided further information on the landscape value of the existing coal-fired power station.<br><br>Comment that post 1945 industrial landscapes have some interest but generally lack recognition. However no conflicts between Proposed Development and existing landscape at the existing power station have been identified.<br><br>The reduction in the Site boundary since Stage 2 consultation means that some areas of plantation woodland are now outside the Site. Their role in future mitigation and contribution to landscape character needs to be assessed. | NYCC for review and comment in April 2017.<br><br>Noted.<br><br>Noted.<br><br>Plantation woodland to the north of Wand Lane has been included in the Site boundary to ensure it is protected and managed as part of the Proposed Development. |
| | 10th May 2017 (email providing comments on draft ES chapter) | Refer to Appendix 16B | Refer to Appendix 16B |
| Wakefield Metropolitan District Council Landscape Officer | 21st September 2016 (email) | Consider the recent approved scheme in relation to Knottingley Power Station in determining the location of viewpoint K. No further suggestions for additional viewpoints. | Due to lack of visibility of the Proposed Development, viewpoint K was not included as part of the assessment. |

| Consultee | Date (method of consultation) | Summary of consultee comments | Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Officer | 21st September 2016 (email) | Agree with the selection and range of potential viewpoint locations.<br>Consider long distance views from the south east, for example views from Crow Croft Bridge.<br>Consider users of the TransPennine Trail near Crow Croft Bridge and users of Pollington Bridge to the south west of the Proposed Development.<br>Could impacts on the Important Landscape Area (River Derwent Corridor & Lower Derwent Valley) lies outside of the 10 km buffer to the north east be considered.<br>Include the relevant Landscape Character Areas within the baseline that relate to the East Riding. | These viewpoints were visited and there are limited views of the Proposed Development from these locations. No significant impacts will be experienced from these viewpoints.<br>As above.<br>The Study Area has been limited to 10 km for the reasons outlined in paragraph 16.3.21.<br>See Section 16.4 |
| Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council | 7th December 2016 (email) – no comments have been provided. | n/a | n/a |

### *Summary of Key Changes to Chapter 16 since Publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report*

16.3.25 The PEI Report was published for statutory consultation in January 2017, allowing consultees the opportunity to provide informed comment on the Proposed Development, the assessment process and preliminary findings through a consultation process prior to the finalisation of this ES.

16.3.26 The key changes since the PEI Report was published are summarised in Table 16.3 below.

**Table 16.3: Summary of key changes to Chapter 16 since publication of the PEI Report**

| Summary of change since PEI Report | Reason for change | Summary of change to chapter text in the ES |
|---|---|---|
| A second site visit was conducted on 8th March 2017 to enable the assessment to consider impacts on viewpoints with no leaf cover and to take winter viewpoint photography. | To assess the effect of no leaf cover (winter views) in addition to full leaf cover (summer views) undertaken previously. | Generally it was found that there are no significant differences between seasonal views due to the presence of evergreen trees. Winter viewpoint photographs are included at Figures 16.9, 16.11, 16.13, 16.15, 16.17, 16.19, 16.21, 16.23, 16.25, 16.27, 16.29, 16.31, 16.33, 16.35 and 16.36. |
| An additional viewpoint has been assessed (viewpoint 15) at the edge of Hensall. | In response to comments from NYCC, to represent views from the edge of Hensall and assess the potential visual impact. | Assessment of viewpoint 15 included in the description of baseline conditions (Section 16.4, in particular Table 16.6) and assessment of impacts and effects (Section 16.6, in particular Table 16.11). |
| The Landscape Assessment of Selby District (Woolerton Dodwell Associates, 1999) has been considered as part of the assessment. | In response to comments from NYCC. | Additional text on landscape character for Selby District now included in the description of baseline conditions (Section 16.4) and assessment (Section 16.6). |
| The effects of lighting have been included in the landscape and visual assessment. | Indicative Lighting Strategy prepared enabling assessment of lighting effects to be made. | The Indicative Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.11) is discussed in Section 16.5 |

## 16.4 Baseline Conditions

### *Existing Landscape Baseline*

Landscape Characterisation

16.4.1 At a national scale the Study Area includes the National Character Area (NCA) Profile: 39 Humberhead Levels (NE339) (Natural England, 2013) which covers the Site and majority of the Study Area. The NCA Profile: 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone (NE464) lies to the west of the Study Area as illustrated on Figure 16.2.

16.4.2 The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (Chris Blandford Associates, 2011) covers part of NCA 39. The document identifies landscape character types at a county

level. At a local level, the Study Area is divided by the Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District (Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, 2004), the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Carl Bro, 2005) and the Landscape Assessment of Selby District (Woolerton Dodwell Associates, 1999).

National

16.4.3 The Site is located within NCA 39 (Natural England, 2013) which is described as being characterised by big skies with long open views with vertical elements such as water towers and power stations including Eggborough and the iconic grouping of cooling towers at Drax. Wind turbines are considered to be prominent within the NCA.

16.4.4 NCA 30 (Natural England, 2013) lies towards the outer edge of the Study Area to the west. This NCA is characterised by fertile intensively farmed arable farmland with long views over lowland to the east, west and to the south. The NCA contains a large number of abbeys, country house and estates although the NCA is locally influenced by industry including power lines, settlements and transport routes.

16.4.5 The NCAs are large in scale and cover a considerable area. NCA 39 covers an area north of Selby to the north, Retford to the south, Knottingley to the west and the edge of Scunthorpe to the east. NCA 30 covers a strip of land between north of Ripon to north of Nottingham in the south. Due to the scale of the NCAs in relationship to the size and nature of the Proposed Development, it is considered that they are unlikely to be significantly affected; as such these NCAs are not considered further within the assessment.

Regional

16.4.6 The North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Project (Chris Blandford Associates, 2011) covers the Site and land to the north of the Site. The Site lies within the Farmed Lowland and Valley Landscapes Primary Landscape Unit (PLU). This PLU covers a large amount of North Yorkshire and is divided up into eleven Landscape Character Types (LCT) of which the Levels Farmland (23) LCT and River Floodplain (24) LCT are relevant to the Site. The relevant characteristics of these LCTs are contained in Table 16.4 below along with the key characteristics of other PLUs and LCTs that are relevant to the Study Area.

**Table 16.4: Landscape character summary table**

| Primary Landscape Unit/ Landscape Character Type/ Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|---|---|
| **North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Project** | |
| Limestone Landscapes (PLU) | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge (6) LCT | • *"A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates;*<br>• *Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys;*<br>• *Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features;*<br>• *The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this LCT;* |

| Primary Landscape Unit/ Landscape Character Type/ Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|---|---|
| | • *Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park;*<br>• *Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns;*<br>• *Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees;*<br>• *Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature; and*<br>• *Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character*". |
| Farmed Lowland and Valley Landscapes (PLU) | |
| Levels Farmland (23) | • "*Predominantly flat, low-lying landscape which encompasses a patchwork of arable fields;*<br>• *Large scale, open and rectilinear field pattern;*<br>• *Dykes or ditches often form field boundaries, with an general absence of hedgerows;*<br>• *Industrial scale farm buildings, large embankments and drains, and major energy and transport infrastructure contribute human elements; and*<br>• *Historical features, such as windmills, recording past attempts to drain the landscape are key features*". |
| River Floodplain (24) | • "*A series of flat, low lying, relatively narrow river corridors which flow through the different types of Vale Farmland LCT within the Study Area;*<br>• *The 'Ings' - flood meadows maintained by traditional hay making activities;*<br>• *Landscape pattern comprises a mixture of flood meadows, neutral grasslands and floodplain mires;*<br>• *Halls and manor houses are key landscape features;*<br>• *River engineering features such as Levees assert a human influence over the landscape;*<br>• *Power stations, pylons and former collieries; and*<br>• *The A1 (M) introduces a source of noise and visual intrusion in several places*". |
| **Landscape Assessment of Selby District** | |
| River Aire Corridor | • *"Principal highway for trade and communication;*<br>• *Strong influence of large scale industrial and infrastructure development, in particular power stations and the motorway on the river landscape;*<br>• *Varied character combing flat open farmland and semi-enclosed arable farmland, and small areas of flat wooded farmland;*<br>• *Open heavily drained arable farmland on valley floor, with* |

| Primary Landscape Unit/ Landscape Character Type/ Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|---|---|
| | *high grassy flood embankments, and areas of smaller scale mixed farmland;*<br>• *Strategically sited historic villages;*<br>• *Historic parkland and country mansions; and*<br>• *Important wetlands, diverse marshy grasslands and unimproved neutral grasslands."* |
| West Selby Plain | • *"Extensive area of flat open low-lying farmland with arable crops intensively cultivated in large or very large fields with few trees or hedgerows;*<br>• *Belt of semi-enclosed or lightly wooded landscape with frequent hedgerow trees and small woodlands;*<br>• *Very sparse settlement, with only a few isolated properties;*<br>• *Bishop's Wood, the largest woodland in Selby;*<br>• *Rural fringe character of farmland adjacent to Selby; and*<br>• *Church Fenton airfield, still in use as a training centre by the RAF."* |
| Hambleton Sandstone Ridge | • *"Low but distinctive ridge is characterised by two wooded hills;*<br>• *Gently undulating arable farmland; and*<br>• *Parkland that provides the setting to Gateforth Hall."* |
| Camblesforth Lowlands | • *"Flat, semi enclosed arable farmland with frequent lines of hedgerow tress, and patches of semi-natural scrub;*<br>• *Scattered small broadleaf and mixed woodland plantations and shelterbelts on lighter arable farmland;*<br>• *Ponds and scrub woodland on the edge of Selby;*<br>• *Sparse pattern of settlement; and*<br>• *Influence of the visually prominent Drax power station on the local landscape."* |
| Southern Farmlands | • *"Varied character, predominantly flat semi-enclosed arable farmland, with an area of estate-managed wooded farmland, and an area of larger scale more open farmland;*<br>• *Distinctive area of more traditional mixed farmland to the south of Blane moor, with pastures and orchards;*<br>• *Small wetlands, some of which are medieval moats;*<br>• *Networks of minor roads and lanes linking scattered properties and settlements;*<br>• *Traditional farmhouses typically constructed in red brick;*<br>• *Distinctive landform of the ash disposal site Gale Common; and*<br>• *Generally quiet and tranquil character largely unaffected by urban and industrial development."* |
| West Selby Ridge | • *"Low ridge of Magnesian limestone;* |

| Primary Landscape Unit/ Landscape Character Type/ Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|---|---|
| | • *Essentially rural character, simple and large in scale;*<br>• *Large scale rolling arable farmland;*<br>• *Large blocks of calcareous woodland, much of It replanted on Ancient sites;*<br>• *Narrow winding limestone valleys;*<br>• *Exceptional historic legacy;*<br>• *Pockets of semi-natural calcareous grass land, woodlands, scrub, streamside wetlands are of considerable nature conservation interest;*<br>• *Historic parklands associated with large country houses; and*<br>• *Long tradition of limestone extraction."* |

Local

16.4.7 The majority of the study area is covered by the Landscape Assessment of Selby District (Woolerton Dodwell Associates, 1999). The Local Landscape Character Area (LCA) which covers the Site and immediate surrounding area is the River Aire Corridor. This LCA is described as flat, low lying arable farmland with the area to the south of the River Aire having been '*considerably modified and degraded by the urbanising, industrial influence of multiple features of infrastructure that are large in scale'*. These include the M62 motorway and Eggborough power station. The relevant characteristics of this LCA are contained in Table 16.4 above along with the key characteristics of other LCAs that are relevant to the Study Area.

16.4.8 The western portion of the Study Area around Knottingley is covered by the Wakefield Landscape Character Assessment (Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, 2004), specifically the Limestone Escarpment LCT. This LCT is described as being predominantly urban in character and dominated by industrial development. Agricultural farmland is considered to be intensively farmed with few hedges and trees.

16.4.9 The south-eastern section of the Study Area around Pollington and Snaith is covered by the East Riding Landscape Character Assessment (Carl Bro, 2005), specifically LCT 4 River Corridors and LCT 8 M62 Corridor Farmland.

16.4.10 LCT 4 is divided into four different LCAs of which LCA 4D River Aire Corridor, Gowdall and Snaith to the Ouse Reach lies within the study area. LCT 4 is characterised by an intimate, low lying flat floodplain that is a marked contrast from the surrounding intensively farmed land. Railway bridges and road crossings impact on the character of these areas. LCA 4D is specifically characterised as relatively narrow, with a semi-enclosed character as a result of intermittent vegetation and river banks. The North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Projects (Chris Blandford Associates, 2011) River Floodplain LCT overlaps the administrative boundary into the East Riding of Yorkshire as the River Aire Corridor LCA.

16.4.11 LCT 8 is divided into three LCAs of which 8C M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington relates to the study area. LCT 8 is characterised by low lying flat agricultural landscape with open views particularly from the M62 motorway. Communication infrastructure is considered a

prominent feature with linear tree and woodland features associated with the motorway. Railway lines and pylons are prominent features. LCA 8C in relation to the Study Area is specifically characterised by intensively farmed land with very few trees or woods. The North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Projects (Chris Blandford Associates, 2011) Levels Farmland LCT overlaps the administrative boundary into the East Riding of Yorkshire as the M62 Corridor Farmland Hook to Pollington LCA.

16.4.12 The southern section of the Study Area is covered by the Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment (ECUS Ltd, 2007), specifically the Settled Clay Farmlands LCT. This LCT is divided into two different LCAs of which the F2 Owston to Sykehouse LCA is relevant to the Study Area. This LCA is characterised by a flat, low lying landform with small scale fields with thick boundary hedgerows and occasional small deciduous woodland. The North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Projects (Chris Blandford Associates, 2011) Levels Farmland LCT overlaps the administrative boundary into the Doncaster as the Owston to Sykehouse LCA.

Vegetation Cover

16.4.13 The Study Area is characterised by small woodland blocks with intermittent hedgerow boundaries along the majority of routes. Vegetation is often found along the main arterial routes. Larger areas of tree planting are often associated with historic estates.

16.4.14 Vegetation within the existing coal-fired power station site (within which the Proposed Power Plant Site, Construction Laydown area, Borehole and Towns Main Water Connections and Electricity Connections are located) is very limited, restricted to screen planting along the outer boundaries of the existing power station site, along Tranmore Lane, the railway line to the south-west of the Site and small area to the north of the rail loop.

16.4.15 Vegetation within the Proposed Cooling Water Connection route and the Proposed Gas Connection route is limited to small areas of trees and scrub associated with agricultural field boundaries.

Topography and Drainage

16.4.16 The topography of the Study Area is relatively flat generally lying approximately between 4 m and 15 m AOD. An area of high ground lies to the south-western edge of the Study Area around Stapleton where the ground rises to approximately 50 m AOD.

16.4.17 The River Aire flows through the centre of the Study Area to the north of the existing coal-fired power station site, with the Aire and Calder Navigation located to the south of the Site. The Selby Canal lies to the west of the Above Ground Installation (AGI) site. A series of dykes and ditches are prominent in the landscape.

Settlements

16.4.18 The Study Area is generally characterised by small to medium sized settlements and isolated residential properties and farmsteads. Settlements in close proximity to the Site include Eggborough (to the south-west of the existing coal-fired power station site); Kellington (to the west of the existing coal-fired power station site); Hensall (to the east of the existing coal-fired power station site); and West Haddlesey, Chapel Haddlesey and Burn (to the north of the existing coal-fired power station site in the vicinity of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor).

The large urban areas of Knottingley to the west and Selby to the north are located within the Study Area.

Communications

16.4.19 The larger settlements are connected by a series of motorways and large A roads. The A19 lies to the immediate western boundary of the existing coal-fired power station and runs in a north/ south direction linking Selby with Doncaster further to the south. The A645 lies to the south of the Site and runs in an east/ west direction from Knottingley in the west to Snaith in the east. The A104 lies to the east of the Site and links Snaith in the east to Selby in the north. The M62 motorway lies approximately 1.2 km to the south of the Site and is the main arterial route within the Study Area. A number of minor roads and tracks link smaller settlements and farmsteads within the Study Area.

16.4.20 A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) are located within the Study Area associated with waterways or linking settlements, as illustrated on Figure 16.3. A number of footpaths are located around the Site, including footpath 35.36/4.1 that leaves Wand Lane at Gallows Hill in a northerly direction before turning into footpath 35.27/1/1 at Ings Lane and terminating at the weir at Eggborough Ings to the north of the Site. A short section of footpath 35.27/6/1 follows Tranmore Lane in the west of the Site where it meets the A19.

16.4.21 A footpath 35.27/1/1, to the north of the existing coal-fired power station site and in proximity to the Proposed Gas Connection corridor, starts at Haddlesey Old Lock, follows the River Aire prior to following the route along Eggborough Ings where it meets Ings Lane and turns into footpath 35.27/2/1 prior to then terminating at Wand Lane. A further footpath 35.36/4/1 starts at Wand Lane and terminates at Main Street. A footpath 35.36/2/1 starts at Hazel Old Lane to the south-east of the Site where it terminates at Station Road, south of Hemswell. Bridleways 35.14/4/1 and 35.14/6/1 follow the route of Whiting's Lane near to Burn Lodge Farm, starting at the A19 and both terminating at the railway line.

16.4.22 The long distance route Trans Pennine Trail follows the River Ouse to Selby, in the north-east of the Study Area, where it turns south and follows Burn Airfield (PRoW 35.14/15/1) before turning easterly at Temple Hirst and weaving its way southwards across the Study Area. At its closest point it lies approximately 2.5 km from the Site.

The Site and Its Immediate Setting

16.4.23 The full extent of the Site is shown on Figure 3.1. The area required for each component of the Proposed Development is described separately, as shown on Figure 3.2 and described in Chapter 3: Description of the Site.

16.4.24 The areas of the Site within the existing coal-fired power station (including the Proposed Power Plant Site and Proposed Construction Laydown area) are bound to the north-west by the Eggborough Sports and Leisure Complex and the A19; to the north, east and south by agricultural fields, the cooling towers and turbine hall of the existing power station site, Wand Lane and Hazel Old Lane; and to the south-west by agricultural land, beyond which lies the Saint Gobain glass and Celotex factory.

16.4.25 The Proposed Cooling Water Connections route is bounded to the west by the A19, agricultural fields to the north, south and east and the River Aire to the north.

16.4.26 The Proposed Gas Connection corridor is generally bounded in all directions by agricultural fields. The route from the Proposed AGI Site west of Burn crosses the A19 south of the East Coast Main Line and north of Burn Lodge Farm, before heading south, passing beneath the River Aire at Eggborough Ings prior to reaching Wand Lane and the existing coal-fired power station site.

16.4.27 The Proposed Power Plant Site currently consists of the coal stockyard with woodland on bunds to the east and south with further woodland plantation planting along the north of the existing power station site at Wand Lane. Further areas of woodland and scrub planting are located within the internal area of the Proposed Power Plan Site. The original landscape scheme for the existing power station site was designed by Brenda Colvin in the 1960's, although the original planting has been considerably modified and changed over the years.

16.4.28 There are further smaller areas of woodland planting to the north. The Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors consist of agricultural fields.

16.4.29 The Site lies between approximately 6 to 12.5 m AOD.

Value of the Landscape Receptor

16.4.30 The Study Area has no national statutory designations relating to landscape value, but four areas have been designated locally as Locally Important Landscape Areas. These include two areas at the western edge of the Study Area along the Magnesian Limestone Ridge, Hambleton Hough, and Brayton Barff (Selby District Council). These are located approximately 9 km to the north-east (near Burton Salmon), 5.7 km to the south-west (around Darrington and Stapleton), 2 km to the north-west (to the south-east of Hambleton) and 7 km to the north (below Thorpe Willoughby) of the Site.

16.4.31 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens located within the Study Area.

16.4.32 The Site has no local designations relating to landscape value, although the linear mature woodland belts on screening bunds around the boundary are of Site value. The original planting scheme was designed by Brenda Colvin, consultant landscape architect with a reputation for transforming post-war landscapes around reservoirs, industrial sites, new towns, national parks, new universities, hospitals, factories and mineral workings. Colvin framed the large buildings in long belts of tree planting on raised embankments, within which, near the cooling towers she designed recreational landscapes for the power station staff. Her influence is evident in the landscaping in and around the existing power station site and, most notably, at the associated Gale Common Ash Disposal Site to the south.

16.4.33 Table 16.5 below describes the factors relating to the value of the landscape at a Site and Study Area scale.

**Table 16.5: Non-landscape designated areas/ features**

| Factor | Study Area | Site |
|---|---|---|
| Landscape quality (condition) | The landscape of the Study Area is predominantly open, low lying agricultural land influenced by industry, power stations, pylons and transport routes. | The Site's land-use relates to power production and agriculture and is typical of the immediate area and the wider Study Area. |
| Scenic quality | The Study Area contains four areas | The Site has no scenic |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | which are designated on the basis of scenic quality (Locally Important Landscape Areas).<br>The Study Area is low lying allowing long distance views across the predominantly agricultural landscape. Large structures such as power station cooling towers and infrastructure associated with transport routes, are widely visible across the Study Area. | quality in relation to the existing coal-fired power station site due to its current use. Although the rest of the Site has some scenic quality based on the rural agricultural landscape. |
| Rarity | The landscape of the Study Area is typical of the wider landscape context regionally. | The Site contains no rare elements or features. |
| Representativeness | The Study Area does not contain elements or characteristics that are particularly important examples. | n/a |
| Conservation interests | The Study Area contains Sites of Special Scientific Interest, scheduled monuments and listed buildings. The existing coal-fired power station site contains a non-designated heritage asset (see Chapter 13: Cultural Heritage). | The existing coal-fired power station site, parts of which are located within the Site, contains a non-designated heritage asset and the landscape scheme within the existing coal-fired power station site is an example of a post-modern industrial landscape. The rest of the Site does not contain any conservation interests. |
| Recreation value | Taken as a whole, the landscape of the Study Area is of some recreational value, restricted mainly to the use of the Trans Pennine Trail, PRoWs, waterways including canals and the River Aire and users of Burn airfield. | The area of the Site within the existing coal-fired power station site has no public access (with the exception of part of the existing coal-fired power station main entrance and the abstraction borehole near the Eggborough Sports and Leisure Complex) and is only of value relating to the woodland screening that is visible from adjacent PRoWs. The rest of the Site has some recreational value relating to PRoW's and the River Aire. |
| Perceptual aspects | The Study Area contains a relatively high number of areas which can be | The northern section of the Site contains areas that can |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | regarded as tranquil and remote. However, access tends to be limited to PRoWs and minor local roads. | be regarded as tranquil. However, access is limited to PRoWs and the River Aire. |
| Overall landscape value | Medium<br>The Study Area includes a number of areas designated locally for their landscape character and/or perceptual qualities/tranquillity, whilst being heavily influenced by industrial developments and transport corridors. | Low<br>The Site is an area of previously developed land with no important landscape features, other than the boundary features of linear mature woodland belts. |

### *Existing Visual Baseline*

Visual Receptors

16.4.34 In order to identify locations with potential to have views of the Proposed Development, three separate ZTVs have been produced as described below. These identify those areas which have potential for views of the Proposed Development and to what extent it is likely to be visible. The ZTVs are illustrated in Figures 16.4 to 16.6 (ES Volume II).

ZTV Analysis

16.4.35 Two ZTVs have been prepared for the Proposed CGGT based upon the tallest structure, i.e. the stack, at up to 90 m above the ground level (up to 99.9 m AOD), considering theoretical visibility of the Proposed CCGT both with and without the existing coal-fired power station to provide theoretical visibility whilst the existing coal-fired power station is present and once it has been demolished.

16.4.36 A third ZTV has been prepared for the Proposed AGI at the connection point to the National Grid gas transmission network, which lies south-west of Burn approximately 3.1 km to the north of the existing coal-fired power station site.

16.4.37 The ZTVs have been generated by analysis of a 3D digital terrain model (DTM) of the surrounding terrain and the Proposed Development. Significant built structures located within the existing coal-fired power station site were modelled at their actual heights, other significant built form was modelled at 8 m in height and large areas of mature woodland were modelled at 15 m in height to provide a more accurate ZTV than a bare-ground scenario (which does not take into account localised screening effects of vegetation and built form). The output provides a graphical representation of the computer calculated inter-visibility between a viewer (at 1.5 m height) and the Proposed Development (stack or AGI).

16.4.38 Potential viewpoints and receptors were identified throughout the Study Area. The potential receptors and their existing views are described in Appendix 16C (ES Volume II) and located on Figure 16.1.

16.4.39 Visibility within the Study Area is generally widespread as a result of the low land form and limited intervening features such as hedgerows, woodland blocks and settlements.

Dynamic Views

16.4.40 Users of the main transport routes and long distance trails may gain dynamic views towards the Site to varying degrees dependant on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel.

16.4.41 Users of the M62, travelling in an easterly direction, gain views of the existing coal-fired power station from approximately 7 km at its furthest point from the Site. Views are wide and expansive with wind turbines, the existing cooling towers and stack forming the most prominent features within the view. Views are often broken or restricted by screening vegetation along the M62 corridor. Views for users of the M62 traveling in a westerly direction are more restricted as a result of the M62 being in a cutting for part of the route and significantly more screening vegetation. Views of the existing coal-fired power station site are available from approximately 4.7 km at its furthest point from the Site. Views along the rest of the M62 are focussed on other power stations including Drax and Ferrybridge, a number of wind farms and large infrastructure elements.

16.4.42 Users of the railway lines including the East Coast Mainline within the Study Area will gain transient, dynamic views within the Study Area of the Site and the existing coal-fired power station. This will be seen in the context of a landscape containing other large scale structures such as power stations, overhead power lines, highway infrastructure and wind farms.

16.4.43 Within the Study Area there are a number of waterways that may be used for leisure purposes. Generally views from these will be dynamic and ever changing, often limited by intervening vegetation and landform. Where views do exist it is anticipated that the existing coal-fired power station and infrastructure would be prominent in views close to the Site with views elsewhere within the Study Area influenced by a number of industrial structures including Drax Power Station and other industrial structures.

16.4.44 Within the Study Area there are a number of local roads in close proximity of the Site which join the settlements. Generally views from these roads will be dynamic and ever changing. Views are often broken or restricted by screening vegetation and built form located along the road corridors. Where views are open, the structures associated with the existing coal-fired power station are clearly visible, appearing prominent in close views of the Site.

Visual Receptors and Representative Viewpoints

16.4.45 Through consultation with the relevant competent authorities listed in Table 16.2, a total of 15 representative viewpoints have been chosen to illustrate the typical range of views of the Site from within the Study Area, as listed in Table 16.6 and illustrated on Figure 16.7 (ES Volume II).

16.4.46 The full list of all viewpoints originally considered can be found in Appendix 16C (ES Volume III).

**Table 16.6: Representative viewpoints**

| Viewpoint ID | Name and location | Receptor type | Grid reference | View |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Selby Road (north), Eggborough | Road users, residential | 456431, 423705 | View from the north of Eggborough in a north-easterly direction towards the existing coal-fired power station site. The view is constrained by roadside vegetation, field boundary vegetation and woodland associated with the existing coal-fired power station site. The tanks and other structures associated with the Air Liquide site are visible within the view. The existing coal-fired power station is visible within the view including the cooling towers, stack and main turbine hall. Pylons and electricity lines are visible within the wider view. Representative of views from Selby Road and the rear of properties along Ryecroft Gardens. |
| 2 | Selby Road (south), Eggborough | Residential | 456094, 423310 | View along Selby Road from within residential street containing a number of properties, boundary hedges and trees within gardens. Existing cooling towers and stack visible within view above and beyond properties and deciduous and evergreen trees. To the south-east of the view the large structures associated with Bowmans Flour Mill are clearly visible within the view. View for majority of residents, where available, would be oblique. Representative of views within Eggborough village. |
| 3 | Weeland Road | Residential, road users | 457775, 422966 | View across residential garden where a gap in road boundary vegetation allows views. View is constrained by boundary vegetation from within property. Cooling towers, stack and turbine hall of existing coal-fired power station are all visible above and beyond the screening vegetation. Representative of rear views from residential properties along Weeland Road and road users. |

| Viewpoint ID | Name and location | Receptor type | Grid reference | View |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Selby Road, Whitley | Residential | 456262, 420855 | Partially restricted view from within Whitley to the farmland beyond. Vegetation along field boundaries limits extensive views beyond. The cooling towers and stack associated with the existing coal-fired power station are visible within the view, above screening vegetation. The majority of other structures are screened by boundary vegetation. Representative of medium distance views from the south. |
| 5 | Gallows Hill | Residential | 458764, 423635 | Short range views from within Gallows Hill residential area. Residential properties and woodland screening limit views towards the existing coal-fired power station site. Stack and cooling towers are visible beyond the residential properties. The lighting associated with the coal stockyard at the existing coal-fired power station is visible within the view to the left of the residential properties. Representative of close range views from the east. |
| 6 | Ings Lane PRoW 35.36/1/1 | Users of PRoW (Footpath), road users<br>Similar views are obtainable from the East Coast Main Line railway which gives clear open views of the Site for several kilometres, and | 459446, 424245 | Partially elevated, 360° long distance view across farmland. The majority of structures associated with the existing coal-fired power station are clearly visible, viewed against the skyline. Pylons and overhead power lines are clearly visible within the view to the north. The majority of lower level and ground structures are screened by the woodland surrounding the existing coal-fired power station. Drax Power Station is clearly visible within the view to the north-east, behind the direction of the viewpoint photography. Representative of views from the east. |

| Viewpoint ID | Name and location | Receptor type | Grid reference | View |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | also from the Trans Pennine Trail in the Temple Hirst/Hirst Courtney area. | | |
| 7 | St John the Baptist Church Grounds, Millfield Road, Chapel Haddlesey | Residents, church users and road users | 458279, 426072 | View across farmland in all directions, with occasional vegetation groups filtering views. The existing cooling towers, stack and turbine hall are visible, viewed against the sky. Representative of views from the north from the rear of residential properties and the church yard and from intermittent views for road users along Millfield Road. |
| 8 | Trans Pennine Trail PRoW 35.14/15/1, Burn Airfield | Users of PRoW and Burn Airfield | 460826, 429075 | Medium distance view over farmland and airfield in a south-westerly direction. Residential properties off Common Lane visible within the view to the right and cooling towers and stack associated with existing coal-fired power station visible on the horizon to the south-west, viewed against the sky. Large sections of woodland limit views further south and screen lower elements associated with the existing coal-fired power station. Representative of medium range views from the north-east. Views range from 4 km to 3.5 km for users of the Trans Pennine Trail in proximity to the Airfield. |
| 9 | Mill Lane, Brayton | Road users, residents | 459504, 430067 | Open, long distance view across farmland, slightly foreshortened by topography and boundary vegetation. The cooling towers, stack and turbine hall of the existing coal-fired power station are visible on the horizon, seen against the skyline at approximately 4.6 km from the |

| Viewpoint ID | Name and location | Receptor type | Grid reference | View |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | viewpoint. Other detractors visible within the view are limited to overhead power lines. Representative of long range views from the north. |
| 10 | West Lane, Burn | Road users | 458100, 428163 | Open, 360° medium range view across farmland. Long range views are available although severely restricted by vegetation, which forms the horizon in all directions. Limited intervening vegetation in the foreground of the view. The existing cooling towers, stack, pylons and overhead power lines are visible on the horizon, viewed against the skyline. The upper sections of the cooling towers, stack and turbine hall at Drax Power Station is visible on the horizon to the left of the view beyond the railway line. The AGI site is visible within the foreground of the view. Representative of medium range views from the north. |
| 11 | Selby Canal viewing platform PRoW 35.72/2/1 | Users of the PRoW (footpath), users of Selby Canal at Haddlesey Flood Lock, residential and road users | 457080, 426412 | Medium range view across farmland with significant woodland blocks. Existing coal-fired power station is visible beyond screening vegetation in the foreground. Pylons and overhead power lines are also highly visible within the wider landscape. Cooling towers associated with Drax Power Station are just visible within the view to the east. Representative of views from the north-west. |
| 12 | Manor Garth, Kellington | Residential and school grounds | 455301, 424936 | Medium distance view across school playing field, foreshortened by dense screening vegetation. The upper parts of the cooling towers, stack and turbine hall of the existing coal-fired power station visible against the skyline. Pylons and overhead power lines also visible within the view. Representative of views from the edge of Kellington from the west. |

| Viewpoint ID | Name and location | Receptor type | Grid reference | View |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Beal Lane, Beal | Residential, road users | 453620, 425259 | Open, long distance view across farmland from the edge of Beal. Partially screened view of the cooling towers, turbine hall and stack of the existing coal-fired power station. Overhead power line and pylons visible within the view. Representative of medium distance views from the west. |
| 14 | Haddlesey Road/ Main Street, Birkin | Residential | 453069, 426825 | View from within village across farmland. Views restricted in parts from vegetation along field boundaries and small woodland groups. Turbine hall and stack of existing coal-fired power station visible on the horizon with the existing cooling towers partially visible, screened by trees in close proximity to viewpoint. Pylons and overhead power lines visible within the wider view. Drax Power Station partially visible to the left of the view. Representative of views from the rear of properties and from the PRoW at Saint Mary Church, Birkin. |
| 15 | Station Road, Hensall | Users of PRoW, residential | 458794, 423133 | View from the south-western extent of Hensall. Views are clear and open towards the Site, although become more restricted along the PRoW. The cooling towers, turbine hall and stack of the existing coal-fired power station are clearly visible from this location, although ground level operations are screened by the woodland located around the coal stockyard embankment of the Proposed Power Station Site. Lighting associated with the coal stockyard, pylons and transmission lines are visible within the mid distance and to the left of the view. Representative of views from the PRoW and clear views from residential properties (likely to be upper storey) on the edge of Hensall. |

Summary of Visual Baseline

16.4.47 The scale of the Proposed Development is similar or smaller than the existing developments found within the Study Area including the existing coal-fired power station, Drax Power Station, Ferrybridge Coal Fired Power Station and Ferrybridge Multi Fuel 1 and 2 Power Stations. These can all be considered large scale and as such are recognisable features within the local landscape. Due to the generally open nature of views and low topography of the Study Area views of the existing buildings and structures are common place.

16.4.48 In many areas, due to a combination of the flat landscape and size, they are viewed against the skyline which increases their visibility.

16.4.49 The screening and limiting of views of the existing coal-fired power station is generally only possible where screening elements are located close to the receptor.

16.4.50 The extent of views available to receptors range from close proximity to long distance. A number of receptors are located within villages and along roads that are located in relative close proximity to the Site. Views of the Site tend to be from the edges of settlements or along roads and routeways where there is limited intervening vegetation and structures restricting views.

### *Future Baseline*

16.4.51 As part of the future baseline it is predicted that the existing coal-fired power station, including cooling towers and stack, will be demolished. The timescales for demolition are unknown, but demolition may be underway in 2019-2022 and beyond (2019-2022 being the anticipated construction period, 2022 being the opening year and 2047 being the earliest decommissioning year, respectively for the Proposed Development).

16.4.52 The future baseline conditions against which the construction (2019-2022) and opening (2022) scenarios for the landscape and visual impact assessment are assessed therefore assumes demolition is ongoing and the existing coal-fired power station may be entirely or partly still standing.

16.4.53 The future baseline conditions against which the operational stage (2037) and decommissioned stage (2047) of the landscape and visual impact assessment is assessed comprises a 'modified' baseline where the existing coal-fired power station is no longer present. A number of large scale structures are assumed to still be present on site including the 400 kV National Grid sub-station, and structures associated with the Air Liquide air separation unit and Yorkshire Water waste water treatment plant.

16.4.54 In the future baseline scenario the wider Study Area would continue to be influenced by mineral extraction, the presence of a number of large scale industrial buildings, power station complexes and infrastructure corridors.

16.4.55 In the absence of the Proposed Development it is considered that the existing coal-fired power station site may be used for other industrial or commercial developments, but the nature of these are unknown.

## 16.5 Development Design and Impact Avoidance

16.5.1 The site for the Proposed Power Plant Site has been selected partly due to the existing vegetation around the existing coal stockyard embankment which provides screening for low level operations and structures within the majority of the Study Area. The Proposed Power Plant Site was also adjusted to ensure that the majority of existing vegetation was not directly impacted by the Proposed Development.

16.5.2 The mitigation of landscape effects is intrinsic within the development proposals which seek to substantially retain existing well established vegetation within the Site.

16.5.3 The effects of lighting have been reviewed as part of the landscape and visual assessment, to determine its effects on the landscape character of the Site and the surrounding area. The visual impact of lighting as proposed in the Indicative Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.11) has also been considered on the relevant viewpoints around the Proposed Development that may be affected. The following assumptions have been made with regards to the extent of lighting within the Proposed Development:

- the external lighting installation will adhere to good lighting design practice; and
- measures will be implemented to minimise the potential for obtrusive glare, upward light spill and light trespass.

16.5.4 Temporary construction site lighting is proposed to be provided to enable safe working on the construction site in hours of darkness.

16.5.5 It is the intention that the construction temporary site artificial lighting will only be required at times of darkness during the construction phase.

16.5.6 It is anticipated that the key temporary lighting sources during the construction phase will be the following:

- general floodlighting and security lighting associated with meeting health & safety and security requirements in temporary parking areas;
- security and health and safety lighting associated with specific ongoing working areas, where equipment is stored and safety hazards may be present; and
- lighting required for operational purposes associated with any construction work around and after sunset.

16.5.7 The Indicative Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.11) identifies sensitive residential, road and railway receptors as follows:

- residential receptors at Chapel Haddlesey, two properties off the A19 near Roall Water Works, Eggborough Sports and Social Club, Manor Cottages, Haddlesey Manor, Lodge Farm, Burn Lodge Farm, a property at Gateforth Grange and properties in Gallows Hill;
- road receptors at three points along the A19 where the Site boundary meets or crosses the A19 (along the western boundary of the existing coal-fired power station; in the vicinity of the abstraction point for the Proposed Cooling Water Connection at Chapel Haddlesey and in the vicinity of Burn Lodge Farm, where the Proposed Gas Connection corridor crosses under the A19), along Wand Lane, along Hazel Old Lane, along Millfield Road, along Fox Lane and along West Lane;

- railway receptors that cross the A19 and cross Tranmore Lane; and
- ecological habitats within and adjacent to the Site (discussed in Chapter 14: Ecology and Nature Conservation).

16.5.8 The following impact avoidance measures will either be incorporated into the design or are standard construction or operational methods. These measures have therefore been taken into account during the impact assessment process described in this chapter:

- suitable materials will be used, where possible, in the construction of structures to reduce reflection and glare and to assist with breaking up the massing of the buildings and structures;
- the selection of finishes for the buildings and other infrastructure will be developed in consultation with Selby DC in order to minimise the visual impact of the Proposed Development;
- visual clutter will be minimised where possible through careful design;
- lighting required during the construction and operation stages of the Proposed Development will be designed to reduce unnecessary light spill outside of the Site boundary. An Indicative Lighting Strategy has been prepared to accompany the DCO application (Application Document Ref. No. 5.11) demonstrating how adverse effects on sensitive receptors will be avoided, and details will be approved prior to construction in accordance with a DCO Requirement; and
- existing vegetation along the boundary of the Site will be retained and managed to ensure its continued presence to aid the screening of low level views into the Site. The approach is outlined in the Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.10) and Figure 16.55 and details will be approved prior to construction in accordance with a DCO Requirement.

## 16.6 Likely Impacts and Effects

16.6.1 To avoid unnecessary repetition, the structure of the Likely Impacts and Effects section of this chapter does not follow the standard, whereby impacts and effects associated with the construction of the Proposed Development are discussed first, followed by discussion of opening, future operation and decommissioning stages of the development.

16.6.2 Landscape impacts and effects are described first, and summarised in Tables 16.8 (construction), 16.9 (opening) and 16.10 (operation).

16.6.3 Visual impacts and effects are then described, and summarised in Table 16.11.

### *Landscape*

16.6.4 The potential landscape impacts of the Proposed Development relate to the loss of existing landscape features and the visibility of new landscape features (temporary and permanent), including how this affects the perceptual qualities and tranquillity of a character area. In the case of the construction of the Proposed Development this will relate to the following:

- movement of plant and heavy goods vehicles, both on site and in the surrounding area;
- temporary stockpiling of earth and storage of materials on site;
- establishment of site compounds resulting in temporary structures to serve the workforce;

- crane activity to assist high level construction works;
- building construction including the new stack; and
- external lighting to illuminate site operations after dark.

16.6.5 In the case of the opening and operational phases of the Proposed Development will relate to the following:

- introduction of permanent large scale structures including stacks and turbine hall within the Site; and
- introduction of a permanent site compound in relation to the AGI.

Landscape Capacity

16.6.6 The Proposed Power Plant Site is currently the coal stockyard within the south-east of the existing coal-fired power station site. The Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors are currently agricultural farmland with limited structures located within this section of the Site, although influenced by major power stations and lines and transport infrastructure. Overall, it is therefore considered that the landscape has a high capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development due to the adjacent structures associated with the existing coal-fired power station and large scale infrastructure within the wider Study Area.

Overall Character and Key Characteristics of the Study Area

16.6.7 The topography of the Study Area is a considerable factor in defining the character of the area with the relatively flat landscape enabling wide, open and often long distance views across the Study Area.

16.6.8 The published landscape character assessments recognise power stations as a characteristic element of the landscape. The large scale industrial buildings/ structures and transport corridors located within the Study Area are also recognised as characteristic features in the landscape within the relevant published landscape character assessments. As such it is considered that the construction of the Proposed Development would not introduce any new uncharacteristic landscape elements to the Study Area.

Specific Aesthetic or Perceptual Aspects

16.6.9 Large scale industry and power generation is a well-established land-use within the Study Area and within the landscape immediately adjacent to the Site. Although relatively visible within the more remote areas of the Study Area, it is anticipated that the presence of the Proposed Development will not affect the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the local landscape.

16.6.10 During construction there would be changes in the aesthetic and perceptual qualities through the movement of plant within close proximity to the Site and the introduction of large scale structures in various stages of development. At operation, the aesthetic and perceptual qualities would be altered as a result of the demolition and removal of the existing coal-fired power station although a number of large scale static structures would still be present as part of the wider landscape.

Assessment of Landscape Effects

16.6.11 The Proposed Power Plant Site is situated on the site of the existing coal-fired power station, where land uses include numerous large scale power related buildings and structures (including the existing National Grid sub-station). Within the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors the Site contains agricultural fields some of which have, in the past, experienced construction pipeline works. In relation to the areas of the Site within the existing coal-fired power station, the existing mature vegetation around the Proposed Power Plant Site and Proposed Construction Laydown area boundaries would be retained during all periods of the Proposed Development. Some areas of internal tree planting, including the tree planting around the lagoon and to the immediate north of the coal stockyard, will be removed during construction. The agricultural fields would experience temporary disturbance as a result of the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection works. The main feature of change during the construction would be the introduction of tall cranes and by opening in 2022 there would be new large scale structures within the Site. By 2037 structures associated with the existing coal-fired power station would have been demolished including the existing cooling towers and stack, leaving areas of bare ground and hardstanding.

16.6.12 The main potential for effects on landscape character relates to the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the LCAs. Given that the Proposed Development is located within an area characterised by large scale industrial, highway and power development, it is considered that it is likely to be congruous with its context and therefore there is a low potential for the landscape character of the surrounding areas to be affected.

16.6.13 Due to the existing industrial character of the setting of the Proposed Power Plant Site, it is anticipated that there is low likelihood that the effects will be sufficient to result in an inherent change to the existing landscape character at a local scale and negligible at a regional or national scale. Overall the influence of the Proposed Development will be limited to the localised landscape immediately adjacent to the Proposed Power Plant Site and the AGI Site.

16.6.14 The main potential for effects on landscape features relates to the removal of areas of woodland plantation, hedgerow and scrub to facilitate the construction and laydown of the Proposed Development. Approximately 4 hectares (ha) of semi mature plantation woodland will be removed within the Proposed Power Plant Site and Proposed Construction Laydown area to facilitate construction and laydown areas. These areas are located to the north east of the main coal stockyard and are not visible from areas outside of the existing coal-fired power station. Two lengths of hedgerow totalling approximately 72 m and approximately 18 number trees/ partial tree groups will be removed to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connections. A number of immature, self-set young trees around the southern boundary of the emergency coal stockyard will be removed to facilitate the installation of the Proposed Surface Water Connection from the Proposed Construction Laydown area to Hensall Dyke. The woodland plantation around the periphery of the Proposed Power Plant Site and Proposed Construction Laydown area, which also provides a screening function, will be retained and managed in accordance with the principles of the Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.10). These areas include the plantation woodland north of Wand Lane; the screen planting on the bund to the north east, east, south and south west of the site; and planting along the private railway line to the west of the Proposed Power Plant Site.

16.6.15 Table 16.7 provides an assessment of the sensitivity of each landscape receptor whilst Tables 16.8 to 16.10 provide an assessment of the anticipated magnitude of landscape impacts and the classification of effects on each landscape receptor at construction, opening and operation stages.

16.6.16 A full description of the criteria used to assess the above can be found in Appendix 16A (ES Volume II).

**Table 16.7: Landscape Sensitivity Assessment**

| Landscape Receptor | Sensitivity assessment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Susceptibility | Sensitivity |
| **North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment** | | | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge (6) LCT | Medium | The presence of localised woodland screening and existing large scale power stations and the A1(M) corridor does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| Levels Farmland (23) LCT | Medium | As a result of the low-lying, relatively flat landscape and presence of major energy and transport infrastructure this LCT does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| River Floodplain (24) LCT | Medium | Due to the presence of large scale industrial and transport features this LCT does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| **Landscape Assessment of Selby District** | | | |
| River Aire Corridor | Medium | As a result of the low-lying, relatively flat landscape and presence of major energy and transport infrastructure this LCA does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| West Selby Plain | Medium | As a result of the low lying, extensive landscape with a small amount of industrial development this LCA does offer very limited capacity to absorb this type of development. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be high. | Medium |

| Landscape Receptor | Sensitivity assessment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Susceptibility | Sensitivity |
| Hambleton Sandstone Ridge LCA | Medium | As a result of the gently undulating landscape with parkland and the presence of Locally Important Landscape Areas this LCA offers limited capacity to absorb this type of development. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be high. | High |
| Camblesforth Lowlands LCA | Medium | As a result of the low-lying, relatively flat landscape and presence of major energy infrastructure this LCA does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| Southern Farmlands LCA | Medium | As a result of the low-lying, relatively flat landscape and presence of the A19 corridor and the influence of major energy infrastructure this LCA does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | Medium |
| West Selby Ridge LCA | Medium | As a result of the low ridge landscape with parkland and the presence of Locally Important Landscape Areas this LCA offers limited capacity to absorb this type of development. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be high. | Medium |
| **Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District** | | | |
| Limestone Escarpment LCT | Medium | As a result of the LCT being dominated by industrial development this LCT has a high capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be low. | Low |
| **East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment** | | | |
| LCA 4 River Corridors (4D) | Medium | As a result of the semi enclosed nature and presence of a number of detractors the LCA does offer some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore | Medium |

| Landscape Receptor | Sensitivity assessment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Susceptibility | Sensitivity |
| | | considered to be medium. | |
| LCA 8 M62 Corridor Farmland (8C) | Medium | As a result of the presence of infrastructure as detractors in the landscape the LCA does offer the capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be low. | Medium |
| Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment | | | |
| LCA F2 Owston to Sykehouse | Medium | Limited detractors and development within the LCA. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered medium. | Medium |
| Locally Important Landscape Areas | | | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge, Hambleton Hough and Brayton Barff | High | As a result of the enclosed and wooded nature of the areas the receptors have some capacity to absorb the type of development proposed. Susceptibility to change is therefore considered to be medium. | High |
| Site Landscape | | | |
| Woodland plantation screen planting | High | As a result of the historic design of this landscape and screening function of this planting, susceptibility to change is considered to be high. | High |
| Areas of tree planting to the north east of the main coal stockyard and hedgerows and trees within Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors | Medium | Tree planting to areas north east of the main coal stockyard are generally of poor quality. Hedgerows and trees within the AGI corridor are characteristic and generally commonplace. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be low. | Low |

**Table 16.8: Assessment of landscape effects – construction (compared to future baseline with existing coal-fired power station present)**

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge (6) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Levels Farmland (23) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development will introduce construction activities to the LCT, immediately adjacent to other large scale power developments. The introduction of construction activities will increase the massing of large scale structures within this LCT, increasing the influence that the existing coal-fired power station site has on the wider LCT. The introduction of construction activities does have the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of this LCT in the short term within a localised area. However, due to the presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCT the Proposed Development would have a limited potential to affect the LCT as a whole. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| River Floodplain (24) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies within this LCT and will introduce construction activity in relation to the connection routes within it and views of the Proposed Power Station within close proximity. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and the presence of transport infrastructure which lay within the LCT it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | including tranquillity of the LCT as a whole. It is anticipated that there will be a localised change to perceptive qualities including tranquillity within parts of the LCT in the short term, which lie in close proximity to the Proposed Development. | | |
| **Landscape Assessment of Selby District** | | | | |
| River Aire Corridor LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development will introduce construction activities to the LCA, immediately adjacent to other large scale power developments. The introduction of construction activities will increase the massing of large scale structures within this LCA, increasing the influence that the existing coal-fired power station site has on the wider LCA. The introduction of construction activities does have the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of this LCA in the short term within a localised area. However, due to the presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCA the Proposed Development would have a limited potential to affect the LCA as a whole. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| West Selby Plain LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within very limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Hambleton Sandstone Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | | **significant)** |
| Camblesforth Lowlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the LCA and adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Southern Farmlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| West Selby Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District** | | | | |
| Limestone Escarpment LCT | Low | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA 4 River Corridors (4D) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby landscape character types it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| LCA 8 M62 Corridor Farmland (8C) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape and transport infrastructure which lies within this LCA, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA F2 Owston to Sykehouse | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce construction activity within long distance views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **Locally Important Landscape Areas** | | | | |
| Locally Important Landscape Areas | High | Lack of intervisibility between Hambleton Hough and Brayton Barff due to intervening vegetation and landform and limited intervisibility between the Magnesian Limestone Ridge due to intervening vegetation and distance.. | Very low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Site Landscape** | | | | |
| Woodland plantation screen planting | High | The Proposed Power Station Site will be located within the existing coal stockyard of the existing operational power station site. The majority of the boundary woodland planting areas will be retained as a result of the Proposed Development. A small area will be removed as a result of the construction of the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connections along the northern boundary (Wand Lane) and to construct the Proposed Surface Water Connections to Hensall Dyke (to the south of the Proposed Construction Laydown area). These areas would be replanted where possible (i.e. avoiding potential tree root impacts on the below ground pipelines. These impacts will be long term and reversible. | Low | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| Areas of tree planting to the north | Low | Areas of tree planting within the Proposed Power Station Site will be removed as a result of the Proposed Development. Two hedgerows and approximately | Medium | **Minor adverse (not** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| east of the main coal stockyard and hedgerows and trees within Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors | | 18 number trees/ partial tree groups will be removed as a result of the Proposed Development within the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors. The removal of these features will not affect the overall characteristics of the Site and immediate area. These impacts will be short term and reversible for the landscape features within the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors and long term and irreversible for the internal planting areas. | | **significant)** |

**Table 16.9: Assessment of landscape effects – opening (compared to future baseline with existing coal-fired power station present)**

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge (6) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Levels Farmland (23) LCT | Medium | The Site lies within this LCT and thus has potential to have a direct impact. The Proposed Development will introduce a larger overall power station complex compared to the existing baseline. Due to the presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCT and neighbouring LCTs the Proposed Development will have a reduced influence on the overall LCT although, still have the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT within a localised area. As a result of the increase in the massing and scale of the Proposed Development it is anticipated that there will be a slight impact on landscape character and perception compared with the future baseline scenario. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| River Floodplain (24) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies within this LCT but due to the location of the Proposed Power Plant will introduce a larger power station complex within close proximity views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT. | | |
| **Landscape Assessment of Selby District** | | | | |
| River Aire Corridor LCA | Medium | The Site lies within this LCA and thus has potential to have a direct impact. The Proposed Development will introduce a larger overall power station complex compared to the existing baseline. Due to the presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCA and neighbouring LCT the Proposed Development will have a reduced influence on the overall LCA although still has the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA within a localised area. As a result of the increase in the massing and scale of the Proposed Development it is anticipated that there will be a slight impact on landscape character and perception compared with the future baseline scenario. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| West Selby Plain LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within very limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Hambleton Sandstone Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | within nearby LCAs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | | |
| Camblesforth Lowlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the LCA and nearby LCAs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Southern Farmlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| West Selby Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District** | | | | |
| Limestone Escarpment LCT | Low | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA 4 River Corridors (4D) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby landscape character types it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| LCA 8 M62 Corridor Farmland (8C) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape and transport infrastructure which lies within this LCA, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA F2 Owston to Sykehouse | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within long distance views from it. Due to | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA in the short term. | | **significant)** |
| **Locally Important Landscape Areas** | | | | |
| Locally Important Landscape Areas | High | Lack of intervisibility between Hambleton Hough and Brayton Barff due to intervening vegetation and landform and limited intervisibility between the Magnesian Limestone Ridge due to intervening vegetation and distance. | Very low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Site Landscape** | | | | |
| Woodland plantation screen planting | High | These landscape features would be retained and managed as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development. | Very low | **Minor beneficial (not significant)** |
| Areas of tree planting to the north east of the main coal stockyard and hedgerows and trees within Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors | Low | Replacement planting for landscape features within the AGI corridor will have been implemented but would not have had sufficient time to mature to provide beneficial characteristic elements. | Low | **Negligible beneficial (not significant)** |

**Table 16.10: Assessment of landscape effects – operation (compared to future baseline with existing coal-fired power station no longer present)**

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| Magnesian Limestone Ridge (6) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce a power station development within views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the operational Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Levels Farmland (23) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development will introduce a power station development compared to the modified baseline. The presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCT and neighbouring LCTs will reduce the influence of the Proposed Development on the LCT, although it will still have the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT within a localised area. As a result of the massing, scale and height of the Proposed Development it is anticipated that there will be an impact on landscape character and perception. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| River Floodplain (24) LCT | Medium | The Proposed Development lies within this LCT but due to the location of the Proposed Power Plant will introduce a power development within close proximity views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the operational Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | tranquillity of the LCT. | | |
| **Landscape Assessment of Selby District** | | | | |
| River Aire Corridor LCA | Medium | The Site lies within this LCA and thus has potential to have a direct impact. The Proposed Development will introduce a power station complex compared to the modified baseline. Due to the presence of other large scale industrial developments and road infrastructure within the LCA and neighbouring LCT the Proposed Development will have a reduced influence on the overall LCA although still has the potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA within a localised area. As a result of the introduction of the Proposed Development it is anticipated that there will be a slight impact on landscape character and perception. | Medium | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| West Selby Plain LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a power station complex within very limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Hambleton Sandstone Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCAs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | tranquillity of the LCA. | | |
| Camblesforth Lowlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the LCA and nearby LCAs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| Southern Farmlands LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| West Selby Ridge LCA | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a larger overall power station complex within limited views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby LCTs it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **Landscape Character Assessment of Wakefield District** | | | | |
| Limestone Escarpment LCT | Low | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT but will introduce a power | Very low | **Negligible** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | station within views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within the adjacent landscape it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT. | | **adverse (not significant)** |
| **East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA 4 River Corridors (4D) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a power station within views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes and transport infrastructure which lie within nearby landscape character types it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| LCA 8 M62 Corridor Farmland (8C) | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a power station within views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape and transport infrastructure which lies within this LCA, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCA. | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment** | | | | |
| LCA F2 Owston to Sykehouse | Medium | The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCA but will introduce a power station within long distance views from it. Due to existing views of large scale power complexes which lie within the adjacent landscape, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the landscape character, perceptive qualities including tranquillity of the LCT in the short | Very low | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| Landscape type | Sensitivity of receptor | Description of impact | Predicted magnitude of impact | Classification of effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | term. | | |
| **Locally Important Landscape Areas** | | | | |
| Locally Important Landscape Area | High | Lack of intervisibility between Hambleton Hough and Brayton Barff due to intervening vegetation and landform and limited intervisibility between the Magnesian Limestone Ridge due to intervening vegetation and distance. | Very low | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Site Landscape** | | | | |
| Woodland plantation screen planting | High | The enhancement of these landscape features will have taken effect to provide an improved landscape screening, green infrastructure and biodiversity function. | Low | **Moderate beneficial (significant)** |
| Areas of tree planting to the north east of the main coal stockyard and hedgerows and trees within Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors | Low | Replacement planting for landscape features within the Proposed Cooling Water and Gas Connection corridors will have matured sufficiently to provide beneficial characteristic elements. | Low | **Negligible beneficial (not significant)** |

### *Visual Amenity*

16.6.17 Potential visual effects of the Proposed Development in comparison with the future baseline visual context are considered in Table 16.11 by reference to representative viewpoints. The assessments contained within Table 16.11 should be read in conjunction with Figures 16.8 to 16.36 which illustrate the baseline situation at each viewpoint during summer and winter months. A series of photomontages have been prepared (Figures 16.37 to 16.54 (ES Volume II) which illustrate the likely visibility of the Proposed Development at five of the assessed viewpoints. These viewpoints were chosen in consultation with NYCC as a range of representative views of the Proposed Development and illustrate the following scenarios:

- Opening 2022 (Proposed Development with existing coal-fired power station present); and
- Operation 2037 (Proposed Development without existing coal-fired power station).

16.6.18 The assessment of effects during the each assessment scenario is based on a comparison of the future baseline conditions against the conditions with the Proposed Development. As such the effects of the operation scenario (2037) are compared to a future baseline with no coal-fired power station present on the Site, so these effects are generally greater than for the opening scenario (2022). In reality, due to the likely timescales for demolition of the existing coal-fired power station and construction of the Proposed Development, there will be no significant period of time (or quite possibly no period of time at all) when there will be no power station infrastructure on the Site. Visual receptors will not therefore actually be able to compare a scenario with no power station on the Site to a scenario with the Proposed Development present.

16.6.19 The viewpoints to be used for photomontages were chosen through professional judgement and consultation with NYCC.

**Table 16.11 Assessment of effects on visual amenity**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Viewpoint 1: Selby Road (North), Eggborough</th></tr>
<tr><td>Grid reference</td><td>Receptor type</td><td>Elevation (mAOD)</td><td>Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)</td><td>Direction of view</td></tr>
<tr><td>56431, 423705</td><td>Road users, residential</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>East</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td><td colspan="2">Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td><td>Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">View forms secondary focus for road users at this location due to presence of alternative views to the west which contain limited large structures, although do contain overhead power lines. View from the rear of properties is narrow, channelled by vegetation. Therefore, susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents.</td><td colspan="2">Typical view containing a number of detractors. Low.</td><td>Low for road users.<br>Medium for residential.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Medium distance views of construction activities, visible to the right of the existing turbine hall and stack. Views of ground level construction activities will be limited due to intervening vegetation. As the tallest structures are constructed they will be visible in the context of existing large scale structures, viewed as an extension to the existing turbine hall and stack. The existing coal-fired power station structures will still dominate views from this location due to the angle of view and their massing in relation to the proposed construction activities. Views for the majority of residential receptors will either be oblique or contain clear views of structures associated with the Saint Gobain factory site. Impacts will be short term and reversible.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Magnitude of impact at construction</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Significance of effect at construction</td><td colspan="2">Road users</td><td>Minor adverse (not significant)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Residential</td><td>Moderate adverse (significant)</td></tr>
</table>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | |
| The Proposed Development will be viewed adjacent to the existing coal-fired power station, although seen as a much smaller (massing and height) development than the existing coal-fired power station. The Proposed Development will increase the overall massing of structures, increasing the proportion of view that is dominated by large scale structures. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline and seen in the context of a number of other stacks with plumes which are visible from this location. The addition of the new structures will change the balance of the view from this location. The likely imminent decommissioning and demolition of the existing coal-fired power station results in impacts being short term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | Low |
| Significance of effect at opening | Road users | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| | Residential | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this future baseline scenario. Therefore, susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | Typical view containing a small number of detractors, now not containing the existing coal-fired power station. Medium | Medium for road users<br>High for residential |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| A number of structures associated with the Saint Gobain factory and Air Liquide site will be visible within the view. The upper sections of structures associated with the Proposed Development including the stack will be clearly visible within the view, forming the most prominent features, although set in the context of an existing industrial site. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline and seen in the context of a number of other stacks with plumes which are visible from this location. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at operation | Road users | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| | Residential | **Major adverse (significant)** |

| Viewpoint 2: Selby Road (South), Eggborough | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 456094, 423310 | Residential | 11 | 1.5 | North east |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary point of focus and heavily influenced by residential development resulting in medium susceptibility. | | View is well composed although commonplace and urban in nature. Low. | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of construction activities will be mostly screened by existing residential properties and vegetation associated with the residential street scape. High level activities including cranes will be the only visible activity from this viewpoint and form part of the existing detractors including the existing stack and cooling towers. Impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the existing coal-fired power station structures. Where views are available, it is anticipated that the tips of the stack, including plume (during certain climatic conditions), or the upper sections of the larger structures will be visible from this location, viewed alongside the existing coal-fired power station. The additional elements will be seen as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station. The impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in medium susceptibility. | | View is well composed although commonplace and urban in nature. Medium. | | Medium. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | |
| From this direction the upper sections of the stack, including plume (during certain climatic conditions) and structures will be partially visible, viewed above and beyond intervening vegetation and built development. The structures associated with the Proposed Development will not form dominant features within the view. The impacts will be long term and reversible. | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | Low. |
| Significance of effect at operation | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Viewpoint 3: Weeland Road</th></tr>
<tr><td>Grid reference</td><td>Receptor type</td><td>Elevation (mAOD)</td><td>Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)</td><td>Direction of view</td></tr>
<tr><td>457775, 422966</td><td>Road users, residential</td><td>16</td><td>0.7</td><td>South</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td><td colspan="2">Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td><td>Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">View forms secondary focus for road users at this location due to presence of alternative views in different directions along the road corridor. View from the rear of properties is more focused and channelled. View contains the existing coal-fired power station. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents.</td><td colspan="2">Typical view containing a number of detractors. Low.</td><td>Low for road users<br>Medium for residential</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Close proximity views of construction activities, visible in front of the existing turbine hall, stack and cooling towers. Views of ground level construction activities will be limited due to intervening vegetation including the woodland around the coal stockyard bund. As the tallest structures are constructed they will be clearly visible and form a prominent part of the view, although viewed in the context of existing large scale structures, and as an addition to the existing coal-fired power station structures. The impacts will be short term and reversible.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Magnitude of impact at construction</td><td colspan="2">High</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Significance of effect at construction</td><td>Road users</td><td colspan="2">Moderate adverse (significant)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential</td><td colspan="2">Major adverse (significant)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">The Proposed Development will be viewed in front of the existing coal-fired power station, entirely screening the lower structures of the existing coal-fired power station. The completed structures will appear as the most prominent structures within the view, increasing the overall massing of the proportion of structures visible within the view. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline. The existing stack and cooling towers will still be visible above and behind the Proposed Development, forming the tallest structures within the view. There will be a slight change in the balance of this view as a result of the addition of the new structures. The impacts will be short term and reversible.</td></tr>
</table>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | High |
| Significance of effect at opening | Road users | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| | Residential | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | Typical view containing a small number of detractors. Medium | Medium for road users<br>High for residential |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The structures associated with the Proposed Development, including stack, plume (during certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall, will be clearly visible within the view, forming the most prominent features. For road users views will be glimpsed and partially filtered by roadside vegetation. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | High |
| Significance of effect at operation | Road users | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| | Residential | **Major adverse (significant)** |

| Viewpoint 4: Selby Road, Whitley | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 456262, 420855 | Residential | 14 | 3.2 | North east |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary view out of Whitley, other inward views available. Resulting in high susceptibility. | | View is well composed and pleasing, looking out over rural farmland. Medium. | | High |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of construction activities, the majority of which will be screened by intervening vegetation. Where screening allows, construction activities will be visible in front of the existing coal-fired power station, although limited to higher level activities. There are a limited number of other detractors within the view. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Filtered views of the Proposed Development will be available, visible in front of the existing coal-fired power station, of which the stack and cooling towers will be the only visible features. The Proposed Development will be viewed as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station and will not change the composition or balance of the overall view. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Resulting in high susceptibility. | | View is well composed and pleasing, looking out over rural farmland. Medium | | High |

| | |
|---|---|
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | |
| From this direction the upper sections of the stack, including plume (during certain climatic conditions) and structures of the Proposed Development will be visible where intervening vegetation allow. The structures, although partially visible will not form the most dominant features within the view. The impacts will be long term and reversible. | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | Very low |
| Significance of effect at operation | **Minor adverse(not significant)** |

| Viewpoint 5: Gallows Hill | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 458764, 423635 | Residential | 14 | 0.8 | West |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary focus from residential area due to availability of alternative views, resulting in medium susceptibility. | | Discordant view that contains a number of detractors including the cooling towers, stack and task lighting associated with the coal stockyard. Low | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Close proximity views of construction activities, viewed to the left of the existing coal-fired power station, will be available from this viewpoint. Intervening vegetation will screen low level construction activities, with other activities, including the construction of the taller structures and stack will be clearly visible. The construction of the Proposed Development will be seen in the context and as an extension of the built form of the existing coal-fired power station. The construction activities will increase the massing of structures that appear within the view from this location. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Views of the completed Proposed Development will be direct and at close proximity, although the majority of the structures will be screened by intervening vegetation. The completed Proposed Development including stack, plume (during certain climatic conditions) and upper sections of the taller buildings will, alongside the existing coal-fired power station, form the primary focus of view for receptors within the public areas and where there are direct views from within properties towards the Site. The Proposed Development will be viewed as an extension to the existing coal-fired power station. The Proposed Development will increase the massing of structures that are visible, causing a change to the composition and balance of the view. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in medium susceptibility. | Discordant view that contains few detractors. Low | Medium |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The Proposed Development will be clearly visible, located to the left of the residential properties and form the most dominant feature within the view. The majority of structures including the stack and plume (during certain climatic conditions) will be clearly visible, viewed behind intervening vegetation which will screen views of the lower sections of buildings and operations. Impacts will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at operation | | **Moderate adverse (significant**) |

| Viewpoint 6: Ings Lane PRoW (35.36/1/1) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 459446, 424245 | Users of PRoW, road users | 16 | 1.5 | South west |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary focus for users at this viewpoint resulting in high susceptibility. | | View is well composed and pleasing, looking out over rural farmland, albeit with a number of detractors present. Medium | | High |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of construction activities, visible to the left of the existing coal-fired power station. Low level construction activities will be screened by the woodland planting on the coal stockyard bund, whilst remaining activities including cranes will be highly visible. The operations will be viewed as an extension to the existing coal-fired power station, increasing the massing of structures and proportion of view that contains large scale features. The availability of alternative views and the presence of other detracting features in the landscape reduce the impact that Proposed Development has on visual amenity. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The completed Proposed Development will be clearly visible viewed to the left of the existing coal-fired power station turbine hall, although viewed as a development much smaller in scale and height compared with the existing coal-fired power station. The Proposed Development will be viewed as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station, increasing the massing and extent of the view which contains large structures, causing a change to the composition and balance of the view. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Major adverse (significant)** |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in high susceptibility. | View is well composed and pleasing, looking out over rural farmland. A small number of detractors are present. Medium | High |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The Proposed Development will be clearly visible, forming the most prominent group of structures within the landscape. The turbine hall and stack, including plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be viewed against the skyline, viewed within a relatively flat landscape with limited vertical structures. These structures include plyons, overhead power lines, overhead lines associated with the railway line and the structures associated with Drax Power Station. The impacts will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at operation | | **Major adverse (significant**) |

| Viewpoint 7: St John The Baptist Church Grounds, Millfield Road, Chapel Haddlesey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 458279, 426072 | Residents,church users and road users | 8 | 2 | South |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary point of focus and heavily influenced by residential development for residents and church users resulting in medium susceptibility. | | Well composed view that contains a number of detractors including the cooling towers and stack. Low | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of construction activities, viewed behind the cooling towers and turbine hall associated with the existing coal-fired power station. High level construction activities, including the use of cranes will be partially visible, marginally increasing the massing of structures that appear within the view from this location. The impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Medium distance views of the completed development, viewed behind the cooling towers and turbine hall associated with the existing coal-fired power station. The taller structures including stacks, including plume in certain climatic conditions and turbine hall will be partially visible, marginally increasing the massing of structures that appear within the view from this location. The impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in medium susceptibility. | | Well composed view that contains few detractors. Medium | | Medium |

| | |
|---|---|
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | |
| The Proposed Development will be clearly visible, viewed alongside the existing sub-station and Air Liquide structures. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline. The extent of the view that the Proposed Development structures will occupy will be limited. Alternative direction of views will be available. The impacts will be long term and reversible. | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | Medium |
| Significance of effect at operation | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |

| Viewpoint 8: Trans Pennine Trail PRoW 35.14/15/1, Burn Airfield | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 460826, 429075 | Users of PRoW and Burn Airfield | 7 | 5.9 | South west |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary focus for users of the Trans Pennine Trail and Burn Airfield, resulting in high susceptibility. | | Well composed view that contains some detractors. Medium | | High |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Long distance views of the construction activities, viewed to the left of the existing coal-fired power station, will be available from this viewpoint. The majority of high level construction activities will be visible with lower and ground level activities screening by intervening vegetation and woodland associated with the wider power station site. The construction of the Proposed Development will be seen in the context and as an extension of the built form of the existing coal-fired power station. The construction activities will increase the massing of structures that appear within the view from this location, although appearing at a smaller scale and height than the existing coal-fired power station structures and not altering the balance of the overall view. The impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Views of the completed Proposed Development will be direct and from approximately 5.7 km from the receptor (at the viewpoint). The completed Proposed Development will be seen as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station, increasing the massing of structures that appear within the view from this location. The completed stack including plume (in certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall will be viewed as smaller in scale to the existing coal-fired power station structures, although forming part of a larger complex. The introduction of the completed Proposed Development will not alter the balance of the overall view. The impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in high susceptibility. | Well composed view that contains some detractors. Medium | High |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The Proposed Development will be clearly visible, viewed as the most dominant feature within the view, albeit at an approximate distance of 5.0 km to 2.5 km from the airfield. The majority of structures, including the turbine hall, stack and plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be clearly visible, viewed behind intervening vegetation which will screen views of the lower portions of buildings. Impacts will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at operation | | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| Viewpoint 9: Mill Lane, Brayton | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 459504, 430067 | Road users, residential | 8 | 6.7 | South |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary focus for road users and primary focus for views from residential properties at this location. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | | Well composed view, although contains a number of detractors. Medium | | Medium for road users<br>High for residential |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Long distance views of construction activities, visible to the left of the existing coal-fired power station cooling towers and limited to operations located within the eastern part of the Site. Views of ground level construction activities will be limited as a result of intervening vegetation and woodland located along the northern boundary of the power station site. As the tallest structures are completed they will be clearly visible, although viewed in the context of existing large scale structures, and as a slight addition to the existing coal-fired power station structures. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | Road users | | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |
| | | Residential | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The completed Proposed Development will be located behind and alongside the existing coal-fired power station cooling towers. The eastern most structures will be the only completed structures clearly visible. Glimpsed views of the taller structures, including the turbine hall, plume (in certain climatic conditions) and stack, may be available between the existing coal-fired power station cooling towers. The Proposed Development will slightly increase the massing of structures visible from this location, although this will not alter the balance of the overall view. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | Road users | | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Residential | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | Well composed view containing few detractors. Medium | Medium for road users<br>High for residential |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The structures associated with the Proposed Development, including stack, plume (in certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall, will be clearly visible within the view, forming the most prominent features. The structures will be viewed at approximately 6 km distance resulting in a small change to the view. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | Road users | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| | Residential | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |

| Viewpoint 10: West Lane, Burn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site and Proposed AGI (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 458100, 428163 | Road users | 7 | 4.1/ 0.1 | South |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary focus for road users at this location. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium. | | Well composed view, few detractors. Medium | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Long distance views of construction activities for the Proposed Power Plant , the majority of which will be screened behind the existing coal-fired power station cooling towers with limited visibility to the right of the cooling towers. Where views are available ground level views will be screened by intervening vegetation. Close, clear and direct proximity views of construction activities for the AGI will be available from this location. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at construction | | Road users | | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Glimpsed views of the taller structures associated with the completed Proposed Power Plant, including plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be available behind the existing coal-fired power station cooling towers. The Proposed Development will slightly increase the massing of structures visible from this location, although this will not alter the balance of the overall view.<br>The completed AGI will be clearly visible from this location, seen in close proximity. As a result of limited other detractors within the view, the compound fencing and above ground structures will form a prominent new feature in the view that is readily apparent. The impact will be short term and reversible. Where views are available ground level views will be screened by intervening vegetation. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Medium |
| Significance of effect at opening | | Road users | | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium. | Well composed view containing a number of detractors. Medium | Medium |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The structures associated with the Proposed Power Plant will be barely visible, viewed behind intervening vegetation at a distance of 3.5 km. The upper sections of the structures including stack and plume will be visible but not noticeable within the view. Close, clear and direct proximity views of the completed AGI will be available from this location. The mitigation planting will have matured by this date, forming a vegetative screen around the compound fencing, softening the impact of the fencing and above ground structures including kiosks. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | Road users | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| Viewpoint 11: Selby Canal Viewing Platform PRoW 35.72/2/1 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 457080, 426412 | Users of the PRoW (footpath), users of Selby Canal at Haddlesey Flood Lock, residential and road users | 7 | 2.4 | South |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary focus for PRoW and canal users at this location. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be high. | | Well composed view with a number of detractors. Medium | | High |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of higher level construction activities, visible to the right of the existing coal-fired power station turbine hall. Views of lower level activities will be screened by the existing cooling towers, turbine hall and intervening vegetation. Glimpsed views of higher level activities may be available between the existing cooling towers. The construction activities will be viewed as a slight addition to the existing coal-fired power station structures. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | PRoW and canal users | | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The Proposed Development will be partially visible to the right of the existing coal-fired power station turbine hall. The upper sections of the stack, plume (in certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall will be visible with the rest of the Proposed Development screened by the existing coal-fired power station structures and intervening vegetation. The completed development will create a slight increase to massing of structures within the view, although will not change the overall balance of the view. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | PRoW and canal users | | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be high. | Typical view containing a number of detractors. Medium | Medium |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The structures associated with the Proposed Development, including stack, plume (in certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall, will be clearly visible within the view, visible behind the sub station structures and forming the most prominent features. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | PRoW and canal users | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| Viewpoint 12: Manor Garth, Kellington | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 455301, 424936 | Residential and school grounds | 13 | 2.4 | South east |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary focus for receptors at this location due to presence of alternative views. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium. | | Typical view containing a number of detractors. Low | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium range views of construction activities will be limited to upper level activities as a result of intervening vegetation. Visible construction activities will appear to the right of the existing coal-fired power station turbine hall. As the tallest structures are constructed they will be barely visible, viewed in the context of existing large scale structures, and as an addition to the existing coal-fired power station structures. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | Residential and school grounds | | **Negligible adverse (not significant**) |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The stack and plume (during certain climatic conditions) of the Proposed Development will be visible to the right of the existing coal-fired power station, marginally increasing the massing of structures and appearing as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | Residential and school grounds | | **Negligible adverse (not significant**) |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium. | | Typical view containing few detractors. Medium | | Medium |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The upper sections of the stack and plume (during certain climatic conditions) associated with the Proposed Development will be visible. These structures will barely discernible with the existing pylons forming the most prominent features within the view. Views from residential properties will be limited to those located on the edge of Kellington and those with filtered views from within the residential area. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | Residential and school grounds | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| Viewpoint 13: Beal Lane, Beal | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 453620, 425259 | Residential, road users | 12 | 4 | East |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary focus for road users and primary focus for views from residential properties at this location. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | | Typical view, although containing a number of detractors. Low | | Medium for road users and residential |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Long distance views of construction activities will be visible to the right of the existing coal-fired power station, viewed as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station. As the tallest structures are completed they will be clearly visible, although viewed in the context of existing large scale structures, and as a slight addition to the existing coal-fired power station structures. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | Residential, road users | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The completed Proposed Development will be located alongside the existing turbine hall, increasing the massing of structures and appearing as an extension of the existing coal-fired power station. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary, distant feature on the skyline. There will be a slight change in the balance of this view as a result of the addition of the new structures. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | Residential, Road users | | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be medium for road users and high for residents. | Typical view, although containing a number of detractors. Low | Medium for road users<br>Medium for residential |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The structures associated with the Proposed Development, including stack, plume (in certain climatic conditions) and turbine hall, will be clearly visible within the view, forming the most prominent features. The structures will be viewed at approximately 3.5 km distance resulting in a small change to the view. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | Road users | **Minor adverse (not significant**) |

| Viewpoint 14: Haddlesey Road/ Main Street, Birkin | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 453069, 426825 | Residential | 10 | 5.3 | South-east |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms primary focus for residents at this location. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be high. | | Typical view containing a number of detractors. Low | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Long distance views of construction activities, the majority of which will be viewed to the right of the existing coal-fired power station. Lower level activities will be screened by the woodland around the power station. Visibility of higher level activities will be dependent on intervening vegetation, although clear, uninterrupted views are available. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at construction | | Residential | | **Negligible adverse (not significant**) |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| Long distance views of the Proposed Development will be visible, viewed to the right of the existing coal-fired power station. Where intervening vegetation allows, views of taller structures including the plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be clear and direct, although at a long distance. The impact will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | Very low |
| Significance of effect at opening | | Residential | | **Negligible adverse (not significant**) |
| **Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2037 future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline)** |
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario. Therefore susceptibility is considered to be high. | | Typical view containing a number of detractors. Medium | | Medium |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Long distance views of the Proposed Development will be visible. Where intervening vegetation allows, views of taller structures, including plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be clear and direct viewed on the horizon against the skyline, although at a long distance. The impact will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | Low |
| Significance of effect at operation | Residential | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |

| Viewpoint 15: Station Road, Hensall | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grid reference** | **Receptor type** | **Elevation (mAOD)** | **Approx. distance from Proposed Power Plant Site (km)** | **Direction of view** |
| 458794, 423133 | PRoW, residential | 10 | 1 | North-west |
| **Visual susceptibility to change (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Value of view (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** | | **Sensitivity of receptor (2016-2022 existing and future baseline)** |
| View forms secondary point of focus for users of the PRoW due to intervening vegetation along the route and is limited to residential properties on the edge of the settlement with clear lower or upper story views at this location resulting in high susceptibility for PRoW users and residents. | | Typical view containing a number of detractors. Low | | Medium |
| **Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction** | | | | |
| Medium distance views of construction activities, visible to the left of the existing turbine hall and stack. Views of ground level construction activities will be limited due to intervening vegetation. As the tallest structures are constructed they will be visible in the context of existing large scale structures, viewed as an extension to the existing turbine hall and stack. The existing coal-fired power station structures will still dominate views from this location due to the angle of view and their massing in relation to the construction activities. Impacts will be short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at construction | | | | High |
| Significance of effect at construction | | | | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening | | | | |
| The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the existing coal-fired power station structures. The Proposed Development will increase the overall massing of structures, increasing the proportion of view that is dominated by large scale structures. The plume would be visible in certain climatic conditions, although seen as a temporary feature on the skyline. The addition of the new structures will change the balance of the view from this location. The likely imminent decommissioning and demolition of the existing coal-fired power station results in impacts being short term and reversible. | | | | |
| Magnitude of impact at opening | | | | High |
| Significance of effect at opening | | | | **Major adverse (significant)** |

| Visual susceptibility to change at operation (2037 future baseline) | Value of view (2037 future baseline) | Sensitivity of receptor (2037 future baseline) |
|---|---|---|
| There is no change to susceptibility at this assessment scenario, resulting in medium susceptibility. | View is well composed although contains a number of detractors. Low. | Medium |
| Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation | | |
| The Proposed Development will be clearly visible, forming the most prominent group of structures within the landscape. The turbine hall, stack and plume (in certain climatic conditions) will be viewed against the skyline, viewed within a relatively flat landscape with limited vertical structures. The impacts will be long term and reversible. | | |
| Magnitude of impact at operation | | High |
| Significance of effect at operation | | **Major adverse (significant)** |

Sequential Views

16.6.20 Users of the main transport routes and long distance trails will gain dynamic views towards the Site to varying degrees dependent on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel. Due to the height of the tallest structure within the Site (the stack, with a maximum height of 90 m) these receptors will gain a wide variety of views, dependent upon the proximity to the Proposed Development, and direction of travel.

16.6.21 The M62 is orientated in an east to west direction through mainly agricultural land with road side vegetation occasionally limiting views beyond the road corridor. The value of the view is considered to be medium. Views of the Proposed Development will fall within side views from the road and susceptibility to change is considered low. Overall sensitivity to change is considered to be low. Users of the M62, travelling in both directions, will gain views of the Proposed Development where not restricted by screening vegetation.

16.6.22 Views in proximity to the Proposed Development would be clear, although the lower sections of the structures are screened by the woodland around the coal stockyard bund. Magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be low at construction and opening assessment scenarios resulting in a **negligible adverse** effect (**not significant**) that is short term and reversible.

16.6.23 As a result of the introduction of structures associated with a replacement power station at the operation assessment scenario, it is predicted that there would be a medium magnitude of impact resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**) that is long term and reversible.

16.6.24 The East Coast Main Line, which is the closest rail line to the Site, is orientated in a north west to south direction through agricultural land with some screening vegetation and value of the view from it is considered to be low. Views of the Proposed Development will fall within forward views from the north to side views in proximity to the Site. Susceptibility is considered to be medium with overall sensitivity to change considered to be medium.

16.6.25 Views from the trains will be intermittent as a result of intervening vegetation and occasional structures. Views of Drax Power Station will also be visible along the route. Views closest to the Proposed Development will be clear, open and direct as a result of the line being located

on an embankment at this point. As a result of distance, existing detractors and the dynamic nature of views the magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be low at all assessment scenarios resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**) that ranges from short to long term and that is reversible.

16.6.26 The waterways within the study area are generally located within agricultural land with intervening vegetation and landform occasionally limiting views. The value of the view is considered medium. The direction of views ranges along the different waterways and susceptibility is considered to be high. Overall sensitivity is considered to be high. Views in proximity of the Proposed Development will be either restricted by flood embankments or partially screened by intervening vegetation from the woodland located around the coal stockyard. Views for these receptors will be similar to that reported in the assessment for viewpoint 11. Where views are available, views of the Proposed Development will be restricted at construction and opening assessment scenarios, as a result of screening from the existing coal-fired power station structures. For operation, views of the structures associated with the Proposed Development will be more available.

16.6.27 Magnitude of impact for views in proximity of the Site are therefore predicted to be very low during construction and opening assessment scenarios, resulting in a minor adverse effect (not significant) that is short term and reversible and a low impact during operation, resulting in a **moderate adverse** effect (**significant**) that is long term and reversible. For views further afield, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact for all assessment scenarios would be low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**) that ranges from short to long term and that is reversible.

16.6.28 The local roads within the Study Area that will gain views of the Proposed Development are located within and around the settlements including land between settlements. The value of the view is considered to range from low to medium. The direction of the view ranges and susceptibility is considered to be low to medium. Overall sensitivity is considered to be low to medium. Views of the Proposed Development will either be restricted by intervening vegetation and built form or partially screened by intervening vegetation from the woodland located around the coal stockyard. Where views are available, views of the Proposed Development will often be restricted during the construction and opening assessment scenarios, as a result of screening from the existing coal-fired power station structures. In the operation scenario, views of the structures associated with the Proposed Development will be more available.

16.6.29 Where views in proximity to the Proposed Development are available, they would be clear, although the lower sections of the structures screened by the woodland around the coal stockyard embankment. Magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be low at construction and opening assessment scenarios resulting in a **minor** to **negligible adverse** effect (**not significant**) that is short term and reversible.

16.6.30 As a result of the introduction of structures associated with a replacement power station at the operation assessment scenario, it is predicted that there would be a medium magnitude of impact resulting in a **moderate adverse** effect (**significant**) to a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**) that is long term and reversible.

Visible Plumes

16.6.31 As discussed in Chapter 8: Air Quality, there are currently two cooling technologies under consideration – hybrid cooling and wet cooling. Based on the conclusions of the visible plume assessment set out in Appendix 8B (ES Volume III) and the conclusions of the public consultation undertaken in January/ February 2017, hybrid cooling is preferred, however this must be approved by the Environment Agency following a Best Available Technology (BAT) assessment as part of the Environmental Permit application process. A plume length of less than 100 m from hybrid cooling towers is predicted to be visible for 21.5% of daylight hours reducing to 0.5% of daylight hours for a plume over 100 m in length. A plume length of less than 100 m from wet cooling towers is predicted to be visible for 63.6% of daylight hours reducing to 3.6% of daylight hours for a plume over 100 m in length. As such the visual impact associated with visible plumes from wet cooling towers would be greater than for hybrid cooling towers, and the visual impact assessment supports the conclusion of Chapter 8: Air Quality that hybrid cooling technology is therefore preferred.

16.6.32 At the Opening assessment scenario this impact is set in the context of the existing coal-fired power station which has frequent visible plumes from up to eight large diameter natural draught cooling towers (compared to one CCGT stack with a considerably smaller diameter).

**Table 16.12 Summary of effects on visual amenity**

| Receptor reference | Receptor location | Receptor type | Significance of effect | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Construction | Opening | Operation |
| 1 | Selby Road (north), Eggborough | Road users | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| | | Residential | **Moderate adverse (significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| 2 | Selby Road (south), Eggborough | Residential | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 3 | Weeland Road | Road users | **Moderate adverse (significant)** | **Moderate adverse ( significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| | | Residential | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| 4 | Selby Road, Whitley | Residential | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 5 | Gallows Hill | Residential | **Moderate adverse (significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| 6 | Ings Lane PRoW 35.36/1/1 | Users of PRoW, road users | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** |
| 7 | St John the Baptist Church Grounds, Millfield Road, Chapel Haddlesey | Residents and church users | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Moderate adverse (significant)** |
| 8 | Trans Pennine Trail PRoW 35.14/15/1, Burn Airfield | Users of PRoW and Burn Airfield | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 9 | Mill Lane, Brayton | Road users | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| | | Residential | **Minor adverse (not** | **Minor adverse** | **Moderate adverse** |

| Receptor reference | Receptor location | Receptor type | Significance of effect | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Construction | Opening | Operation |
| | | | significant) | (not significant) | (significant) |
| 10 | West Lane, Burn | Road users | **Moderate adverse (significant)** | **Moderate adverse (significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 11 | Selby Canal viewing platform PRoW 35.72/2/1 | PRoW and canal users | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 12 | Manor Garth, Kellington | Residential and school grounds | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Negligible adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 13 | Beal Lane, Beal | Residential, road users | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 14 | Haddlesey Road/ Main Street, Birkin | Residential | **Negligible adverse (significant)** | **Negligible adverse (significant)** | **Minor adverse (not significant)** |
| 15 | Station Road, Hensall | PRoW and residential | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** | **Major adverse (significant)** |

### *Decommissioning*

16.6.33 The impacts on landscape character and visual amenity arising as a result of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are considered (using professional judgement) to be similar to those identified at the operation stage of the Proposed Development. For landscape this is as a result of the scale and nature of the development in relation to the existing industrial structures and complexes present in the wider landscape and the large scale of the landscape character areas. For visual amenity this is as a result of the visibility of decommissioning and demolition activities not being prominent for the majority of viewpoints as a result of long distance views, intervening vegetation and the presence of mature screen planting around the AGI.

## 16.7 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

16.7.1 Significant adverse visual effects have been assessed for the River Aire Corridor LCA and a number of representative viewpoints, as follows:

- River Aire Corridor LCA during operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 1 (Selby Road (north), Eggborough) during construction and operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 3 (Weeland Road) during construction, opening and operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 5 (Gallows Hill) during construction and operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 6 (Ings Lane PRoW 35.36/1/1) during construction, opening and operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 7 (St John the Baptist Church Grounds, Millfield Road, Chapel Haddlesey) during operation assessment scenario;
- viewpoint 9 (Brayton) during operation assessment scenarios;
- viewpoint 10 (West Lane, Burn) during construction and opening assessment scenarios; and
- viewpoint 15 (Station Road, Hensall) during construction, opening and operation assessment scenarios.

16.7.2 Section 2.65 of NPS EN-2 (DECC, 2011b) states that *'It is not possible to eliminate the visual impacts associated with a fossil fuel generating station. Mitigation is therefore to reduce the visual intrusion of the buildings in the landscape and minimise impact on visual amenity as far as reasonably practicable'*.

16.7.3 The only potential mitigation that has been identified is for the effects on Viewpoint 3 (Weeland Road) during the operation stage. Offsite planting (within the boundaries of the affected properties) could be offered to residents of properties at the junction of Hazel Old Lane and Weeland Road to assist in reducing the visibility of the Proposed Development, but this will be subject to discussions with the land owners and is not therefore considered in this assessment as proposed mitigation.

16.7.4 Enhancement measures to the areas of retained woodland plantations within the existing coal-fired power station to deliver improved quality of screening, improved habitat structure and quality, and greater certainty of continuity of tree cover and screening. This will ensure that the connectivity of the existing green infrastructure network is not only maintained but is also enhanced.

16.7.5 Mitigation for the loss of hedgerow and trees within the gas pipeline corridor will be through the replacement of landscape features with species rich hedgerow and tree planting. The approach is outlined in the Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.10) and Figure 16.55.

## 16.8 Limitations or Difficulties

16.8.1 Assessment of visual impact through the use of representative viewpoints has been restricted by the limits of public access. In particular, it has not been possible to visit the upper storeys of residential properties to accurately record the views available. In these instances, an estimation of the view has been made from visiting nearby public vantage points.

16.8.2 Views of the Proposed Development other than those assessed are acknowledged to exist. The viewpoints are not intended to provide an exhaustive or fully comprehensive catalogue of views of the Site, rather they provide a representative sample for the purpose of the landscape and visual impact assessment.

16.8.3 As described in paragraph 16.3.19, in addition to the Rochdale Envelope parameters, there are also limits of deviation within which the Proposed Development could be constructed in accordance with the Works Plans (Application Document Ref. No. 4.4)). It has been considered that given the size of the defined limits of deviation and the fixed co-located stack locations, the overall conclusions of the assessment presented in this chapter would not be materially affected by the positioning of the buildings within these limits.

## 16.9 Residual Effects and Conclusions

16.9.1 The assessment has determined that the Proposed Development is likely to result in a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the River Aire Corridor at operation stage as a result of the modified baseline (without the presence of the existing coal-fired power station) and significant adverse effects on visual amenity at the construction stage from viewpoints 1 (northern edge of Eggborough), 3 (Weeland Road), 5 (Gallows Hill), 6 (Ings Lane), 7 (Chapel Haddlesey), 11 (West Haddlesley) and 15 (Hensall) as a result of the close distance and lack of intervening vegetation.

16.9.2 Mitigation measures are to be offered to residential properties in relation to Viewpoint 3. The assessed effects in relation to this viewpoint could be reduced over time if planting took place. This assessment has assumed that the planting may not be delivered and therefore the residual effects remain as per the main assessment.

16.9.3 As no mitigation measures are to be implemented for the viewpoints detailed above, these effects will remain.

16.9.4 A summary of significant landscape and visual effects is presented in Table 16.13.

**Table 16.13: Summary of significant effects**

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | Impact on the Site landscape due to removal of small areas of woodland/ trees | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant0 | Lt/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 1 during construction activities | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 3 during construction activities | Moderate adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views) | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 3 during construction activities | Major adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views) | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to residents | Moderate adverse | None | Moderate adverse | St/T/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | at viewpoint 5 during construction activities | (significant) | | (significant) | |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to footpath and road users at viewpoint 6 during construction activities | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 10 during construction activities | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Construction | Impact on visual amenity to PRoW users and residents at viewpoint 15 during construction activities | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Opening | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 3 during opening | Moderate adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Opening | Impact on visual | Major adverse | None assumed to take | Major adverse | St/T/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | amenity to residents at viewpoint 3 during opening | (significant) | place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | (significant) | |
| Opening | Impact on visual amenity to footpath and road users at viewpoint 6 during opening | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Opening | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 10 during opening | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Opening | Impact on visual amenity to PRoW users and residents at viewpoint 15 during opening | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Operation | Impact on the River Aire Corridor LCA | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on the Site landscape due to | Moderate beneficial (significant) | None | Moderate beneficial (significant) | LT/P/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | enhancement of landscape screening | | | | |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 1 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 1 during operation | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 3 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | Major adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 3 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | Major adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual | Moderate adverse | None | Moderate adverse | Lt/P/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | amenity to residents at viewpoint 5 during operation | (significant) | | (significant) | |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to footpath and road users at viewpoint 6 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to residents and church users at viewpoint 7 during operation | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 9 during operation | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on visual amenity to PRoW users and residents at viewpoint 15 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | Lt/P/D |
| Operation | Impact on sequential | Moderate adverse | None | Moderate adverse | LT/P/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | views in proximity of the Site | (significant) | | (significant) | |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 1 during decommissioning | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 1 during decommissioning | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 3 during decommissioning | Major adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to road users at viewpoint 3 during decommissioning | Major adverse (significant) | None assumed to take place (although offer further screen planting to rear of properties to assist with screening of views | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual | Moderate adverse | None | Moderate adverse | St/T/D |

| Development stage | Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures) | Classification of effect prior to mitigation | Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified) | Classification of residual effect after mitigation | Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | amenity to residents at viewpoint 5 during decommissioning | (significant) | | (significant) | |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to footpath and road users at viewpoint 6 during decommissioning | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to residents and church users at viewpoint 7 during decommissioning | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to residents at viewpoint 9 during opening | Moderate adverse (significant) | None | Moderate adverse (significant) | St/T/D |
| Decommissioning | Impact on visual amenity to PRoW users and residents at viewpoint 15 during operation | Major adverse (significant) | None | Major adverse (significant) | St/T/D |

Note: Lt = long term, Mt = medium term, St = short term, P = permanent, T = temporary, D = direct and In = indirect.

## 16.10 References

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