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Norwich to Tilbury

Volume 6: Environmental Statement

Document: 6.13.A3 Environmental Statement Appendix 13.3 - Visual
Baseline and Assessment - Part 4

Final Issue A

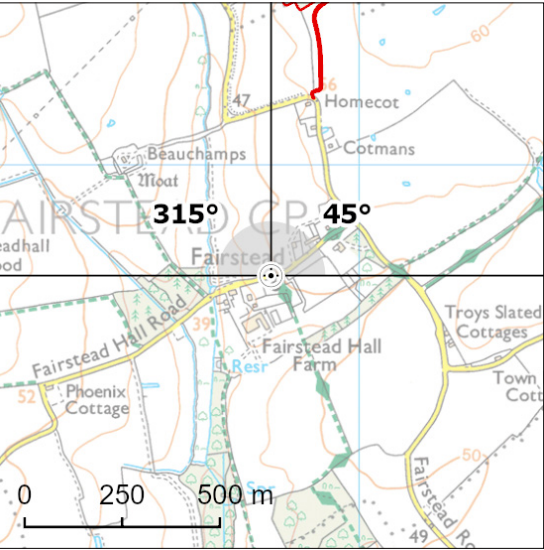
August 2025

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020027

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

nationalgrid

Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☒ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☒ Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☒ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☒ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	576774E 216718N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.95km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	59.4m AOD	Time/Date:	10:12, 06/12/2023
General Direction of View:	315°/45°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Fairstead Hall Road, adjacent to St Mary’s Church within Fairstead. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, the Essex Way long distance path, and community receptors living and moving around Fairstead and visiting the Church of St Mary are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility, as receptors along this road will be travelling on a protected lane and will be focussed on the surrounding landscape. This viewpoint is associated within views from the Church of St Mary the Virgin, a Grade I listed building, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

Views from the Essex Way and Fairstead Hall Road and the grounds of St Mary’s Church extend north-west across gently rolling medium scale arable fields bounded by gappy hedgerows and hedgerow trees. In the middle distance the landform falls towards a tributary stream of the River Ter and an existing overhead line is present on the skyline. An existing 400 kV overhead line is visible in views. Woodland swathes filter views to the north-west, however there are some longer distance views towards the wooded horizon in the north.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line, any third-party works, Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compound, construction of low duty gantries, and the undergrounding of a cable in middle distance views. Construction activity, particularly ground-level works, would be filtered in places due to existing intervening vegetation. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and temporary construction compounds (TB-CC06 and TB-SC05) associated with Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compound, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, and the construction of the underground cable are unlikely to be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors to the north and west of Fairstead. Construction works would be visible across the width of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views, across much of the width of the view, as the Project passes to the north of Fairstead. The proposed overhead line would be visible above woodland swathes and seen beyond and in the context of an existing 400kV overhead line, and would add to the existing wirescape seen on the skyline. The Project would appear slightly smaller in views than the existing overhead line due to its increased distance from the viewpoint. The gantries associate with Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compound would also be visible to the north of the viewpoint. Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area around Fairstead (EACN side) and Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compounds would be immature at this stage and would unlikely provide any screening. Although filtered by intervening vegetation, the tops of the gantries would still be visible over this vegetation, particularly in winter months when vegetation is not in leaf. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect the full width of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area around Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compound will have reached semi-maturity. Growth rates will vary depending on local conditions and the level of filtering will vary seasonally. This mitigation planting would further screen and filter views towards Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compound. However, due to the effects associated with the proposed overhead line, this is unlikely to result in a change to the overall judgements. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.08: Fairstead Hall Road, Fairstead (View Direction 315)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.08: Fairstead Hall Road, Fairstead (View Direction 315)

Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.08: Fairstead Hall Road, Fairstead (View Direction 45)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.08: Fairstead Hall Road, Fairstead (View Direction 45)

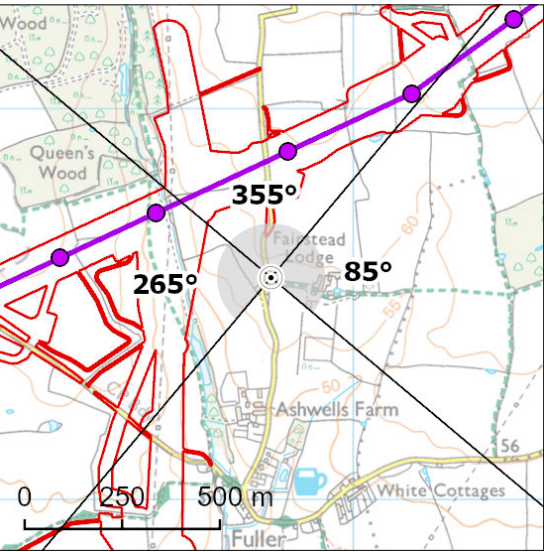
Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☒ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☐ Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☐ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☐ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	574789E 216569N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.33km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	57.9m AOD	Time/Date:	09:07, 06/12/2023
General Direction of View:	265°/355°/85°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Fairstead Lodge Road, to the north of Fuller Street. Recreational receptors using local PRow and community receptors living and moving around Fairstead are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility, as receptors will be travelling on a protected lane and will be focussed on the surrounding landscape. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west and north and east that extend from this slightly elevated plateau across adjacent, rolling, arable farmland. Fairstead Lodge Road, a protected lane bounded by shallow drainage ditches, is visible in the foreground as it winds through large scale arable fields to the north. Fairstead Lodge and its associated buildings and tree-lined driveway are also visible in the foreground to the east. Fields to the west are bound by scattered trees with post and wire fencing. In the middle distance the landscape continues to roll, forming part of the associated tributary valley of Straw Brook to the west. An existing 132 kV overhead line is visible to the north and west. The rolling landscape continues into the distance to the west, where a wooded skyline is visible. Views north extend across rising arable fields towards the skyline with scattered trees and large blocks of ancient woodland visible, whilst views east extend to Brickhouse Wood Ancient Woodland.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the foreground and middle distance views, with potential for more distant views of construction works to the west. Construction activity would be visible in some open and unfiltered views and would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, associated SuDS basins, UKPN construction compounds, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection on scaffolding over the road to the north of the viewpoint would be visible. There would also be construction activity associated with the undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line to the north and west of the viewpoint, including construction of sealing end platforms. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads and the construction of the underground cable, would likely be perceptible in the foreground. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors close to the Project, to the north and north-west of Fuller Street. Construction work would affect a large proportion of this view, from east to north to west, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground and middle distance views as the proposed overhead line passes north of Fairstead towards Great Leighs. The proposed overhead line would be visible in open views to the west along the rolling arable fields. An existing 400kV overhead line will be undergrounded to the north and west of the view, avoiding the potential for a more cluttered wirescape. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.09: Fairstead Lodge Road near Fuller Street (View Direction 265)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.09: Fairstead Lodge Road near Fuller Street (View Direction 355)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.09: Fairstead Lodge Road near Fuller Street (View Direction 85)

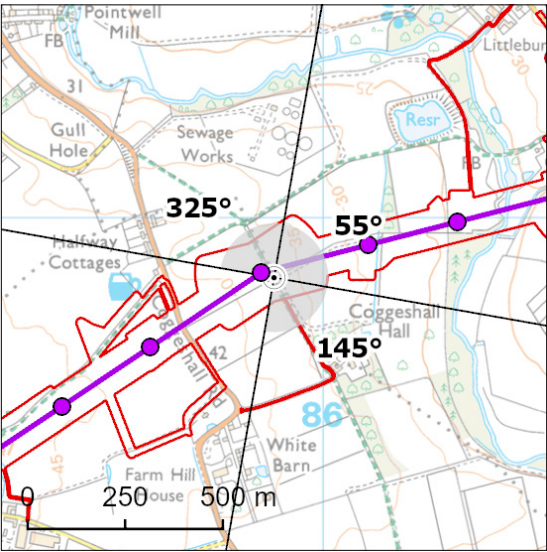
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X

Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X

Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	585874E 220848N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.03km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	38.54m AOD	Time/Date:	08:45, 05/04/2023
General Direction of View:	325°/55°/145°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow to the east of Coggeshall Road, south of Coggeshall Hamlet. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors living and moving around Coggeshall Hamlet are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south, east, and north-west across, medium scale, semi-enclosed blackcurrant fields in the foreground, with field boundaries lined with trees. In the middle distance, this flat to lightly rolling landscape continues, providing views towards blocks of trees and woodland swathes surrounding Coggeshall Hall in the south-east, and towards White Barn in the south. To the north-west, there are views towards a more distant wooded skyline, and Halfway Cottages is visible just beyond the blackcurrant fields on the far side on the B1024 Coggeshall Road. To the east, there are views towards farmland on the shallow western river valley slopes beyond the River Blackwater.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the foreground. Construction activity would be visible in close views with some filtering of views by retained intervening trees on field boundaries.Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over Coggleshall Road would be visible. Potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads would likely be perceptible in the foreground. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors close to the Project, to the east and west of Coggleshall Road. Construction work would affect a large proportion of this view, in close proximity, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in the immediate foreground as the proposed overhead line passes Coggeshall Hamlet. The proposed overhead line would be visible in open, close, and largely unfiltered views along the arable fields. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, in close proximity to the viewpoint, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.10: PRow near Coggeshall Hall (View Direction 325)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.10: PRow near Coggeshall Hall (View Direction 55)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

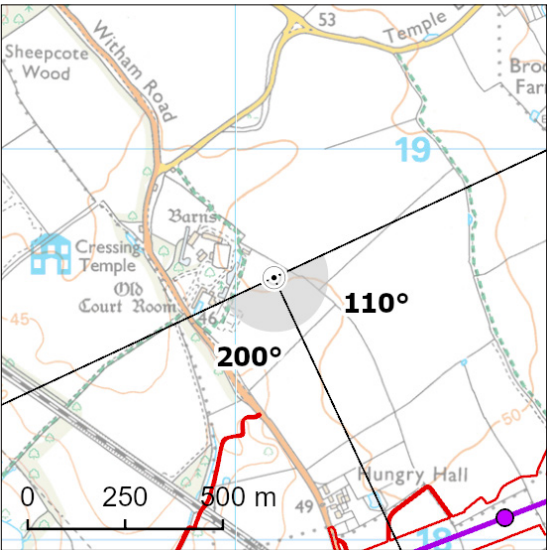


Viewpoint 5.10: PRow near Coggeshall Hall (View Direction 145)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

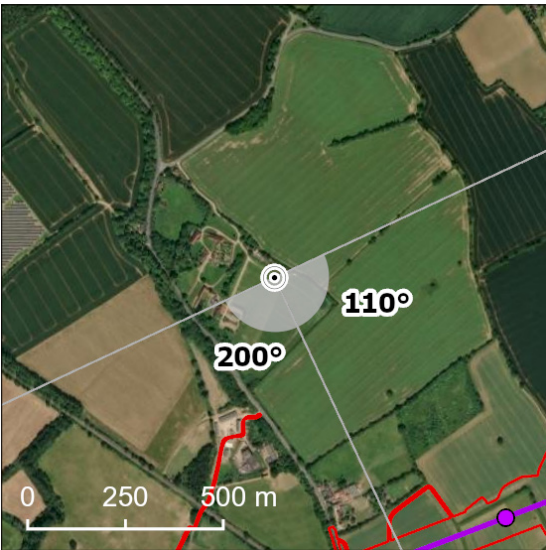


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	580097E 218672N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.78km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	51.1m AOD	Time/Date:	14:27, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	110°/200°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located at Cressing Temple Barns, to the east of White Notley. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, community receptors living and moving around Silver End and people visiting the Cressing Temple Scheduled Monument are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape, but is located next to the visitor centre for the scheduled monument, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east to south-west across large scale, flat open fields that form the foreground and middle ground in views from this viewpoint. To the east, a bank of mature trees curtails more distant views. To the south, the fields extend towards intact hedgerows and beyond that to a line of mature trees that form the skyline. To the west and south-west, car park areas and buildings associated with the visitor attraction, and the rooves of buildings on the B1018 Cressing Road, are visible. Cressing Road, and beyond that the more distant rail line, are lined by trees that form the skyline in western views.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

along temporary haul roads and the B1018, a construction laydown area on the B1018, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over Cressing Road and the railway line to the south would be visible. However, views would be filtered by intervening trees on the skyline, and lower portions of the construction activity would also be screened by intervening layers of vegetation. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would likely be perceptible in longer distance views but filtered by intervening layers of vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors and recreational visitors along, and to the west of, the B1008 Cressing Road, to the north of the Project. Construction work would affect a medium proportion of this view on the skyline to the south-east and south-east, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views as the proposed overhead line passes south of Silver End and White Notley. The proposed overhead line would appear filtered by woodland on the skyline, with lower portions of the pylons screened by intervening layers of vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view on the skyline to the south-east and south-east, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.11: Cressing Temple Barns, south-west of Silver End (View Direction 110)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.11: Cressing Temple Barns, south-west of Silver End (View Direction 200)

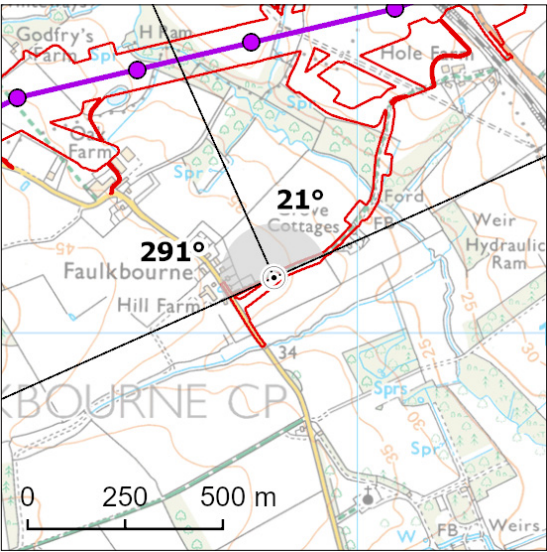
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



Aerial Photo



Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	579784E 217143N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.6km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	36.12m AOD	Time/Date:	13:26, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	291°/21°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Faulkbourne 1) to the east of Faulkbourne, off Church Road. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network (including the footpaths west of Faulkbourne Hall Registered Park and Garden) and community receptors living and moving around Faulkbourne, are of high susceptibility. Road users on Faulkbourne Road are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north across large scale, flat, open arable fields with wood pole line running parallel to the track and PRow in the foreground. Properties at Grove Cottages are visible to the east of the view adjacent to the track and PRow. To the north-east and in the middle distance, landform descends towards a line of mature poplars, beyond which runs the River Brain. Eastern slopes of the river valley rise to form a wooded skyline above Hole Farm. To the north the field extends to a line of trees on the field boundary, which form part of a wooded horizon. To the west, the rear of properties in along Church Hill in Faulkbourne are visible and nestled within mature trees.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance views. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads (including the track/PRow), associated SuDS basins, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over the railway line to the north-east. would be visible. However, some lower portions of the construction activity would be screened and filtered by intervening trees and woodland on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would likely be perceptible in middle distance views but would be filtered by intervening layers of vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors to the south of the Project near Faulkbourne. Construction work would affect a medium proportion of this view on the skyline from the north-east to north-west, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views, as the proposed overhead line approaches Faulkbourne. Pylons would be visible on the skyline, appearing more prominent as they cross the rising valley slopes east of the River Brain. In places, the lower portions of the proposed overhead line would appear screened and filtered by intervening woodland on the skyline. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure with the exception of wood pole lines. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view on the skyline from the north-east to north-west, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.12: PRow, Faulkbourne (Faulkbourne 1) (View Direction 291)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.12: PRow, Faulkbourne (Faulkbourne 1) (View Direction 21)

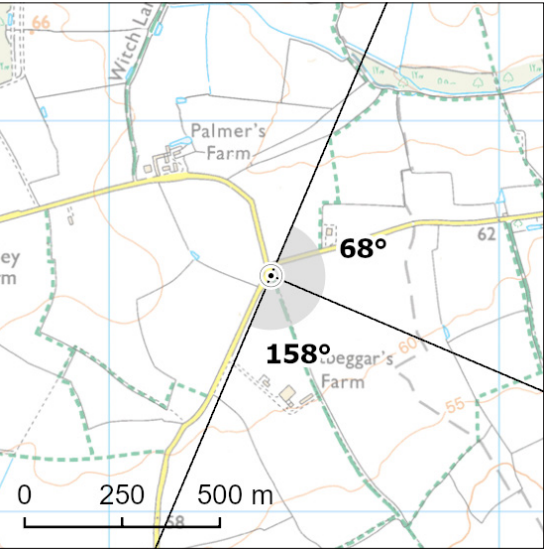
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

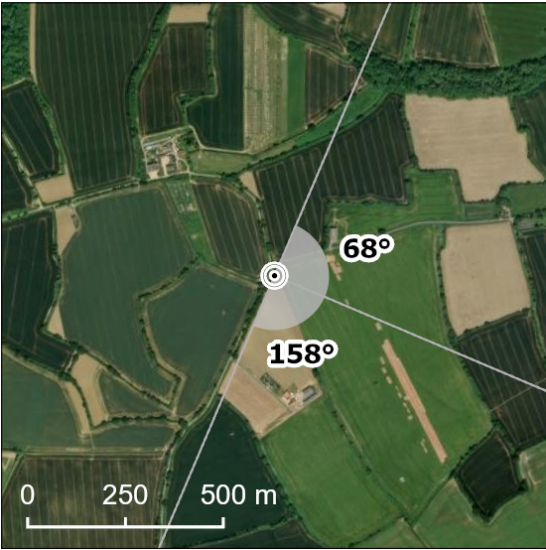


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	586415E 224605N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.61km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	64.45m AOD	Time/Date:	14:58, 05/04/2023
General Direction of View:	68°/158°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located at the junction of Tey Road and Buckley’s Lane, between Coggeshall and Great Tey. Recreational users of the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are wide and expansive views experienced from the PRow, which extend east and south across gently sloping elevated arable farmland. Hedgerow trees in the middle distance restrict further views to the east. Views to the south–east extend down towards East Gores, and the distant horizon to the south is formed by low lying wooded hills. Buildings at Maltbeggar’s Farm can be seen in the middle distance in views to the south. Views north towards Tey Road and Buckley’s Lane are partially screened by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees, which line the rural lanes.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in long distance views to the south. Taller elements of construction activity would be seen above the treeline, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network and community receptors to the north-west of the Project in the rural farmland to the north-east of Coggeshall. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of change is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in medium to long distance views to the south, as the proposed overhead line turns south-west between Marks Tey and Coggeshall. The proposed overhead line would be visible at a distance, screened by intervening landform, partially filtered by hedgerow trees and backclothed against the wooded horizon. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of larger visible electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.13: Tey Road / Buckley’s Lane, between Coggeshall and Great Tey (View Direction 68)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

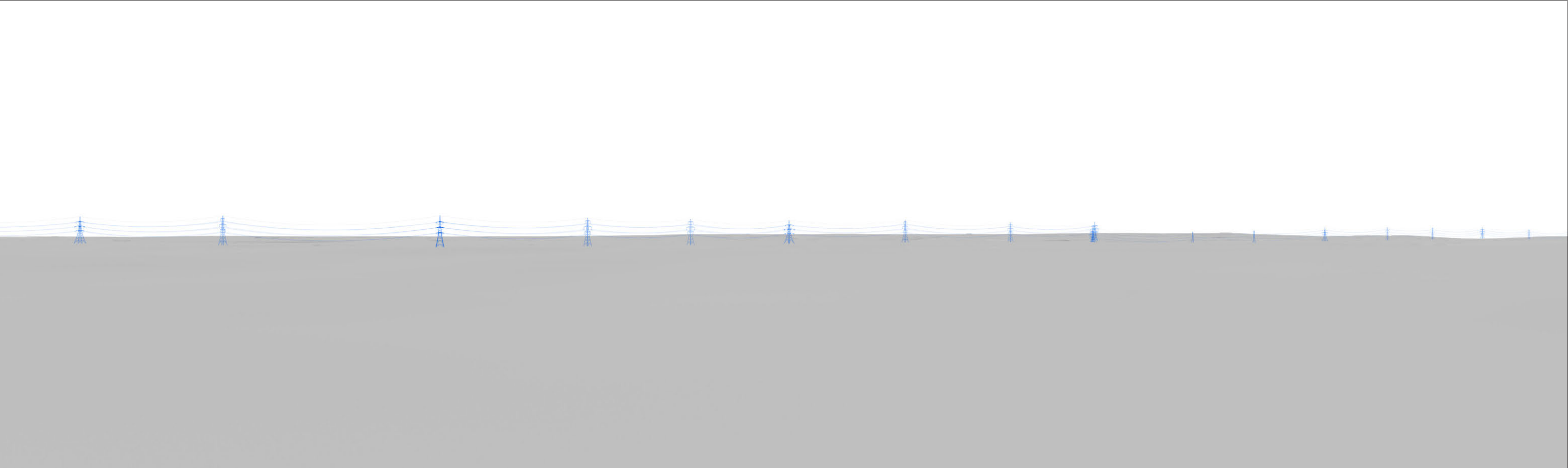


Viewpoint 5.13: Tey Road / Buckley's Lane, between Coggeshall and Great Tey (View Direction 158)

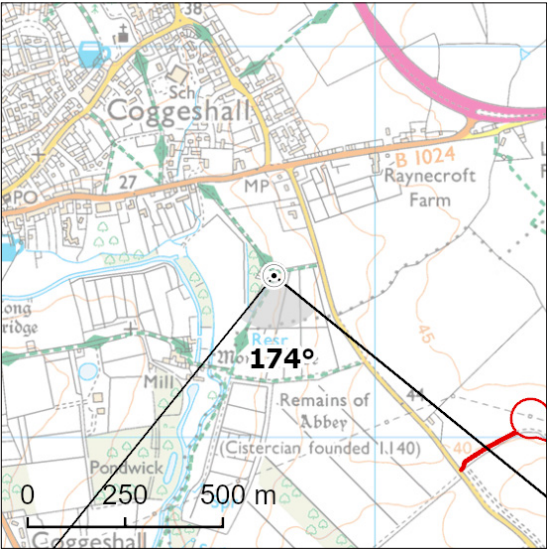
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	585741E 222415N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.08km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	28.82m AOD	Time/Date:	15:14, 27/03/2024
General Direction of View:	174°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Essex Way, to the south of Coggeshall, near Coggeshall Road. Recreational receptors using the Essex Way long distance path and local PRow network and community receptors moving around south of Coggeshall close to the conservation area, are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape view, but is representative of views from Viewpoints 2 and 3, identified within the Coggeshall Neighbourhood Plan, and is located on the Essex Way long distance footpath. The view is therefore of national / regional value. Overall, sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

View looks south from the Essex Way in the direction of Coggeshall Conservation Area and Monk-house area, however rising landform and intervening vegetation on the skyline restricts longer-distance views towards these areas. Mature vegetation to the west of the Essex Way footpath restricts views to the west. Views south and east are of rising open pasture with post and wire fencing. An existing 33kV overhead line is visible to the south and southeast, with pylons rising above the treeline. The existing 33kV overhead line is not a prominent feature in views.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works south-east of Coggeshall (including dismantling of part of the existing 132 kV overhead line) in long distance views to the south and south-east. Ground-level construction activity would be screened by intervening vegetation and topography. Taller elements of construction activity would be visible from this viewpoint, mainly in views to the south-west, including partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over Coggeshall Road (Feering) would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRow network to the south and south-east of Coggeshall Hamlet. Construction work would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views to the south and south-east. The proposed overhead line would be visible where it extends above the existing treeline. An existing 33kV overhead line is visible from this viewpoint, and so the proposed overhead line would not be out of character but would contribute to additional wirescape. The Project would be at a further distance from the viewer, and although larger in scale than the existing 33kV overhead line, the new pylons would appear similar in size. Vegetation would screen the Project as it continues to the north-east and south-east. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.14: Essex Way south of Coggeshall (View Direction 174)

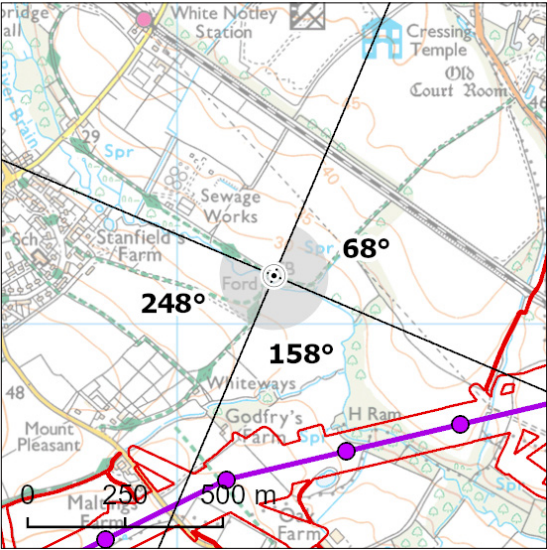
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

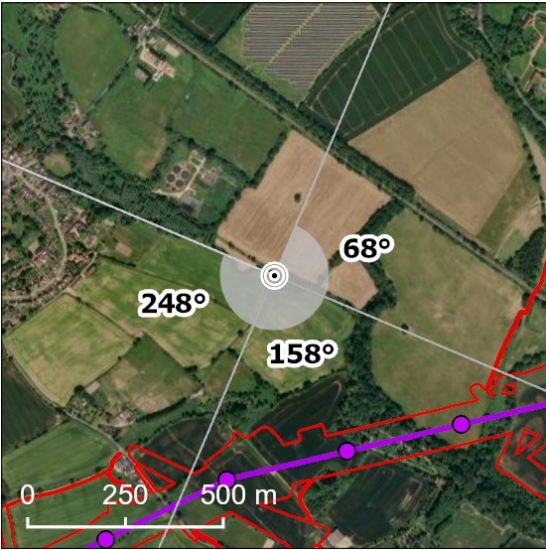


Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	579248E 218125N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.49km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	26.73m AOD	Time/Date:	15:53, 11/04/2024
General Direction of View:	68°/158°/248°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Essex Way, to the south-east of White Notley. Recreational receptors using the Essex Way long distance path along the River Brain and users of local PRoW are of high susceptibility. The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Essex Way long distance path and therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall, sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

The River Brain is visible in the foreground and is in places lined by trees. Views south are over open large arable fields. The gently rising topography to the south restricts long-distance views, with trees and woodlands providing further screening on the skyline. The settlement edge of White Notley can be seen on the skyline in views to the west. The settlement edge restricts any further views west. To the east riparian vegetation along the river, and lines of trees along field boundaries and the nearby rail line, restrict longer distance views. Wood pole lines are visible to the north-east and appear at the same height as the surrounding woodland.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance views to the south-east and south. Construction activities would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, a construction laydown area, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over the railway line to the south-east and road to the south-west near Maltings Farm would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Vegetation associated with the River Brain and its tributaries, woodland blocks and trees on field boundaries would provide some screening of these works, as would rising land to the east and the south. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the road and PRoW network to the north of the Project, south and south-east of White Notley. Construction work would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views as the proposed overhead line crosses south of White Notley. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the south-east and south, with views filtered in places by intervening vegetation and screened in part by rising land. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of large electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect would be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.15: Essex Way south-east of White Notley (View Direction 68)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.15: Essex Way south-east of White Notley (View Direction 158)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

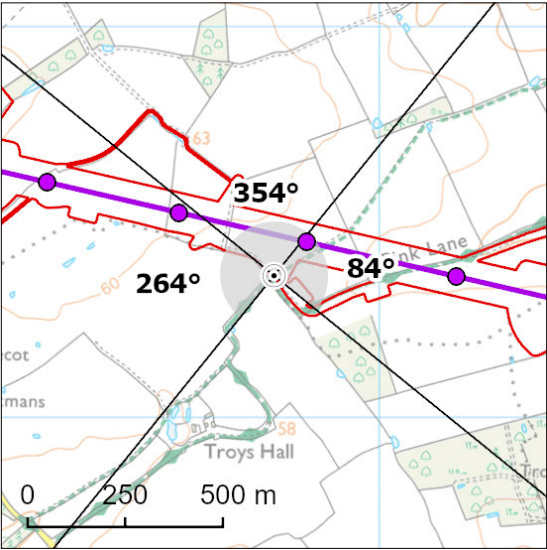


Viewpoint 5.15: Essex Way south-east of White Notley (View Direction 248)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	577730E 217364N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.12km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	57.92m AOD	Time/Date:	12:02, 11/04/2024
General Direction of View:	264°/354°/84°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Essex Way, near Troy's Hall, to the north-east of Fairstead. Recreational receptors using the Essex Way long distance path and other local PRow are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Essex Way long distance path and therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall, sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views to the north-west, north, east, and south-east across flat arable fields that rise to the west. The Essex Way (Pink Lane) is visible in the foreground and as it crosses through the middle of the field, and the farm track on the western edge of the field is also visible. Views south-west along the Essex Way (Pink Lane) are flanked by trees, restricting views. Mature hedgerow trees in shallow ditches line the western edge of the large field, and mature trees line the remaining boundaries. These provide vertical features in the foreground and middle distance, and restrict further long-distance views, though there are glimpsed views of some neighbouring fields between these mature trees. Wood pole lines can be seen in the middle distance to the north. These are seen at the same height as the treeline and are not obtrusive in views. There is no other vertical infrastructure visible.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in close distance views to the north-west, north, east, and south-east. The construction activity would include a permanent access route, an outfall, movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, associated SuDS basins, and the presence of taller elements such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. These activities would be visible in open views. Potential loss of vegetation along field boundaries as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would likely be perceptible in the near to middle distances to the east, south-east and north-west. Some screening from remaining mature hedgerow trees would filter views further to the east and west, however construction activity would still be clearly visible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the PRow network, including the Essex Way, in proximity to Pink Lane, to the south of White Notley and to the north-east of Fairstead. Construction work would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in close, foreground views to the north-west, north, and east, with pylons visible in their entirety. It would be slightly filtered in more distant views east and west by remaining mature hedgerow trees. More distant pylons to the east, passing to the north of Faulkbourne, would be visible and appear stacked in views to the east. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect would remain high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to remain **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.16: Essex Way near Troy's Hall, north-east of Fairstead (View Direction 264)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.16: Essex Way near Troy’s Hall, north-east of Fairstead (View Direction 354)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.16: Essex Way near Troy's Hall, north-east of Fairstead (View Direction 84)

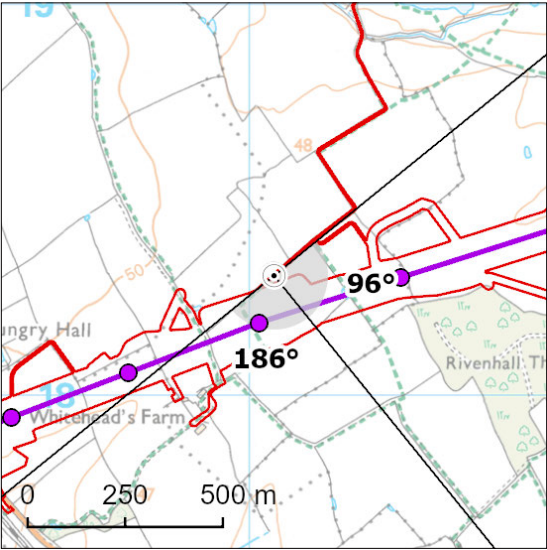
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

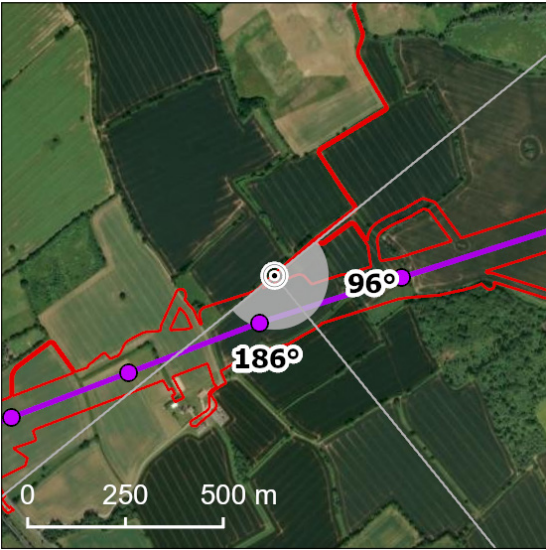


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	581063E 218307N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.13km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	50.37m AOD	Time/Date:	13:10, 11/04/2024
General Direction of View:	96°/186°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Silver End 18) to the south of Silver End. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors at Whitehead's Farm are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views over open flat arable fields. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees in the middle distance provide some screening from longer distance views. Rivenhall Thicks Ancient Woodland lies to the south-east and restricts longer distance views. To the south-west buildings and agricultural sheds at Whitehead's Farm are visible in the middle distance. Where views are not filtered by hedgerow trees, a wooded horizon can be seen. Wood pole lines can be seen in the middle distance to the south-west. These are seen at the same height as the treeline and are not obtrusive in views. There is no other vertical infrastructure visible.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views south, east, and west towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works, and access tracks would be visible in the foreground in direct views to the south, including SuDS basins. Construction activity would be visible in open, unfiltered views, as well as in more distant views with some screening from vegetation on intervening field boundaries. Activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, associated SuDS basins, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation along field boundaries as a result of the Project, including haul roads, is likely to be perceptible in middle distance views to the east and west. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar close views would be experienced from the PRow network between Whitehead's Farm and Rivenhall Thicks, to the south of Silver End. Construction work would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground, to the south, east and west as the proposed overhead line runs south of Silver End. The proposed overhead line would be visible in close and clear views to the south, east and west, occupying a large part of the skyline, and pylons would be visible in their entirety. It would also be visible in more distant filtered views to the east and west, where it would be on the skyline above the existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.17: PRow south of Silver End (Silver End 18) (View Direction 96)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.17: PRow south of Silver End (Silver End 18) (View Direction 186)

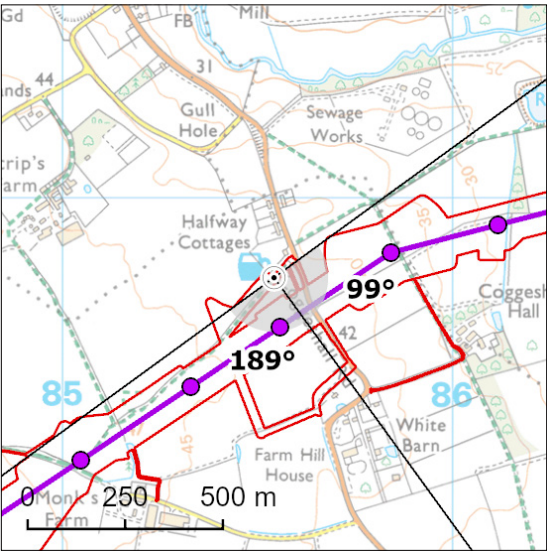
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



Aerial Photo



Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☐ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☐ Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☐ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☐ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	585542E 220797N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.13km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	41.68m AOD	Time/Date:	15:45, 27/03/2024
General Direction of View:	99°/189°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Kelvedon 1), to the south of Coggeshall Hamlet. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors at properties on Coggeshall Road are of high susceptibility. Road users of Coggeshall Road are low susceptibility (noting that people walking on the road will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views across open, flat arable fields which are bounded by hedgerows to the east, south and west. Trees along Coggeshall Road to the east and south-east restrict longer views. Buildings at Pound Farmhouse and Farm Hill House can be seen in the middle distance to the south-east, with a wooded backdrop. To the south-west buildings, including large agricultural sheds, at Monk’s Farm form the horizon. A wooded horizon can be seen to the south. Wood pole lines are visible running south to south-west on the skyline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the foreground, and continuing into the middle-distance in views to the south-west. Trees and vegetation along Coggeshall Road would partially screen views of the proposed construction activity to the east. Construction activity would be visible in open views to the south and south-west. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes, and works affecting footpaths. Crossing protection scaffolding over Coggeshall Road would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation along Coggeshall Road and as a result of the Project, including the haul road, would likely be perceptible in middle-distance views to the east. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar close views would be experienced from the PRow and road network from Coggeshall Road and to the south of Pantling’s Lane, to the south of Coggeshall Hamlet. Construction work would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in close views in the foreground and middle-distance views, to the south and south-west, as the proposed overhead line runs south-west from Coggeshall Road. The Project would be partially visible to the east but screened in places by intervening mature trees on roadsides and on field boundaries. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of large-scale electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable through the gap in vegetation. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect would be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to remain **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.18: PRow south of Coggeshall Hamlet (Kelvedon 1) (View Direction 99)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.18: PRow south of Coggeshall Hamlet (Kelvedon 1) (View Direction 189)

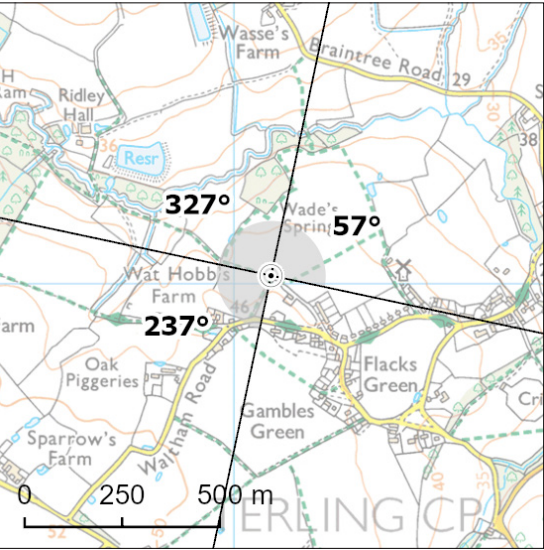
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



Aerial Photo



Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
 - Road Network
 - National Cycle Network
 - Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
 - Designated Landscape
- ☒ Heritage Asset
 - Promoted Viewpoint
 - Open Access Land
 - Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	576095E 215022N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.23km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	44.18m AOD	Time/Date:	11:32, 04/03/2025
General Direction of View:	237°/327°/57°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Terling 15), to the north of Gables Green. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors at Gambles Green are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views to the north, east and west across open, flat arable fields which are bounded by hedgerows and post and wire fences. The windmill at Gambles Green is clear in middle-distance views to the east. In middle distance views to the south-west Wat Hobb’s farm is visible, with existing overhead electricity lines in the background. To the north a small woodland at Wade’s Spring is visible, which restricts some views. In the middle-distance the landform drops to the north towards the narrow lower lying wooded river valley of the meandering River Ter. The gently rising valley sides can be seen in long-distance views to the north. A continuation of the existing overhead electricity line can be seen on the horizon to the north, rising above the treeline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be glimpsed views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third party works, including works to the existing 132 kV overhead line and associated cable sealing end platforms, in long-distance views to the north. Views towards ground-level construction would be filtered and screened by intervening trees, woodland, and the distance. Taller elements such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible in places above the treeline to the north. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, would be perceptible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the PRow network and northern edge of settlement to the north of Gambles Green, Flacks Green and Terling. Construction work would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in long-distance views to the north as it runs south-west from Fairstead (EACN side) and Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compounds. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the horizon in glimpsed views north, just extending above the existing treeline, and due to the intervening distance, appearing as a relatively small element in the wider view. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view, and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain low. The magnitude of effect is judged to remain low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.19: PRow north of Gambles Green (Terling 15) (View Direction 237)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

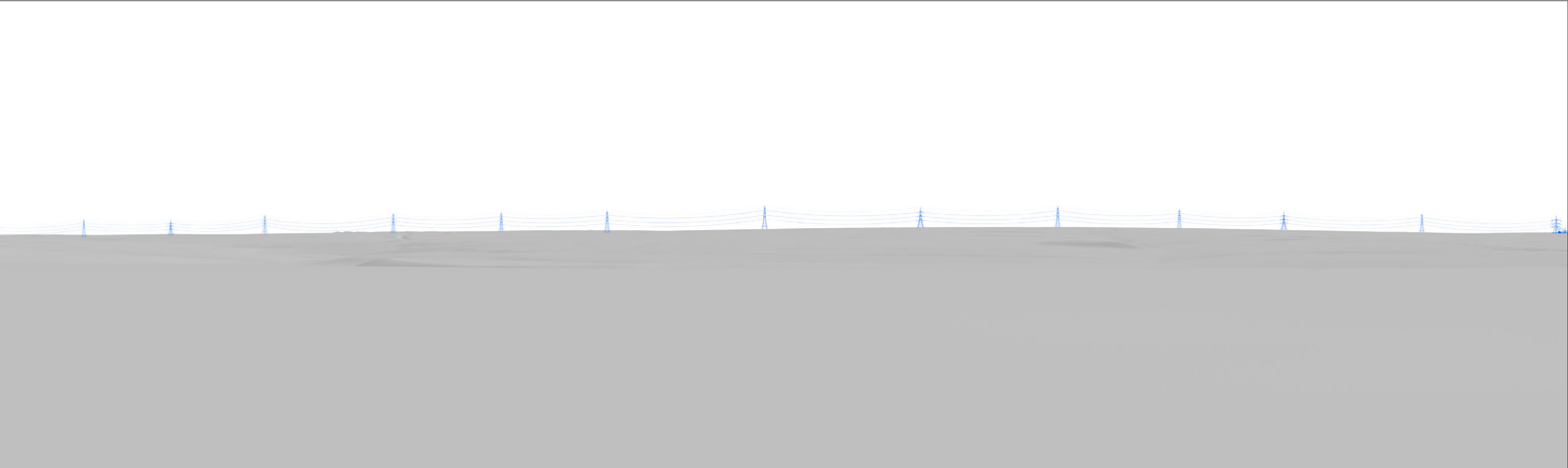


Viewpoint 5.19: PRow north of Gambles Green (Terling 15) (View Direction 327)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.19: PRow north of Gambles Green (Terling 15) (View Direction 57)

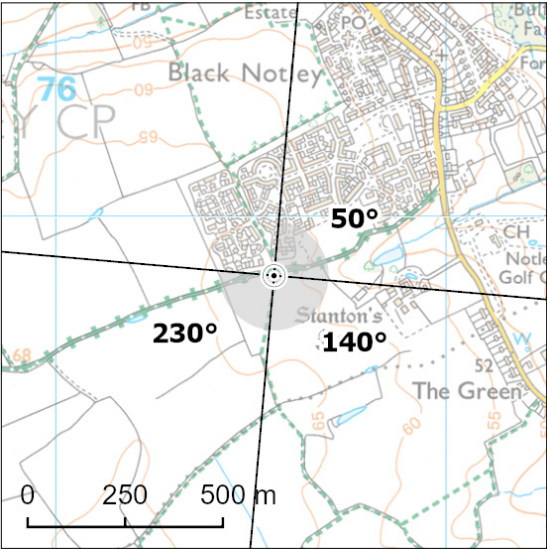
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

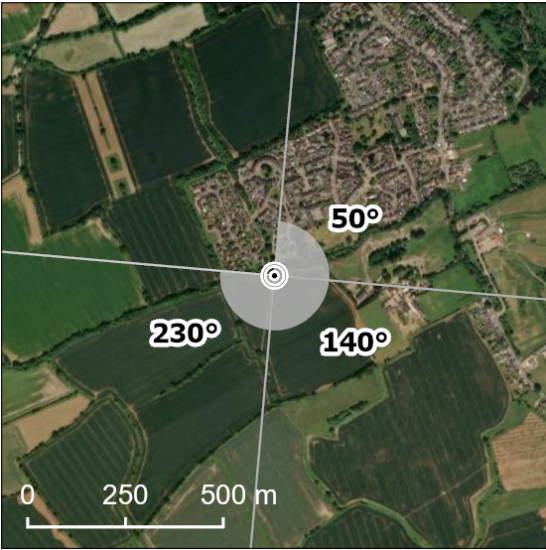


Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
 - Road Network
 - National Cycle Network
 - Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
 - Designated Landscape
 - Heritage Asset
 - Promoted Viewpoint
 - Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	576559E 219850N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.99km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	62.45m AOD	Time/Date:	10:20, 04/03/2025
General Direction of View:	50°/140°/230°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Black Notley 9), along the southern edge of Black Notley. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network (including a by-way) and community receptors living and moving around Black Notley are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located close to the historic Grade I listed Stanton’s Farmhouse and visitor attraction, therefore the view is of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are wide and expansive views south across a large arable field which is bounded to the east and northern field boundaries by dense and mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. In the middle distance the landform falls to the south-east towards the river valley associated with the River Brain, and mature hedgerow trees partially filter views towards an existing 400kV overhead line which is visible on the skyline. Longer distance views are afforded through gaps in vegetation, where distant landform rises towards a wooded horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third party works in middle to long distance views. Landform would screen views towards construction activity at Fairstead (EACN side) and Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compounds. The ground-level elements of construction would be screened by layers of intervening vegetation and landform, however the taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible at a distance over the top of this vegetation. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Views towards construction activity would be filtered. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar distant views would be experienced from the PRow to the south and south-east of Black Notley. Construction work would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views as the proposed overhead line runs between White Notley and Fuller Street. The upper sections of the proposed overhead line element of the Project would be visible on the skyline, in filtered views. Fairstead (EACN side) and Fairstead (Tilbury side) CSE compounds would be screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Existing 400kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline, and the Project would appear smaller and more distant in comparison. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.20: PRow, Black Notley (Black Notley 9) (View Direction 50)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

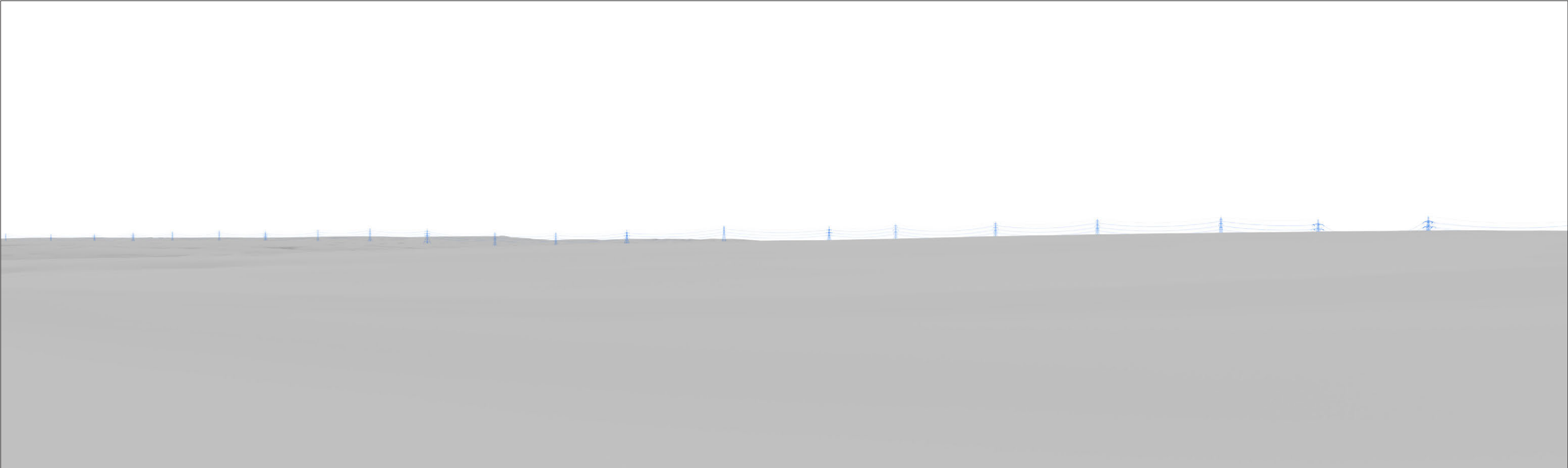


Viewpoint 5.20: PRow, Black Notley (Black Notley 9) (View Direction 140)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 5.20: PRow, Black Notley (Black Notley 9) (View Direction 230)

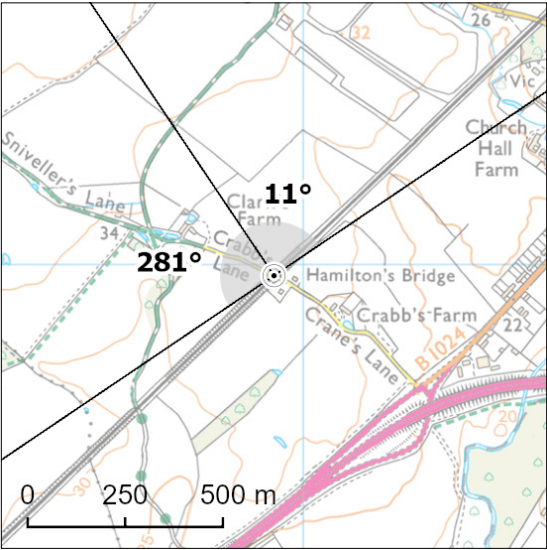
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

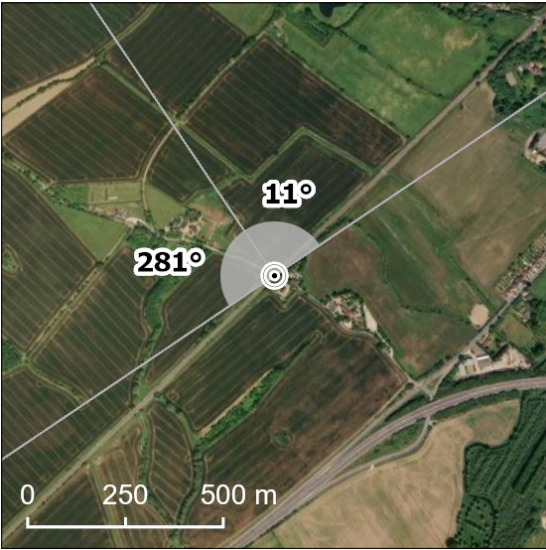


Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	584925E 217973N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.93km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	30.21m AOD	Time/Date:	10:52, 04/03/2025
General Direction of View:	281°/11°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Cranes Lane, on an overbridge as it crosses the railway line, south-west of Kelvedon. Community receptors along Cranes Lane are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-west along Crabb’s Lane, which is lined with low height hedgerow scrub and allows for views across the adjacent farmland. To the north and west and south-west are views across medium scale flat arable fields which are bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The Great Eastern Main Line railway between Kelvedon and Hatfield Peverel is slightly visible through small gaps in vegetation to the south of the view. In the middle distance to the west, more distant views beyond the large arable field are screened by mature woodland south of Clarkes Farm. To the north views become more expansive and extend across arable farmland separated by layers of hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, with woodland to the south of Felixhall Park forming part of the horizon. Nestled within this vegetation are properties to the north-west of Kelvedon and a small wind turbine off Hollow Road. Occasional glimpsed views towards a wooded horizon in longer distance views are afforded to the north however generally views are restricted to the middle distance.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated within the proposed overhead line and any third party works in middle-long distance views to the north. However, views would be filtered by intervening vegetation, and the ground-level elements of construction would be screened. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible in the distance over the top of this vegetation. To the south-west, views towards construction activity would be screened by woodland. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including as a result of haul roads, will be discernible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the PRow and road network north of the railway line between Kelvedon and the east of Rivenhall. Construction work would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1 (without mitigation)

During operation, the Project would be visible in the middle distance as it runs between Coggeshall Hamlet and Silver End. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the north-and north-west, stacked in distant views as it runs to the north, appearing small in scale on the distant horizon, and filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation. The lower portions of the pylons would be screened by layers of intervening vegetation. To the south-west the Project would be screened entirely by woodland. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15 (with mitigation)

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

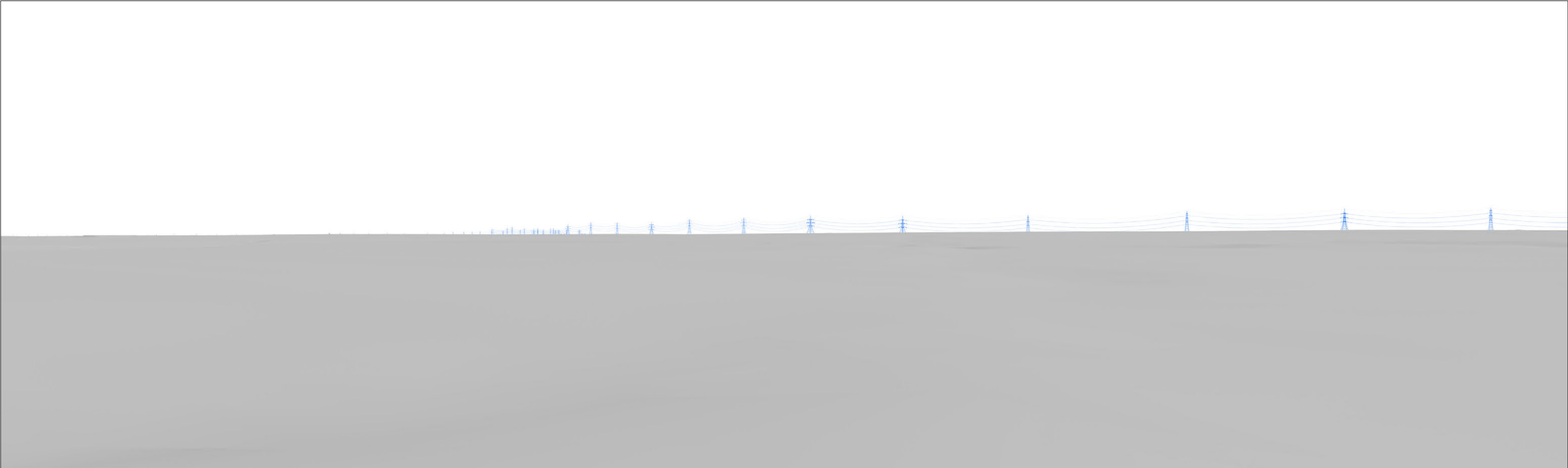
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 5.21: Cranes Lane Overbridge, south-west of Kelvedon (View Direction 281)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

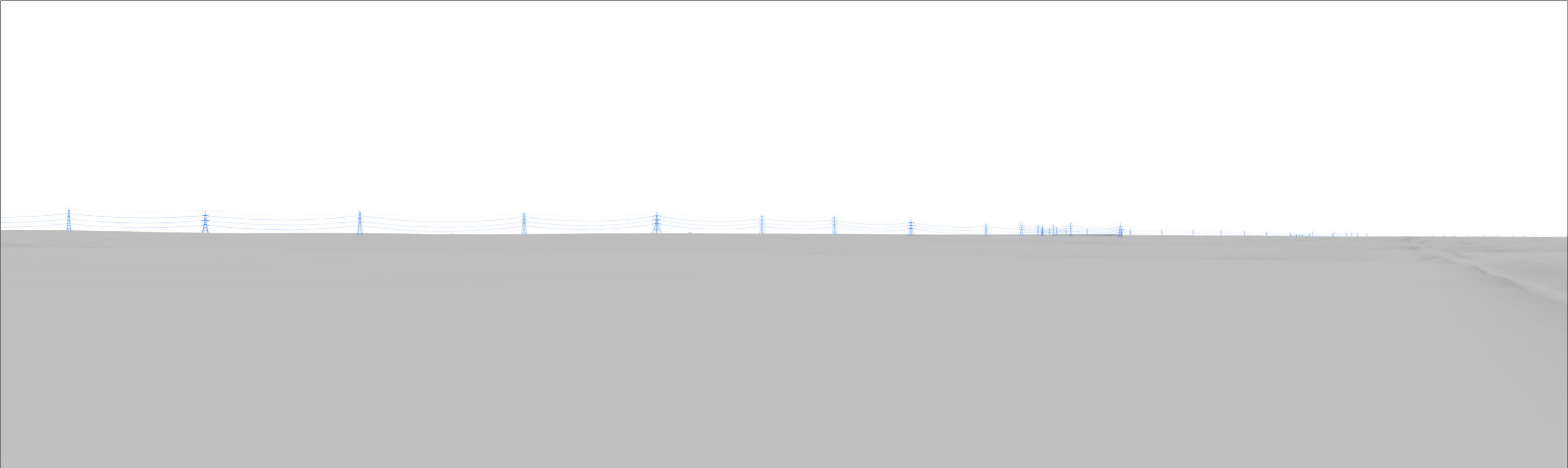


Viewpoint 5.21: Cranes Lane Overbridge, south-west of Kelvedon (View Direction 11)

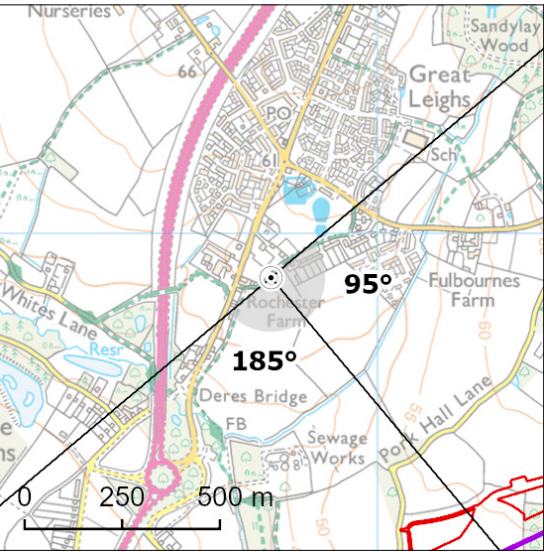
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

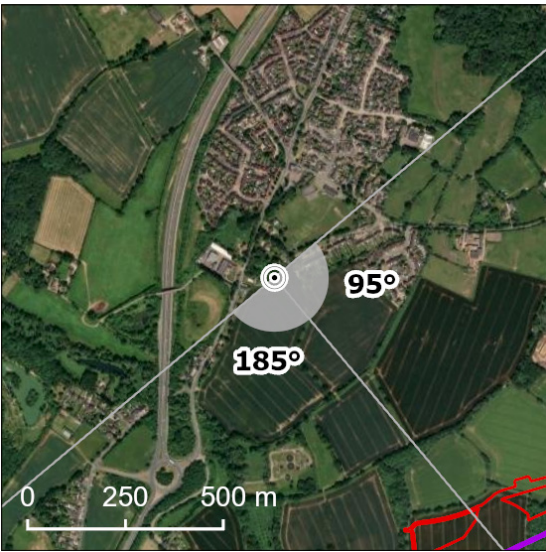


Viewpoint Location Map



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ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☒ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☐ Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☐ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☐ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	572727E 216888N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.91km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	55.61m AOD	Time/Date:	15:35, 19/01/2024
General Direction of View:	95°/185°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Castle Close, on the southern edge of Great Leighs. Recreational receptors using the local PRoW network and community receptors at Great Leighs are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking on pavements will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east to south-west across gently rolling, large scale arable fields bounded by low, intact hedgerows and hedgerow trees. There is a property on Castle Close visible to the eastern extents of the view, adjacent to the PRoW, surrounded by mature trees and a wood pole line. In the middle distance the landform falls slightly towards Straw Brook, where views consist of a wood pole line, large woodland swathes, the A131 and the sewage works near Deres Bridge. In the distance the landform rises slightly across rolling farmland, towards a wooded horizon. Further views are limited in places due to the topography and existing vegetation.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle distance. Construction activity would be visible above woodland swathes on the horizon, with ground-level and smaller elements of the construction being filtered or screened due to existing vegetation. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes, which would be visible on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation such as hedgerows and trees to the north-west of Fuller Street as a result of the Project, would be just perceptible in the middle distance. Views towards distant construction activity in the east would be screened by vegetation and the property Castle Close. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced from the PRoW network, Pork Hall Lane and Boreham Road Protected Lanes and community receptors south and east of Great Leighs. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle and long distance views as the proposed overhead line approaches Goodman's Farm from Boreham Road, and crosses the shallow valley associated with Straw Brook. The proposed overhead line would be visible above woodland, across the skyline, and appear stacked in the far distance. The lower portions of the pylons would be filtered and screened by intervening woodland. With the exception of a wood pole line, the Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.01: Castle Close, Great Leighs (View Direction 95)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.01: Castle Close, Great Leighs (View Direction 185)

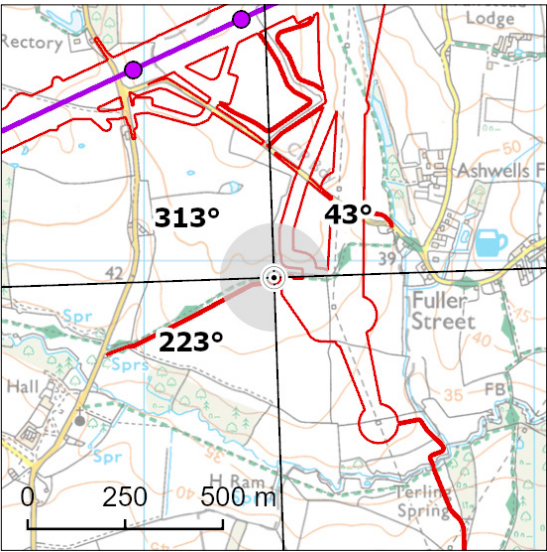
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	574333E 215958N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.64km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	49.36m AOD	Time/Date:	11:57, 08/03/2023
General Direction of View:	223°/313°/43°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Essex Way, to the west of Fuller Street. Recreational receptors using Essex Way and community receptors living and moving around Fuller Street are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Essex Way long distance path, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-east, north-west, and south-west across large scale, flat arable fields, bordered by field boundary ditches, with a few sparse trees. In the middle distance there are low gappy hedgerows, mature hedgerow trees and woodland swathes, including Mann/Parson’s Ancient Woodland to the north and Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland to the south-west. To the far east, a property on the western edge of Fuller Street is visible. The topography remains relatively flat. In the long distance there is a wooded backdrop with St Mary’s Church spire visible on the skyline to the south-west near Lyon’s Hall. An existing 132 kV overhead line is visible on the skyline in the middle ground to the north-east of the view. In longer distance views, the landform rises to a wooded horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line, any third-party works, and the undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line in middle distance views, with some filtering due to intervening vegetation. The construction activity associated with the undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line would also be present in the foreground of views, in the adjacent field to the north-east. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, the proposed UKPN compound PSB-C1, construction of the cable sealing end platform, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over Boreham Road/Cole Hill would be visible. Visibility of taller elements could extend into longer distance views. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation such as trees to the east of Fuller Street as a result of the Project, would likely be perceptible in the foreground and middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by users of the PRow network and community receptors south and west of Fuller Street. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance and long distance views as the proposed overhead line passes north of Fuller Street and approaches Goodman’s Farm to the north and west. The proposed overhead line extension would be visible on the skyline in open views in the middle distance but would be partially filtered and screened in longer distance views due to existing vegetation. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be an uncharacteristic addition. The undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line would remove existing pylons from the view, which would be positive. The existing pylons are at a closer proximity to the viewpoint and appear bigger than the Project. However, the Project would introduce the proposed overhead line over a wider angle of view, compared to the existing 132 kV overhead line and would still have an adverse impact on the view. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.02: Essex Way, west of Fuller Street (View Direction 223)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.02: Essex Way, west of Fuller Street (View Direction 313)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.02: Essex Way, west of Fuller Street (View Direction 43)

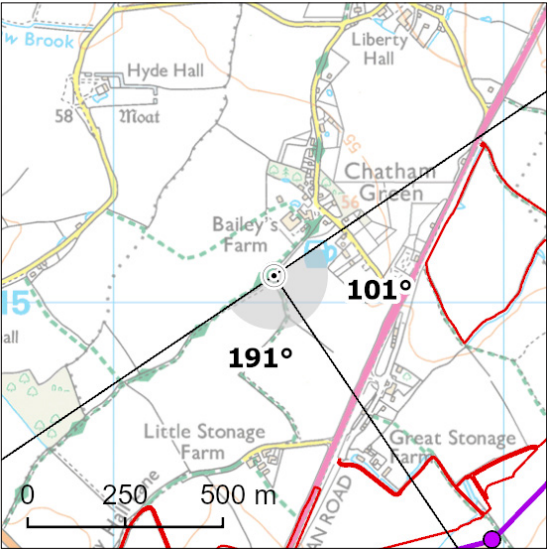
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☐ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☒ Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☐ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☐ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	571411E 215070N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.8km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	58.24m AOD	Time/Date:	12:44, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	101°/191°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Essex Way, to the south of Chatham Green. Recreational receptors using the Essex Way and the local PRoW network and community receptors at Chatham Green are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Essex Way long distance path, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east to south-west across flat arable farmland with gappy hedgerows in the foreground. To the immediate north-east and west, views are restricted by vegetation alongside the Essex Way and the field boundary. In the middle distance there are views towards properties at Chatham Green to the north-east/east, and mature trees set within garden boundaries. The arable farmland stretches towards a band of mature hedgerows and trees which follows the A131 Braintree Road near Great Stonage Farm to the south. Views stretch across the large field to the south-west with field boundaries forming the horizon. The landform falls away at this point, screening more distant ground level views.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance views. However, due to layers of intervening vegetation, the ground-level elements of construction, including the construction laydown areas east of Chatham Green and construction compounds east of the A131, are unlikely to be perceptible. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline. Crossing protection scaffolding over the A131 and to the east of Great Stonage Farm would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation east of the A131 and to the south of Great and Little Stonage Farms, would be perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by users of the PRoW and road network and community receptors south and east of Chatham Green. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views as the proposed overhead line runs between Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland and Sheepcotes Wood Ancient Woodland, east of Chatham Green. The upper sections of the proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the east and south with lower sections of the pylons screened by intervening vegetation. Views to the north-east would be screened by vegetation and properties within Chatham Green. To the south-west the Project crosses onto lower areas that are out of sight. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.03: Essex Way, Chatham Green (View Direction 101)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.03: Essex Way, Chatham Green (View Direction 191)

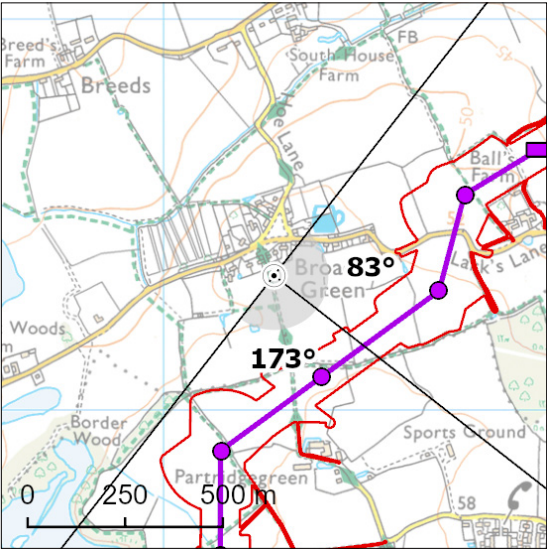
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	569283E 212345N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.29km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	55.74m AOD	Time/Date:	13:13, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	83°/173°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow, along the southern edge of Broad’s Green. Recreational receptors using the Saffron Trail and the local PRow network and community receptors at Broad’s Green are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Saffron Trail long distance path and therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east to south-west across large scale, flat arable fields, bounded by gappy hedgerows and occasional mature trees, with occasional groupings of trees clustered around field ponds. The Saffron Trail is visible in the foreground to the south of the view and shares the track to Partridgegreen. In the middle distance to the east boundary tree vegetation and properties at Broads Green screen and filter views further to the east. To the south-east, a flat, large scale arable landscape continues, where farm buildings at Partridgegreen are visible. An existing wood pole line is visible in the middle ground on the skyline to the south-west. In the distance woodland and field boundary trees are visible on the skyline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the foreground, middle distance and long distance. Construction activity would be visible in open, unfiltered views, however views to the east and north-east would be filtered by field boundary trees. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, associated SuDS basins, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes, as well as the undergrounding of an existing wood pole line. Crossing protection scaffolding over Lark’s Lane would be visible. Potential loss of vegetation such as trees to the south of the Broad’s Green, would likely be perceptible in the foreground and in the middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and protected lanes around Broad’s Green and the west of Broomfield. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground, middle and longer distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes south to the west of Broomfield and the Linden Centre. The proposed overhead line would be visible in open views in the foreground, within the adjacent field and would be prominent in views. To the north-east in middle and long distance views the Project would be filtered and screened in places by layers of intervening vegetation. In long distance views to the north-east and the south-east the Project would appear stacked in views. With the exception of the wood pole line, which would be undergrounded as part of the Project, the Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.04: PRow, Broad's Green (Great Waltham 85) (View Direction 83)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.04: PRow, Broad's Green (Great Waltham 85) (View Direction 173)

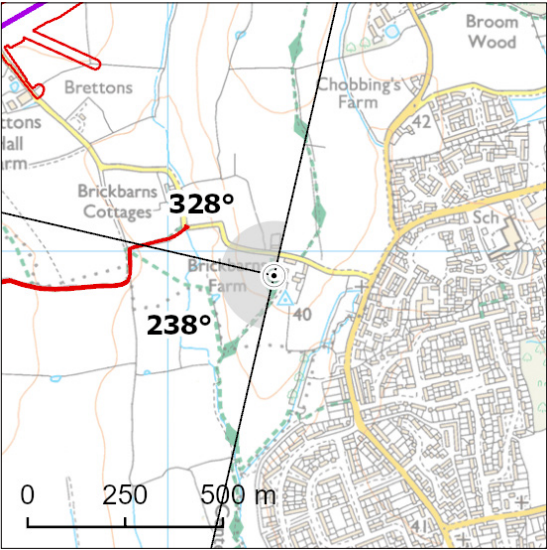
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	568272E 208939N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.91km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	40.95m AOD	Time/Date:	12:11, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	238°/328°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the Centenary Circle, to the north-west of Chelmsford. Recreational receptors using Centenary Circle, community receptors on the western edge of Chelmsford are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on the Centenary Circle long distance path and therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north, west and south-west across large scale, flat arable fields with gappy hedgerows containing mature trees and wood pole lines. Properties at Brickbarns Farm and Brickbarns Cottages are visible in the foreground and middle distance to the north and north-west of the view. In the middle distance, the landscape begins to gently fall towards a tributary valley of the River Can. The arable farmland continues and rises towards a shallow ridge, with blocks of woodland, hedgerows, and hedgerow trees. More distant properties are visible in long views to the south, and in the far distance the landform to the south-west rises to form a wooded horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance and long distance views, with some filtering from intervening layers of vegetation and landform. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, including one to then west of the viewpoint leading off the minor road, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over a minor road at Clatterfoot and north of Beaumont Otes would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. It is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation, as a result of the Project, would be particularly perceptible, due to distance and intervening vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network, and community receptors on the north-western edge of Chelmsford. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance and long distance views as the proposed overhead line approaches and passes to the west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline, above existing vegetation and would be stacked in views in the far distance. The Project would be filtered in places in the long distance, while middle distance views would be more open. With the exception of wood pole lines, the Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There is no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.05: Centenary Circle, north-west of Chelmsford (View Direction 238)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.05: Centenary Circle, north-west of Chelmsford (View Direction 328)

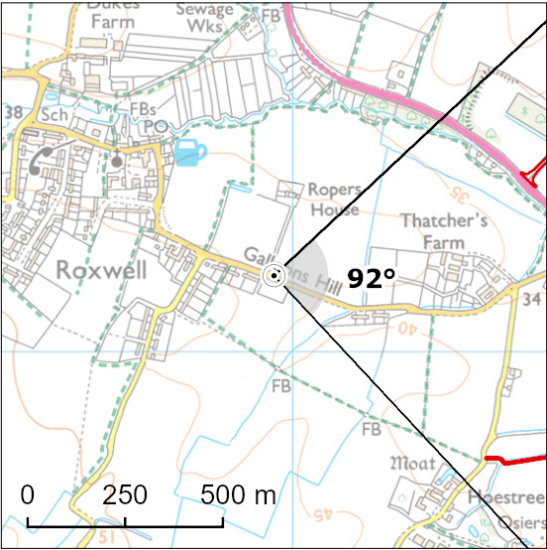
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564952E 208196N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.03km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	43.88m AOD	Time/Date:	15:04, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	92°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Galleons Hill, on the eastern edge of Roxwell. Community receptors are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-east across large scale, flat arable fields and along Galleons Hill (road), which is lined to the south by hedgerows and trees. This roadside vegetation screens views further in this direction. In the middle distance to the north-east the farmland continues in the direction of Blackwall Bridge, with woodland, hedgerows, hedgerow trees, some of which is vegetation along the A1060. Properties and scattered settlement are visible to the east along Galleons Hill and north-east towards Thatcher’s Farm. In the distance the landform rises slightly to form a wooded skyline to the west of Chelmsford.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle and long distance views. Construction activity would appear filtered in places due to intervening roadside and hedgerow vegetation, and woodland. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over the A1060 near Bowell Brook would be visible. There would be a lay down area north of the A1060 at Blackwall Bridge, though views towards this will be limited and screened by intervening distance, vegetation and building structures. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. It is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible due to intervening layers of vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network, and community receptors west of Roxwell. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance and long distance views as the proposed overhead line approaches to the west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be visible and to the north-east, appearing stacked in the long distance. The Project would be visible against the skyline, but the lower portions would be screened and filtered in places by existing vegetation. To the south the Project would be screened by roadside vegetation and would not be perceptible in views. With the exception of a wood pole line, the Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.06: Galleons Hill, Roxwell (View Direction 92)

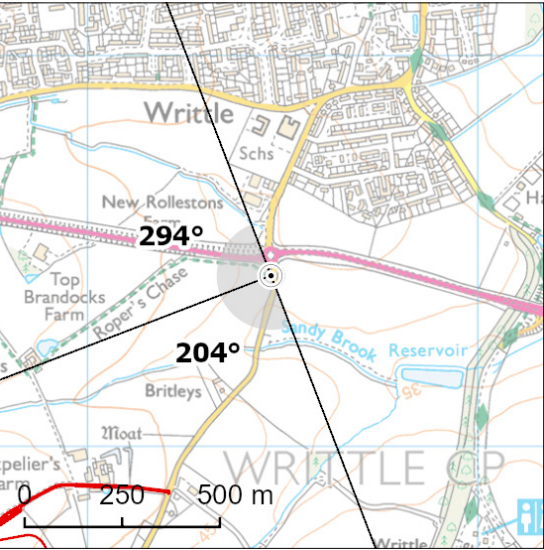
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



ESRI 2025, Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	567470E 205438N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.07km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	43.02m AOD	Time/Date:	11:37, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	204°/294°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the junction of the A214 Greenbury Way and Margaretting Road, south of Writtle. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-west across a track which leads to Ropers Farm and a large and generally flat arable field. A ditch delineates between the field and Margaretting Road and dense roadside vegetation along the A414 screens views of the road to the north-west. In the middle distance the large arable fields continues, and the landform falls towards Sandy Brook. There are views towards scattered farms and woodland, which forms the horizon and limits views out further into the distance.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance views. However, due to layers of intervening vegetation and landform, the ground-level elements of construction are unlikely to be perceptible. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline. Crossing protection scaffolding over Nathan’s Lane to the south-west, would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network, and community receptors south of Writtle and the A414. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views as the proposed overhead line runs to the south of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the south-west and the lower portions of the pylons would likely be screened by layers of intervening vegetation. The roadside vegetation along the A414 in the north and landform in the north-west would screen much of the pylons in views to the north-west. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

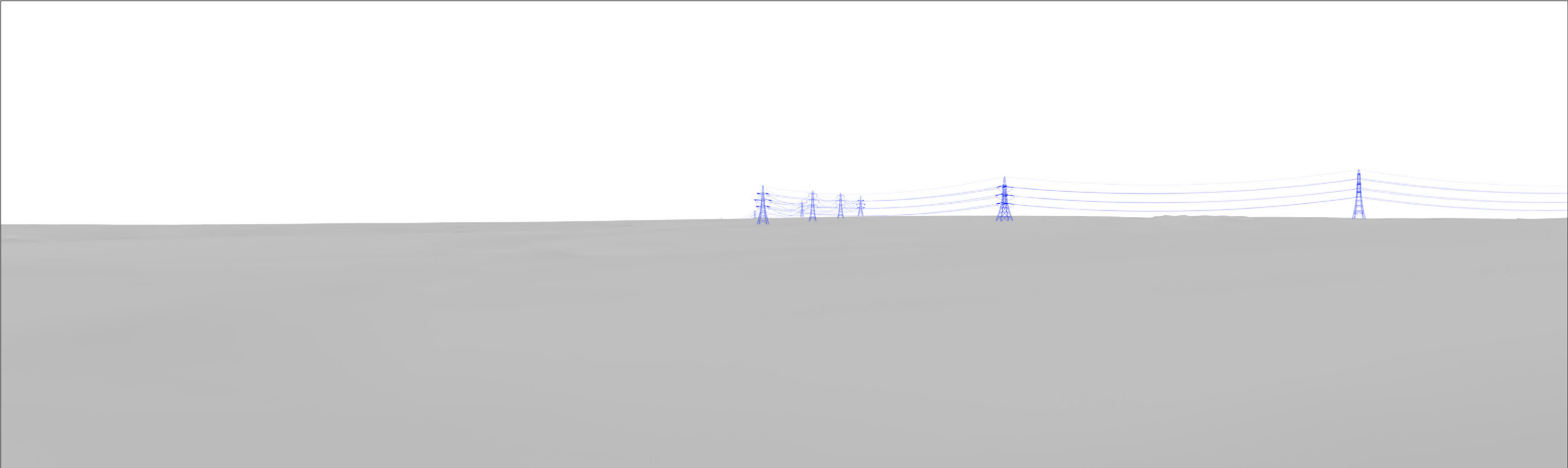
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.07: A414 south of Writtle (View Direction 204)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.07: A414 south of Writtle (View Direction 294)

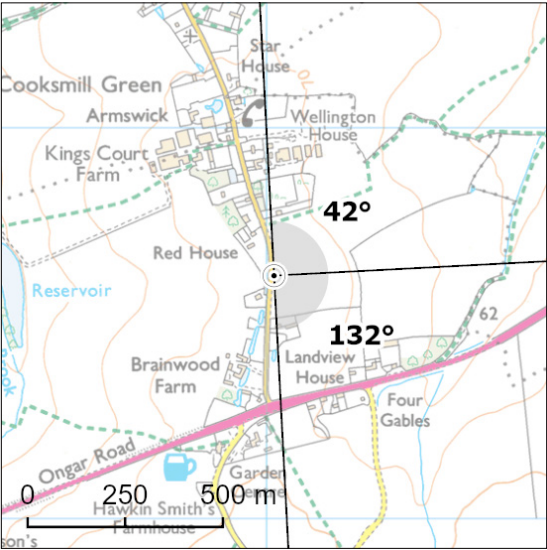
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564019E 205623N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.76km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	72.15m AOD	Time/Date:	15:34, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	42°/132°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Cooksmill Green, within the settlement of Cooksmill Green. Community receptors living and moving around Cooksmill Green are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east across a large, flat arable field, bounded by a mix of gappy and some stronger hedgerows with mature trees, which is delineated from Cooksmill Green (road) by gappy hedgerows. In the middle distance the fields continue to the east and a wood pole line crosses the field. A strong hedgerow and vegetation at Landsview House and at Lady Grove Ancient Woodland screen further views to the south, and woodland within Cooksmill Green (settlement) screens further views to the north. Longer distance views are afforded across farmland towards a slightly elevated wooded horizon and buildings within Writtle.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views east and north-east towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle to long distance views. However, due to layers of intervening vegetation and landform, and the intervening distance, the ground-level elements of construction are unlikely to be perceptible. Taller elements such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline to the east and north-east. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening landform and vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network, and community receptors south and east of Cooksmill Green and along Ongar Road. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views as the proposed overhead line runs to the west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would appear stacked in views on the skyline to the north-east and would be visible on the skyline in views to the east. Lower sections of the proposed pylons would likely be screened by layers of intervening vegetation, and by landform in the south-east. With the exception of wood pole lines, the Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.08: Cooksmill Green (View Direction 42)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.08: Cooksmill Green (View Direction 132)

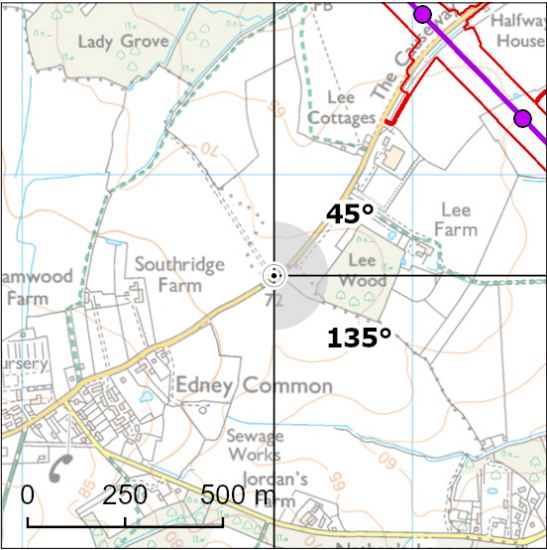
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

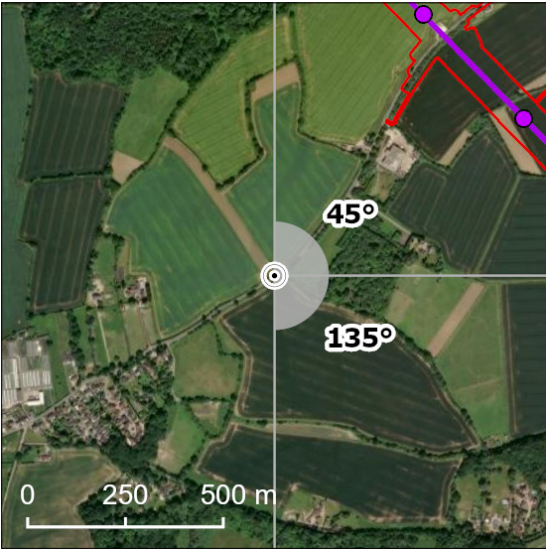


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	565645E 204743N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.75km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	71.86m AOD	Time/Date:	16:08, 13/03/2023
General Direction of View:	45°/135°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on The Causeway, to the north-east of Edney Common. Community receptors at Edney Common are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

In the foreground is The Causeway (road), which is lined either side by dense hedgerows which limit views out, particularly to the east where the tops of trees on the edge of Lee Wood Ancient Woodland are just visible above the roadside hedges. Through a gap in the hedgerow, there are views north from The Causeway, across flat, large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. In the middle distance the landform falls gently with arable fields and woodland blocks visible, and scattered properties including Lee Cottages visible nestled amongst vegetation. The tops of more distant properties around Little Stepney Green are also visible. In the distance the landform rises towards a wooded horizon with some much longer distance views available to the north-east.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance and in long-distance views to the north. To the east views of construction activity would be screened by the hedgerow along The Causeway and Lee Wood Ancient Woodland. To the north and north-east, most ground-level construction activity would be screened and filtered by intervening vegetation. Construction activity would include the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. These would be visible in middle distance views to the north-east and in longer distance views to the north. Crossing protection scaffolding over The Causeway would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. It is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation along field boundaries as a result of haul roads would be particularly perceptible due to the intervening layers of vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network, and community receptors north-west of Edney Common and along The Causeway. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views to the east and in long distance views to the north, as the proposed overhead line passes to the west of Writtle. To the east, views would be screened by the mature hedgerow along The Causeway and by the tops of mature trees in Lee Wood Ancient Woodland. To the north-east and to the north, the lower portions of the proposed pylons would be filtered and screened by intervening vegetation and landform. The upper sections of pylons would be visible on the skyline in the middle distance views to the north-east. To the north, the upper sections of pylons would be visible against the skyline as the Project wraps around the north-eastern edge of Chelmsford. These pylons would appear stacked and overlapping in the view. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.09: The Causeway, Edney Common (View Direction 45)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.09: The Causeway, Edney Common (View Direction 135)

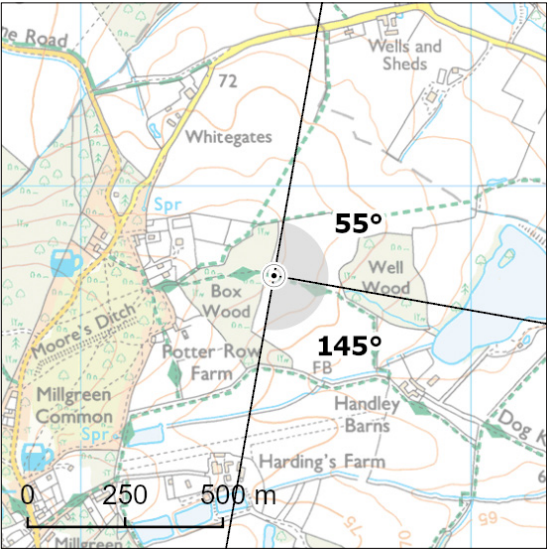
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564495E 201772N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.51km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	84.8m AOD	Time/Date:	13:07, 18/12/2023
General Direction of View:	55°/145°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on St Peter’s Way, adjacent to Box Wood, to the east of Millgreen Common. Recreational receptors using St Peters Way and the local PRoW network are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is located within a scheduled monument and on St Peter’s Way long distance path, therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east across gently falling pastoral fields with woodland blocks at Well Wood and Box Wood framing views in the near to middle distance. In the middle distance the pastoral fields continue, leading to a swathe of woodland, intact hedgerows with hedgerow trees and a wood pole line. Settlement is visible to the south-east nestled between the woodland. In the distance the topography rises, forming a wooded horizon to the east, within which the settlement of Margaretting is visible.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead in the long distance. Construction activity would be framed in views between Mill Wood and Box Wood but would be filtered by existing vegetation and backclothed by higher ground, in places. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance, backclothing and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRoW network and scattered community north-west of Mill Green. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes to the west of Margaretting and the A12. The proposed overhead line would be visible in places in the distance above woodland, particularly as it passes Coptfold Hall in views to the north-east, where it would be located on more elevated landform. Well Wood would screen views towards part of the Project, however it would also frame views towards the proposed overhead line to the south-east, where it would be visible partially backclothed and partially on the skyline. The lower portions of proposed pylons in this direction would be filtered by layers of intervening vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

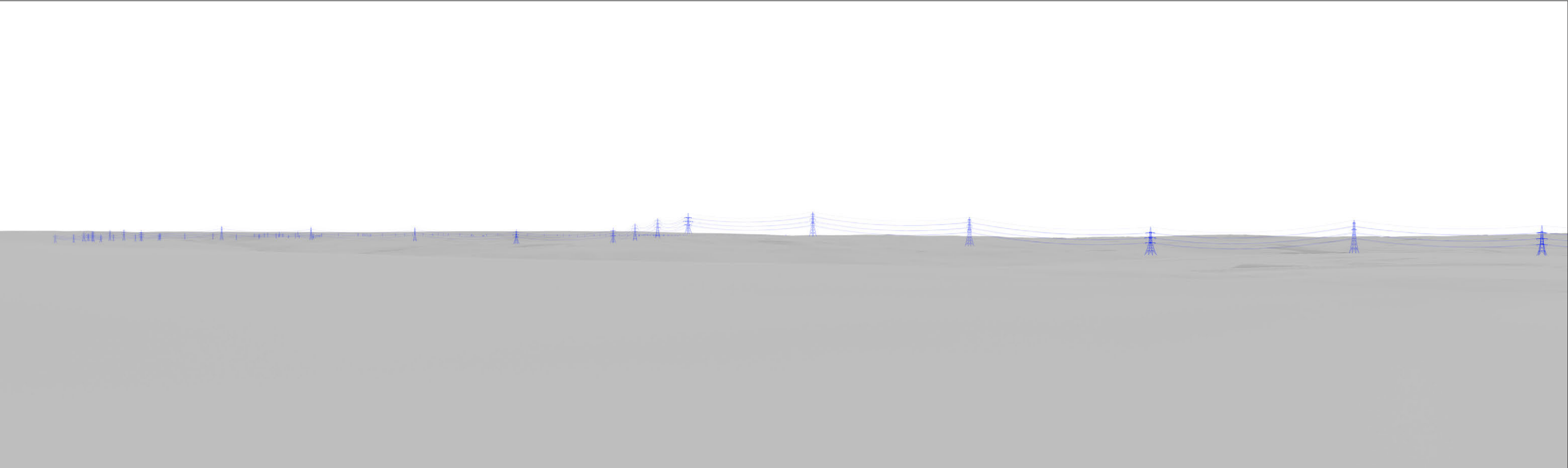
Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.10: St Peter's Way, east of Millgreen Common (View Direction 55)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

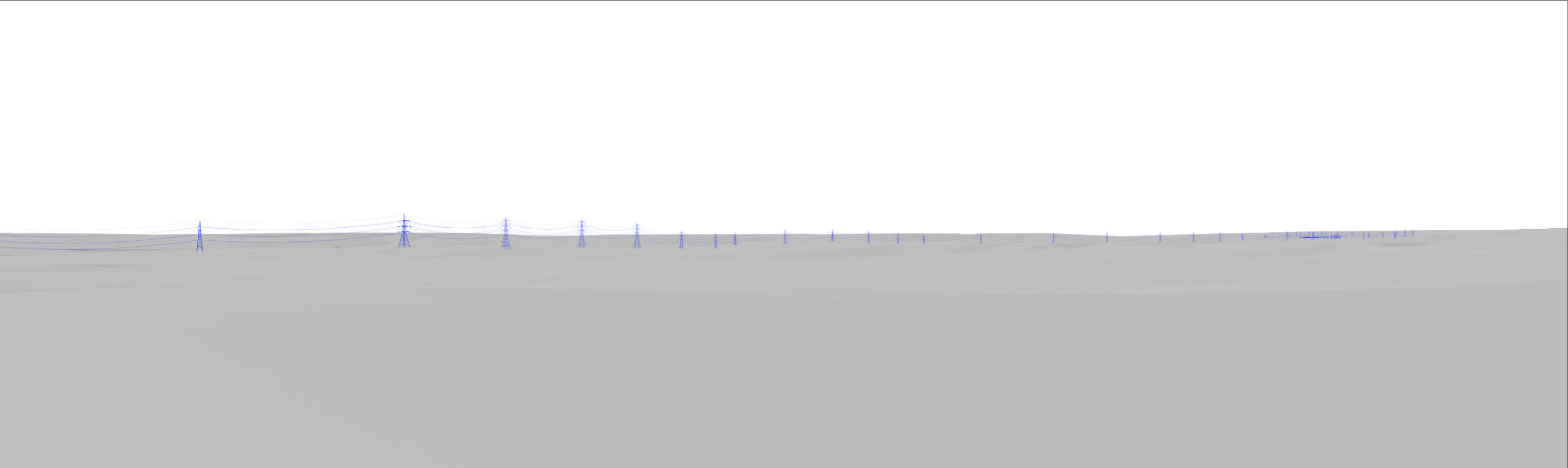


Viewpoint 6.10: St Peter’s Way, east of Millgreen Common (View Direction 145)

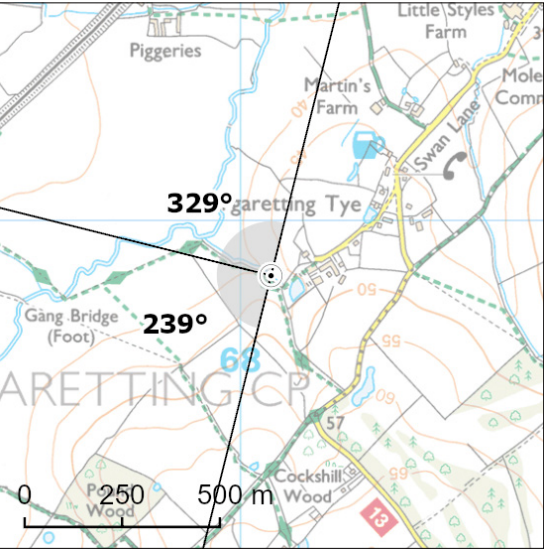
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- X National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	568078E 200860N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.06km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	41.78m AOD	Time/Date:	11:05, 18/04/2024
General Direction of View:	239°/329°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on St Peter’s Way, on the south-western edge of Margaretting Tye. Recreational receptors using local PRow, St Peter’s Way and community receptors at Margaretting Tye are of high susceptibility. People visiting Crondon Park Golf & Country Club are of medium susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that cyclists on NCN Route 13 and people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on St Peters Way long distance path and NCN 13, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across a sloping arable field, and above a mature hedgerow with trees, towards flat, large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows trees with post and wire fencing. In the middle distance landform falls towards the River Wid and there is a continuation of arable fields with a river, fencing and intact hedgerows. In the distance there is farmstead visible nestled within a wooded skyline. The topography rises allowing for views towards woodland and Ingatestone settlement on the horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in long distance views. Views towards construction would be screened in places by intervening landform and vegetation, and filtered in views by existing woodland and vegetation. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes, the tops of which may be visible on the skyline to the west at a distance of over 2 km away, to the east of Ingatestone. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow network and community receptors south and west of Margaretting Tye. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes the eastern extents of Ingatestone. The proposed overhead line would be largely screened due to intervening landform and existing vegetation and woodland, though the tops of pylons may be visible on the skyline to the west at a distance of over 2 km away. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

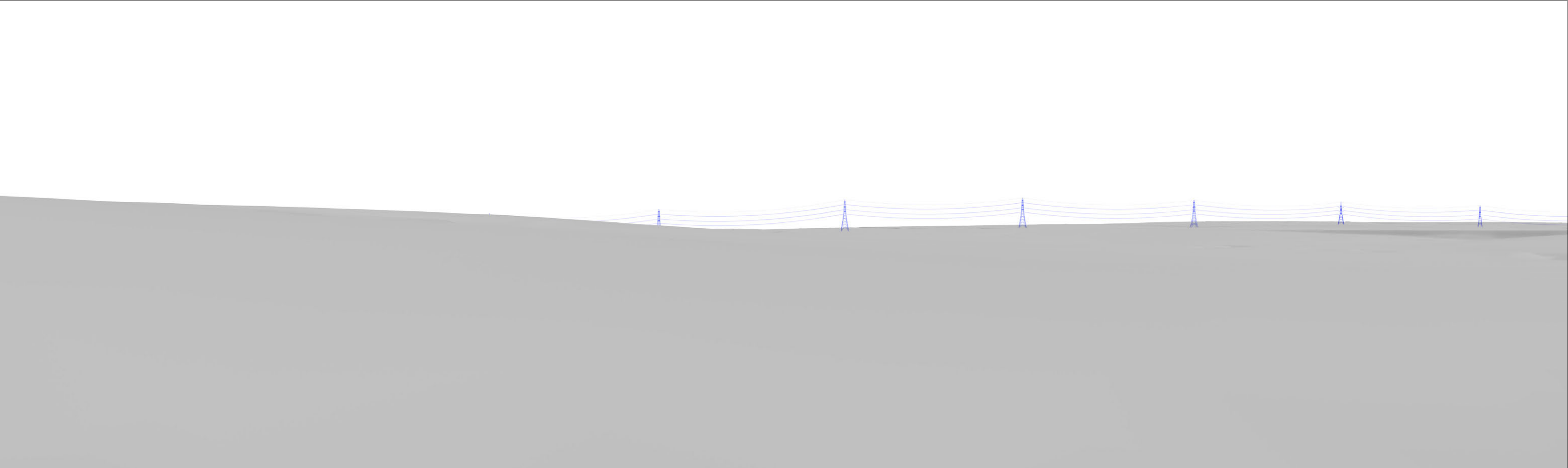
Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.11: St Peter's Way, south of Margaretting Tye (View Direction 239)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

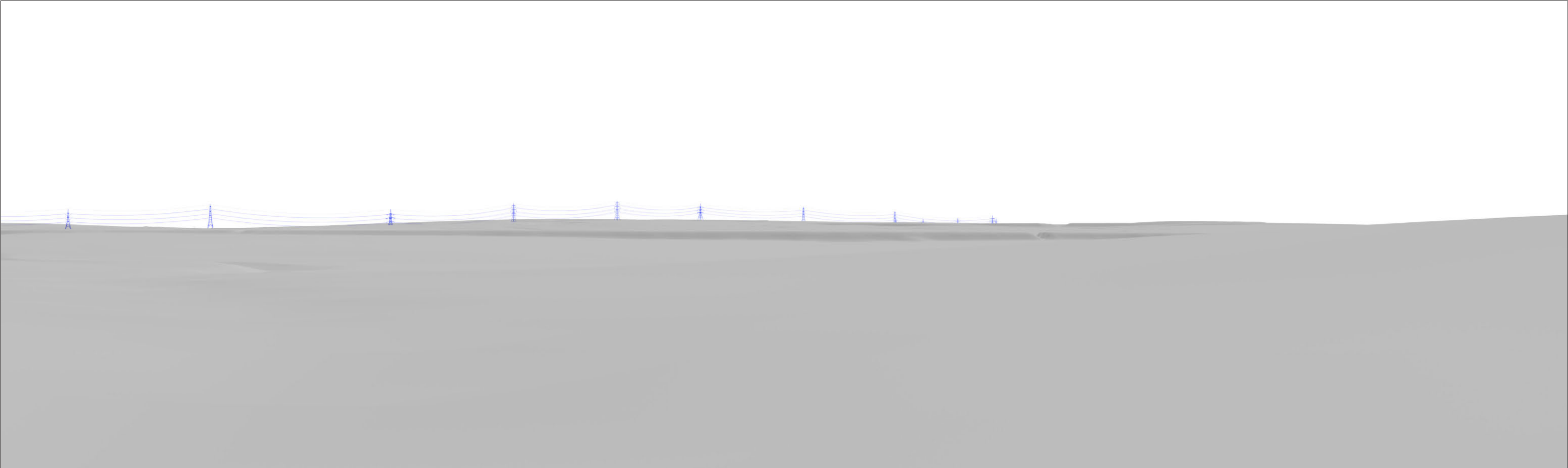


Viewpoint 6.11: St Peter's Way, south of Margaretting Tye (View Direction 329)

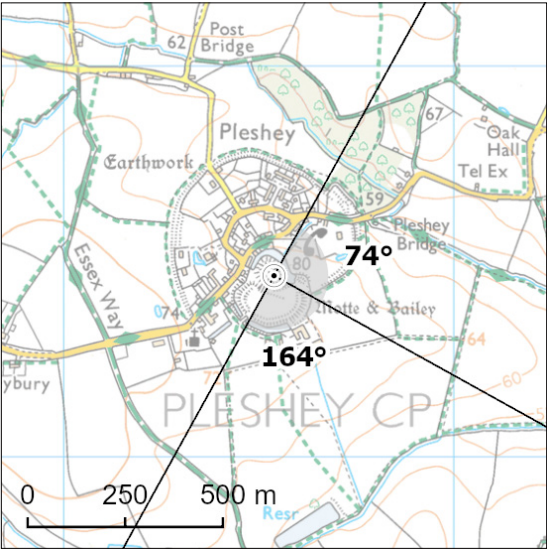
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566539E 214465N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	3.66km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	80.59m AOD	Time/Date:	10:29, 03/05/2025
General Direction of View:	74°/164°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the top of the monument at Pleshy Castle, to the south of Pleshy. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, community receptors at Pleshey and people visiting Pleshey Castle are of high visibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility, as receptors along this road are within a conservation area and will be focussed on the surrounding landscape. The viewpoint is within a conservation area and adjacent to Pleshey Castle Scheduled Monument, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

Beyond the vegetation in the foreground, there are views south across Pump Lane towards a nearby property and medium scale, flat fields. Fields are bound with mounds, and with hedgerows and mature trees in places. A wood pole line is visible in the middle distance, and beyond this, fields bound by hedgerows and mature trees. In the distance to the east, there is a wooded skyline. A few settlements are nestled between areas of woodland and are just perceptible in views. Some longer distance views stretch to the far wooded horizon. The landform is relatively flat, with some slight undulations, including an area of higher ground visible to the south which screens any long distance views.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in long distance views. However, views towards construction would be screened by existing woodland, intervening landform and settlement. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow and road network and community receptors east of Pleshey. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, some of the upper sections of the Project (the pylons) would be discernible in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes south of Chatham Green and east of Broad’s Green. However, much of the proposed overhead line would be screened by existing woodland, vegetation, intervening landform and settlement, so would be barely perceptible from this viewpoint. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.12: Pleshey Castle (View Direction 74)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

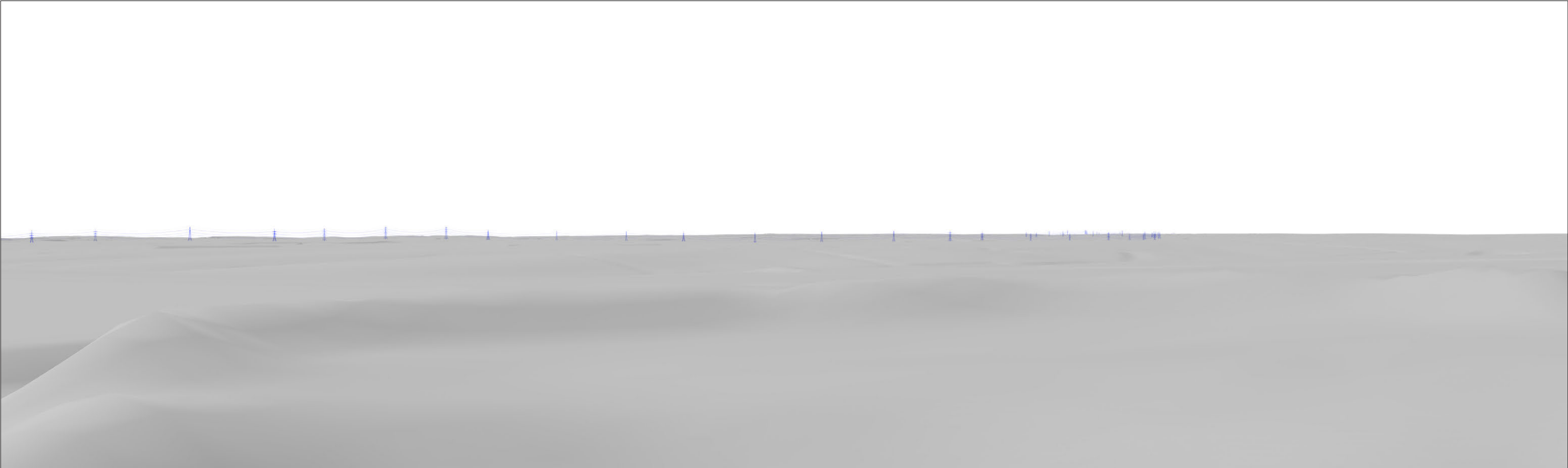


Viewpoint 6.12: Pleshey Castle (View Direction 164)

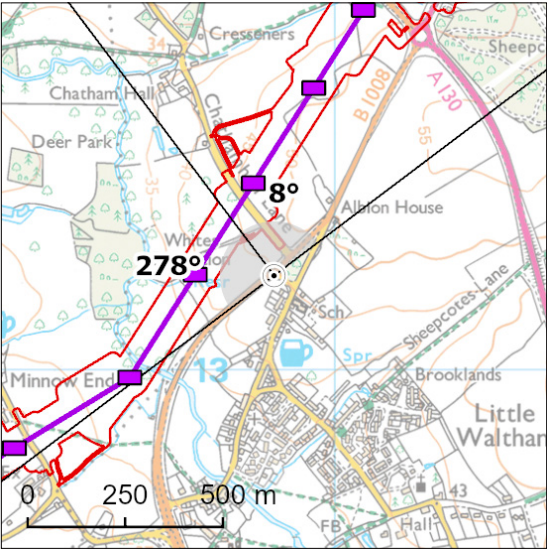
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	570844E 213242N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.2km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	44.99m AOD	Time/Date:	10:02, 01/07/2025
General Direction of View:	278°/8°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on the B1008 Blasford Hill, on the northern edge of Little Waltham. Community receptors at Little Waltham are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is on the boundary of Little Waltham Conservation Area; therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across the B1008 towards medium scale arable fields. The road is lined with lighting columns and signage. There are open views into the centre of this field, however roadside vegetation to the south-east filter views into the southern extents of the field. In the middle distance is woodland at Whites Plantation along the River Chelmer, which lies to the east of Langleys Registered Park and Garden. Hedgerows and trees along Chatham Hall Lane filter views to the north. Further views are screened by vegetation in the middle distance. Woodland on the northern settlement edge of Little Waltham screens views to the north-east.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be close views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the foreground to middle distance. This would be visible in open views to the north-west but would be filtered to the north and the south by roadside vegetation and to the north-east by woodland on the northern edge of Little Waltham. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along the B1008, which would be a Primary Access Route and temporary haul roads. Views towards the lower-lying construction activities at the A130/A131 roundabout including construction laydown areas and cable compounds would be screened by existing woodland, hedgerow trees and intervening landform. The presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes may be visible above the tree line. Crossing protection scaffolding over the A131, A130 and Chatham Hall Lane would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation such as trees, hedgerows and a veteran tree along the River Chelmer, along field boundaries and along Chatham Hall Lane, would be noticeable in the foreground to middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the road network along the B1008 and Chatham Hall Lane and from areas of settlement to the immediate west of Little Waltham. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation the Project would be visible in close foreground to middle distance views as it runs between Great Waltham and Little Waltham, to the east of Langleys Registered Park and Garden. The proposed overhead line element of the scheme would be visible in open views to the north-west. Lower height pylons are proposed at this location. The overhead cables would be more noticeable in the open views than the pylon structures themselves, as vegetation would filter some views towards the lower height pylons to the north and south. To the north-east, the woodland on the northern edge of Little Waltham would screen more distant views towards the Project as it passes to the north and east. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.13: B1008, Little Waltham (View Direction 278)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

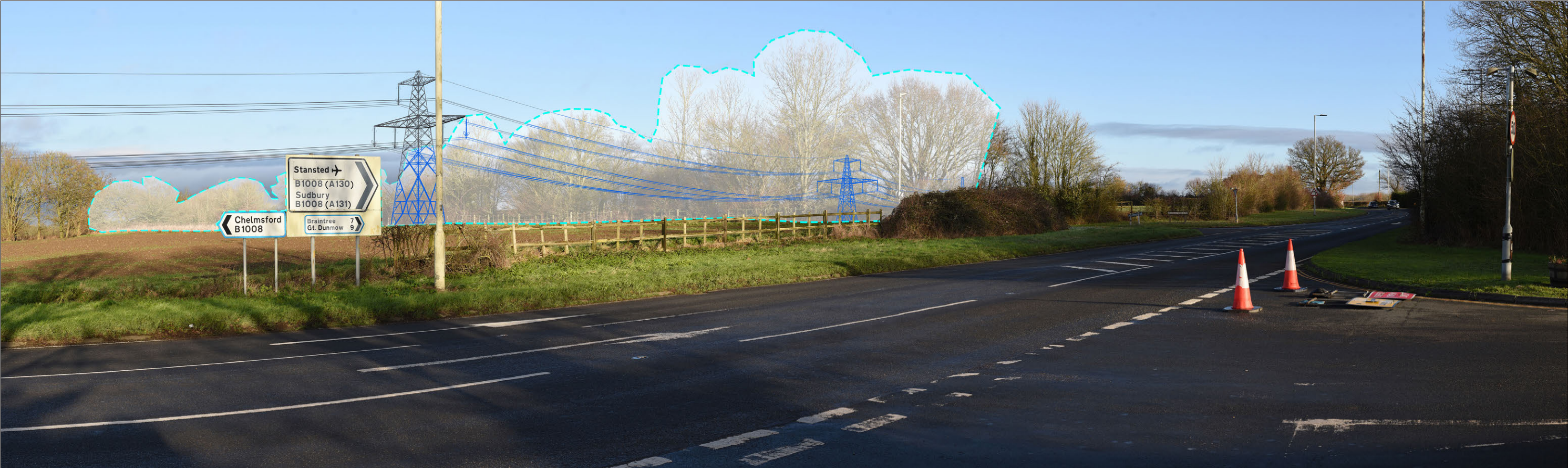


Viewpoint 6.13: B1008, Little Waltham (View Direction 8)

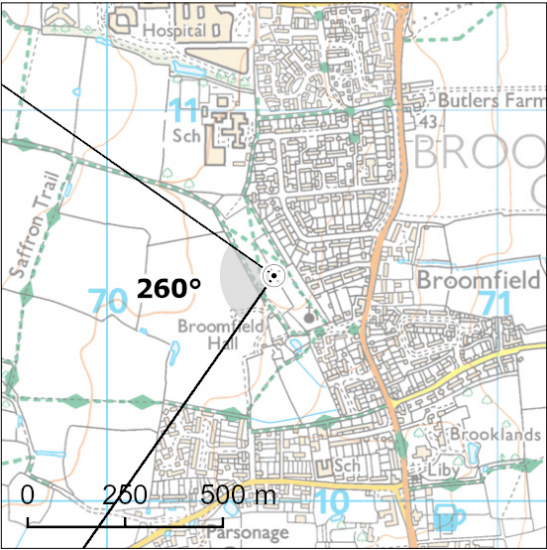
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	570427E 210578N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.29km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	46.77m AOD	Time/Date:	12:14, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	260°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow adjacent to St Mary with St Leonard Church, along the western edge of Broomfield. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, community receptors at Broomfield and people visiting St Mary’s Church are of high susceptibility. The viewpoint is on the edge of Broomfield Conservation Area and is representative of Viewpoints 19 and 20 identified within the Broomfield Neighbourhood Plan. Therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall, sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across a flat, open arable landscape with gappy hedgerows towards Stacey’s Farm and the Saffron Trail and the Centenary Circle long distance circular walk. In the middle distance the arable fields and gappy hedgerows extend west towards the flat and low-lying horizon. Mature hedgerow trees on field boundaries are layered in views and create a wooded horizon. To the south-west and north-west woodland strips, mature hedgerows with trees and the settlement edge of Broomfield screen views further in these directions.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be middle to long distance views west towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works. Views towards construction activity would be screened by woodland, woodland strips and mature hedgerow trees and settlement to the north-west. Construction activity would be visible to the west, with ground level and low-lying construction works filtered by layers of intervening vegetation. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes, would be visible on the skyline above the wooded horizon. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow network to the west of Broomfield, including the long distance Saffron Trail and Centenary Circle, and from community receptors where there is limited intervening screening from vegetation. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible to the west in middle to long distance views as it passes to the north-west of Chelmsford. Woodland and settlement would screen views towards the Project to the north-west, however to the west the proposed overhead line would be partially visible on the skyline for a short stretch as it passes east of Bushy Wood, filtered by intervening layers of vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.14: PRow west of Broomfield (Broomfield 12) (View Direction 260)

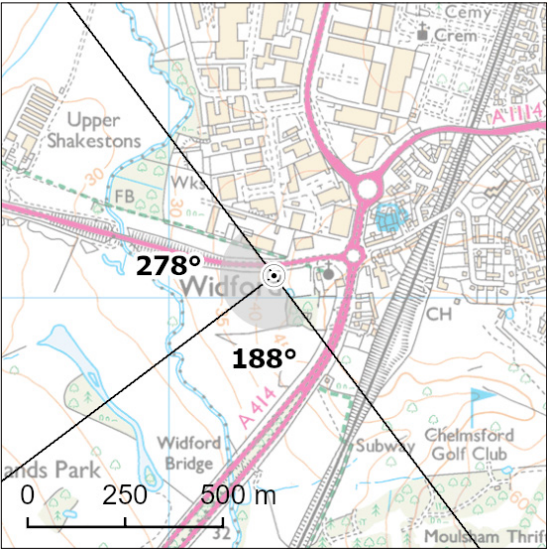
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	569269E 205058N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.48km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	42.7m AOD	Time/Date:	11:34, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	188°/278°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located just off the A414, adjacent to the Church of St Mary, Widford, to the north of Hylands Park. Community receptors at Widford, users of the Centenary Circle long distance circular walk and people visiting Hylands Park are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility. The viewpoint is within Hylands Park Registered Park and Garden; therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-west across a gently rolling parkland landscape with post and wire fencing, and rows of maturing individual trees visible in the foreground. Hedgerow trees lining the edge of the parkland along the A414 Greenbury Way are visible to the north and screen any further views to the north. The landform slopes down towards the middle distance before rising again to a wooded horizon in the west. Layers of parkland trees and strips of woodland are visible across the view. In the distance the landform rises slightly to form a wooded horizon. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, any vegetation loss as a result of the Project is unlikely to be perceptible.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be long distance views south-west towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works. However, the majority of construction activity would be screened by intervening landform and woodland along the western edge of Hylands Park and at South Wood. The ground-level and lower lying elements of construction activity would not be visible. The upper parts of partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be just visible above the top of the woodland. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would only be available from the higher areas of ground within Hylands Park, with west facing views. Construction works would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the upper parts of the Project would be just visible above the top of the woodland to the west, in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes Edney Common. The tips of the proposed pylons would be just visible on the skyline above woodland, with the lower portions screened by woodland. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.15: A414, Widford, near Hylands Park (View Direction 188)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

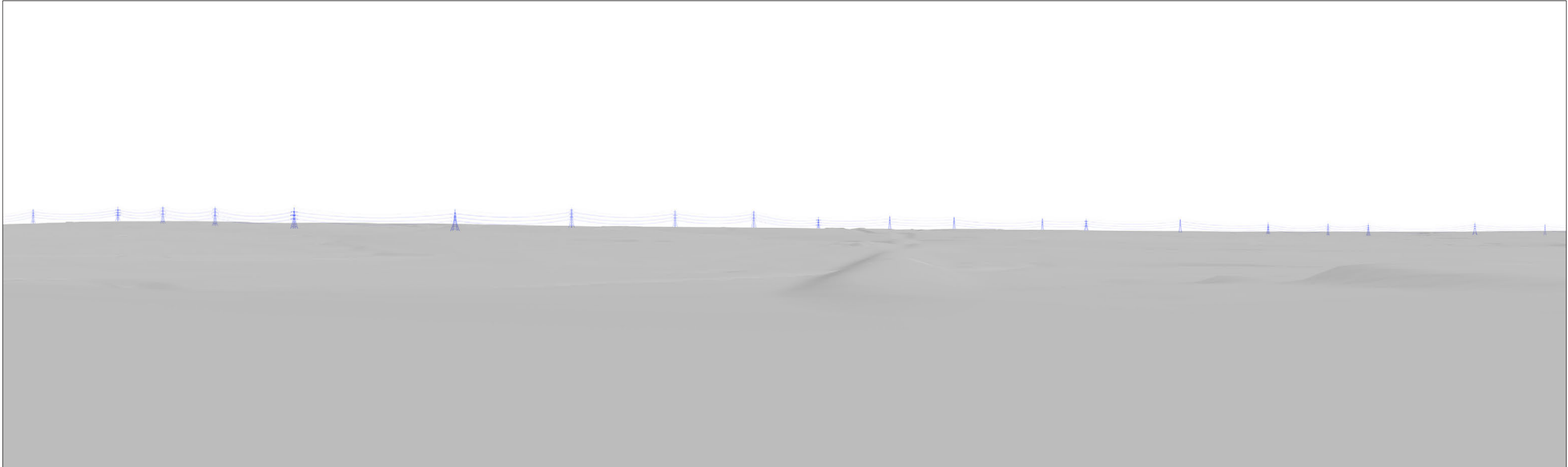


Viewpoint 6.15: A414, Widford, near Hylands Park (View Direction 278)

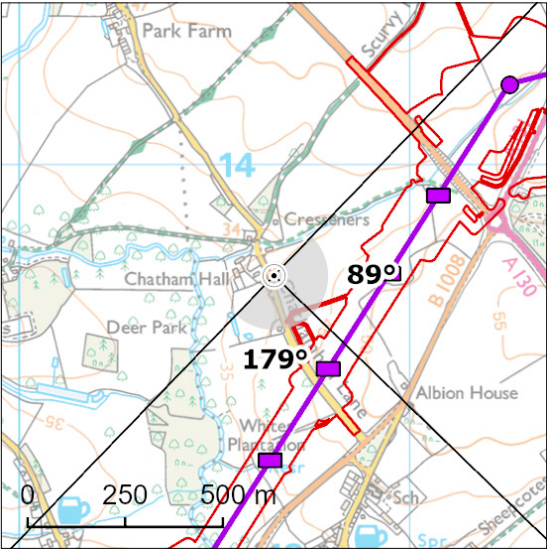
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	570652E 213717N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.28km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	40.16m AOD	Time/Date:	13:12, 20/12/2023
General Direction of View:	89°/179°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Chatham Lane, to the east of Chatham Hall, north of Little Waltham. Community receptors along Chatham Hall Lane to the north of Little Waltham are of high susceptibility, as are recreational users of the PRow network. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

Hedgerows and hedgerow trees line Chatham Hall Lane and filter some of the views towards the surrounding fields in this landscape, however from this location a large gap in vegetation allows for relatively open localised views east across the adjacent medium-scale arable field to the east. Wood pole lines are visible in the foreground and on the more distant horizon. The landform rises gently to the east, and the brow of the hill and trees form the horizon in the middle distance, along with the property at Albion House. To the north-east, woodland at Sheepcotes Wood Ancient Woodland is visible and forms a more distant wooded horizon. Landform and woodland screens any longer distance views. To the south there are filtered views across Chatham Hall Lane towards blocks of woodland at Chatham Hall and in Whites Plantation, just east of Langleys Registered Park and Garden.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in the foreground to middle distance, in relatively open views to the east and north-east. However, views would be filtered in views to the south, across Chatham Hall Lane. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads. Views towards the lower-lying construction activities including construction compounds north of the A130 and east of the A131 would be screened by existing woodland, hedgerow trees or roads and field boundaries, and by intervening landform. The presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be seen above the tree line. Crossing protection scaffolding over the A131, A130 and Chatham Hall Lane would be visible. There would be increased vehicle movements along Chatham Hall Lane, the east of which is a Primary Access Route, in middle distance views. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of field and roadside vegetation such as trees, hedgerows and a veteran tree to the north of Little Waltham as a result of the Project would likely be perceptible in the foreground to middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the road and PRow network near Chatham Hall Lane and Scurvy Hall Lane, north-west of Langleys Registered Park and Garden. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground to middle distance views as the proposed overhead line runs between Sheepcotes Wood Ancient Woodland and Little Waltham. The visible elements of the alignment would be comprised of low height pylons . The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline in the adjacent field, in relatively open views to the east. The proposed overhead line would be visible in the middle distance and on the skyline as it approaches Little Waltham, with pylons visible on the skyline above Sheepcotes Wood Ancient Woodland. More distant pylons to the north-east would be screened by the woodland and intervening landform. To the south, the proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline but would be well filtered by intervening vegetation along the road and on the edge of the parkland. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect would be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.16: Chatham Hall Lane, north of Little Waltham (View Direction 89)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.16: Chatham Hall Lane, north of Little Waltham (View Direction 179)

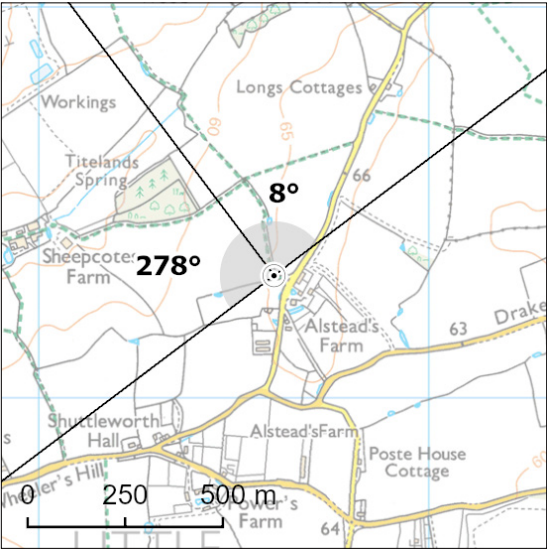
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

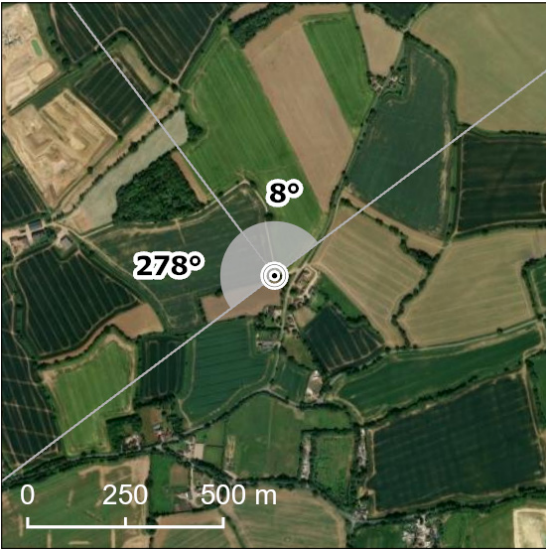


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	572603E 213314N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.25km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	65.47m AOD	Time/Date:	10:44, 20/12/2023
General Direction of View:	278°/8°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located near the junction of Sheepcotes Lane and Leighs Road, to the east of Little Waltham. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors at Alstead’s Farm are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north and west across arable fields bound by intact hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. Woodland at Titelands Spring foreshortens views to the north-west. Agricultural buildings at Sheepcotes Farm are visible to the west in the middle distance, and there are views north towards Cherry Tree Cottage and a wood pole line. There are more filtered views towards other more distant properties. The layering of vegetation on field boundaries in middle to long distance, and the shallow valley topography and intervening landform, screen views to other properties on the other side of the valley. The landform rises up beyond Lyons Hall in the north. Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland forms a wooded horizon to the north.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle to long distance views, particularly where the Project passes to the north. The ground-level elements of construction would be screened by intervening vegetation and landform, in particular those to the north of Sheepcotes Wood, including the main construction compound Off Braintree Road (TB-Main), underground cable construction compound TB-CC07 north-east of Sheepcotes Wood and construction laydown areas east of the A131 and north of the A130. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible in places over the top of this vegetation. Crossing protection scaffolding over land to the east of Great Stonage Farm would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation and landform, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the road and PRow network and from properties to the south and east of the Project near Sheepcotes Farm, Alstead’s Farm and Hasler’s Farm, north-east of Little Waltham. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes to the north of Little Waltham. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline for a short stretch above existing vegetation to the north and to the north-west, but the lower parts of the pylons would be filtered by vegetation. Elsewhere, the Project would be backclothed in some views by more distant landform and screened by areas of woodland. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.17: Sheepcotes Lane, Little Waltham (View Direction 278)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.17: Sheepcotes Lane, Little Waltham (View Direction 8)

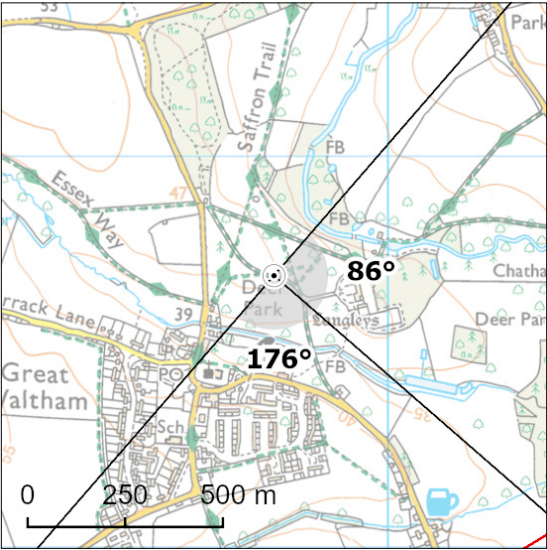
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- X National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	569707E 213696N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.01km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	43.54m AOD	Time/Date:	11:55, 20/12/2023
General Direction of View:	86°/176°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRoW within Langleys Park, to the north of Great Waltham. Recreational receptors using local PRoW network, the Essex Way, the Saffron Trail, and people visiting Great Waltham Conservation Area and Langleys Registered Park and Garden are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility, as receptors along this road are within the Great Waltham Conservation Area and will be focused on the surrounding landscape. This viewpoint is within Great Waltham Conservation Area and Langleys Registered Park and Garden and located on long distance trails, therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-east across the Langleys parkland towards rolling grassland in the foreground, with deciduous and evergreen trees marking the path of Walthambury Brook, a tributary of the River Chelmer. In the middle distance views extend further to the south-east across the grassed areas of the parkland. The layering effect of individual trees and groups of trees, including those that mark the southern boundary of the parkland, filter and screen longer distance views. Buildings on the edge of Great Waltham are just perceptible between the trees on the southern boundary. To the east, a metal post and wire fence flanked by areas of grassed parkland marks the drive to the Grade I listed Langleys Hall. The hall is visible in the middle distance nestled amongst individual mature specimen trees. A wooded area within the parkland forms the horizon to the north-east. Longer distance views beyond the boundary of Langleys Registered Park and Garden are limited due to existing trees and vegetation within the parkland landscape.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle distance. Views towards ground level elements of construction would be screened due to existing vegetation and trees. However, taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be just perceptible in views in a small number of places above this vegetation. These views would be filtered and largely screened due to the layering effect of vegetation within the parkland that lies between the viewpoint and the Project. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the west of Langleys Hall within the parkland areas, including from the PRoW network. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in glimpsed middle distance views as the proposed overhead line runs between Great and Little Waltham. The proposed overhead lower height line would be well filtered and screened by existing intervening vegetation and trees. Upper sections of the overhead line would be just perceptible in the gaps between vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.18: Langleys Park, north of Great Waltham (View Direction 86)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.18: Langleys Park, north of Great Waltham (View Direction 176)

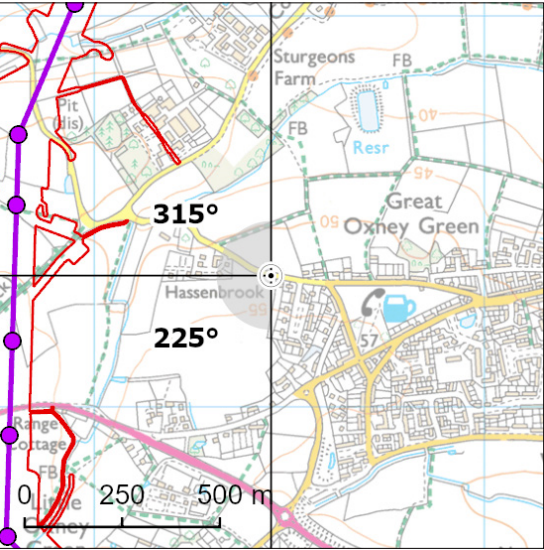
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566453E 206337N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	3.24km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	52.84m AOD	Time/Date:	10:07, 20/12/2023
General Direction of View:	225°/315°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Victoria Road, near Great Oxney Green, to the west of Writtle. Community receptors at Writtle are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (although noting that cyclists or people walking on pavements will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-west, through a gap in the roadside vegetation, across relatively flat arable fields bounded by grown out hedgerows with mature trees, or back garden vegetation. Properties on the western edge of Writtle near Little Oxney Green, are visible to the south on the far side of the field, through the gaps in garden boundary vegetation. There are also views filtered by roadside hedgerows to the west and north-west along Victoria Road with wood poles visible in the foreground. In the middle distance the upper floor of a property is visible flanked by garden and road boundary vegetation. In the distance there is a wooded horizon, and a further wood pole line glimpsed in a gap between tree belt vegetation in the centre of the view.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle to long distance views. The ground-level elements of construction, including associated SuDS basins, would be screened by intervening vegetation, however the taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible over the top of this vegetation. Crossing protection scaffolding over the road near Newney Hall would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow network and properties to the west of Writtle and Great Oxney Green, and from the road network. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes to the west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline above existing vegetation, but the lower parts of the pylons would be filtered by vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure except for wood poles and associated wires. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.19: Victoria Road, West of Writtle (View Direction 225)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.19: Victoria Road, West of Writtle (View Direction 315)

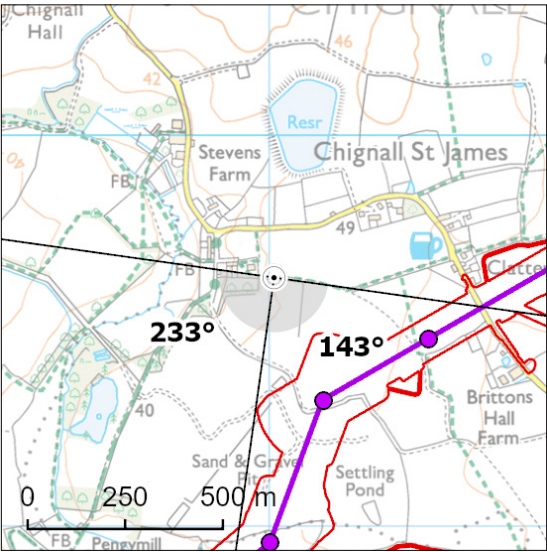
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- ☒ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	567012E 209637N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.34km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	44.34m AOD	Time/Date:	14:10, 18/12/2023
General Direction of View:	143°/233°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Chignall 30), to the south-west of Chignall St James. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network near the Former Church of St James, community receptors living and moving around Chignall St James settlement and people visiting the Former Church of St James are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south from a PRow through a gap in vegetation across arable field, which rises towards gappy hedgerows and post and rail fencing on the field boundary. The landform continues to rise slightly towards the horizon screening any longer distance views. Grown out hedgerows and tree are visible on the skyline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in Chignall St James and any third-party works in the foreground to middle distance views. Construction activity would be visible in mostly open, unfiltered views from this part of the PRow. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding over Marshbury Road would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation such as roadside trees and along field boundaries to the west of Brittons Hall Farm would likely be perceptible in the middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow network to the south and west of Chignall St James. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground to middle distance view, as the proposed overhead line passes to the south of Chignall St James. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline above existing hedgerows, with little filtering by vegetation and some pylons visible in their entirety. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.20: PRow, Chignall St James (Chignall 30) (View Direction 143)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.20: PRow, Chignall St James (Chignall 30) (View Direction 233)

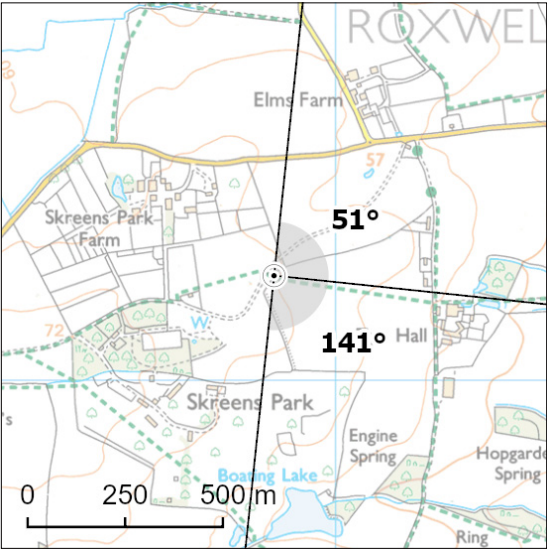
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X** Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X** Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	562842E 208269N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	3.11km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	65m AOD	Time/Date:	11:38, 06/12/2025
General Direction of View:	51°/141°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Roxwell 20) within Skreens Park, to the west of Roxwell. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and people visiting Skreens Park Activity Centre are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east across an arable field, bounded by intact hedgerows. In the middle distance are filtered views to agricultural buildings and properties along the access road to Tye Hall. In the distance the landform rises, there is an existing 132 kV overhead line visible on the skyline, above a wooded horizon, along with filtered views to settlement at Roxwell.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be distant views towards the upper sections of the taller elements of construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in long distance views. Views towards construction at ground-level would be filtered and screened by existing woodland and settlement however taller elements of construction, including cranes and partially constructed pylons, would be visible above this. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation resulting from construction activity would not be discernible at this distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from Skreens Park, and from the PRow network to the west of Roxwell near Skreens Park. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes to the north-west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be partially screened by existing woodland, vegetation, and settlement, so would be barely perceptible from this viewpoint. Existing overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.22: PRow near Skreens Park (Roxwell 20) (View Direction 51)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

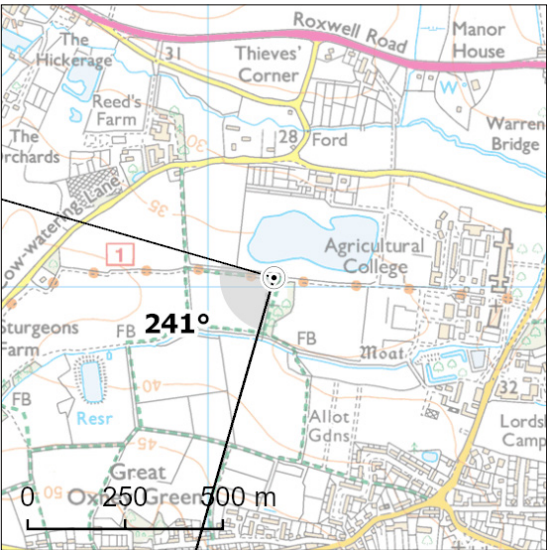


Viewpoint 6.22: PRow near Skreens Park (Roxwell 20) (View Direction 141)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- X National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	567169E 207025N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.14km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	39.36m AOD	Time/Date:	11:13, 01/07/2025
General Direction of View:	241°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along a PRow (Writtle 19), to the west of Writtle College. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and NCN Route 1 to the west of Writtle College are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view but is located on NCN 1, therefore the view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across pasture and arable fields, bounded by hedgerows and post and rail fencing. In the middle distance are agricultural buildings and properties at Cow-watering Lane, filtered views towards properties at Great Oxney Green and wood poles with wire crossing paddocks. In the distance views extend across the fields towards a wooded horizon, but views are not far reaching due to the flat landform and mature trees.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in the middle to long distance views. Views towards construction at ground-level would be filtered and screened by existing woodland and settlement. However, taller elements, including cranes and partially constructed pylons, would be visible above the tree line on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the PRow network to the north of Oxney Green and the west of Writtle Agricultural College. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views to the west, as the proposed overhead line passes to the west of Writtle. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the west of the view above existing hedgerows and vegetation. The Project would be filtered and screened to the south-west by hedgerow trees and intervening buildings. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure, except for wood poles with associated wires. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.23: NCN Route 1 / PRow near Writtle College (Writtle 19) (View Direction 241)

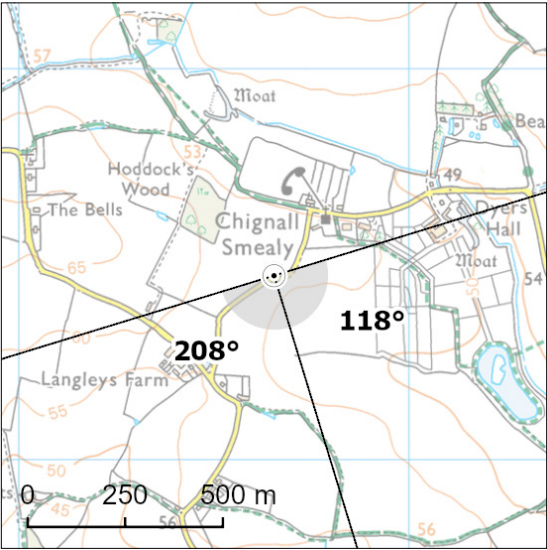
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566654E 211472N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.1km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	56.22m AOD	Time/Date:	15:30, 03/04/2025
General Direction of View:	118°/208°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Marshbury Road, within Chignall Smealy. Community receptors living and moving around Chignall Smealy settlement are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility, as this is a rural road and receptors are more likely to be focussed on the surrounding landscape. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

to the There are views east from Chignall Road across a relatively flat arable field bounded by sometimes gappy hedgerows and wooden posts and fences, with paddocks bounded by post and rail fencing to the north-east. In the middle distance are further arable fields and tree belts on slightly rising land, that screen views of Dyers Hall. To the south, properties along Marshbury Road are visible on the horizon, and partially filtered in places by vegetation including mature trees. Wood poles lines also feature in the middle distance and line the road to the south-west. In the distance to the south-east is Park Side Court tower block. The electrical mast within Chelmsford breaks the wooded elevated skyline behind. There are also filtered views to other properties on the north-western edge of Chelmsford.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in long distance views. Views towards construction at ground-level would be filtered and screened by existing woodland and settlement, however taller elements will be visible above the grassed ridge and the trees on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the road and PRow network surrounding Chignall Smealy. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes to the west of Broomfield. The proposed overhead line would be partially screened by existing vegetation and settlement to the east, and visible in the distance on the skyline in the gaps between vegetation to the south-east and south. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.24: Chignall Smealy (View Direction 118)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.24: Chignall Smealy (View Direction 208)

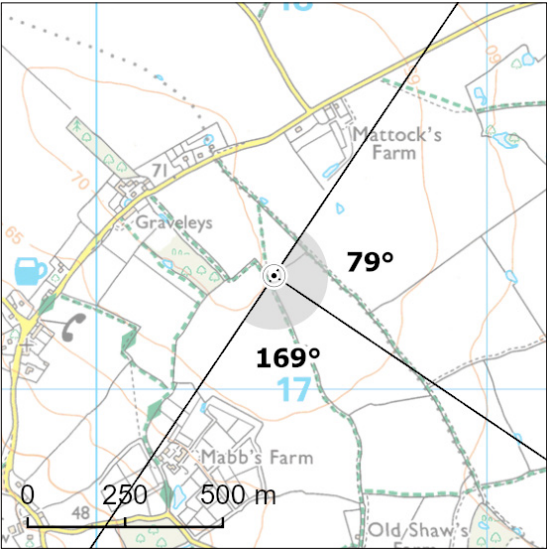
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	570454E 217292N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.95km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	70.55m AOD	Time/Date:	14:12, 03/04/2025
General Direction of View:	79°/169°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (Great Waltham 54), to the north of Mabb’s Farm and east of Littley Green. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south and east across a large flat arable field bound by hedgerows and tree belts. Wood pole lines are visible as they across the middle of the field. In the middle distance are further arable fields also surrounded by field boundary vegetation. The flat nature of the landform and layering of vegetation here screen long distance views. There is a wooded horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be limited views towards construction activity associated with the tops of the proposed overhead line in long distance views due to intervening vegetation. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, including haul roads, would be particularly perceptible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views of construction activity would be available from the road and PRow network east of Littley Green and west of Little Leighs. Construction works would affect a very small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be difficult to discern in long distance views, with the tops of the proposed overhead lines only just discernible above the wooded horizon as the project passes between the south of Great Leighs and Little Waltham. The proposed overhead line would be mostly filtered and screened by layering of existing vegetation and at such a distance that the Project would be barely perceptible from this viewpoint. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.25: PRow, East of Littley Green (Great Waltham 54) (View Direction 79)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.25: PRow, East of Littley Green (Great Waltham 54) (View Direction 169)

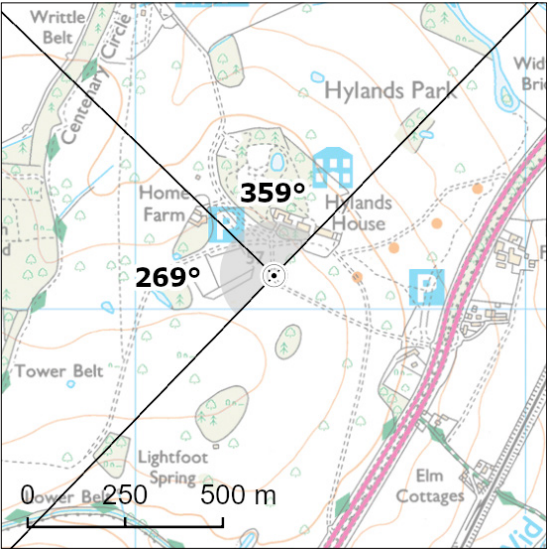
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- X Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	568355E 204087N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.41km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	57.9m AOD	Time/Date:	09:12, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	269°/359°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located within Hylands Park, near Hylands House. Recreational receptors visiting Hylands House, including users of the Centenary Circle long distance circular walk, are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is within Hylands Park Registered Park and Garden and therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across parkland with mature specimen trees and some pasture enclosed by post and wire/deer fencing. In the middle distance to the north is the carpark to Hylands Hall and a mostly wooded backdrop. There are limited distant views due to the layering of vegetation within the parkland.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be limited to no views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line due to intervening vegetation. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project, would be particularly perceptible. The distant construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar screened views towards construction activity would be available from the central areas of the parkland and the PRoW network. Construction works would affect a very limited proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be barely perceptible from this viewpoint within heavily filtered views as the project passes between Margaretting and Writtle. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a very limited proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

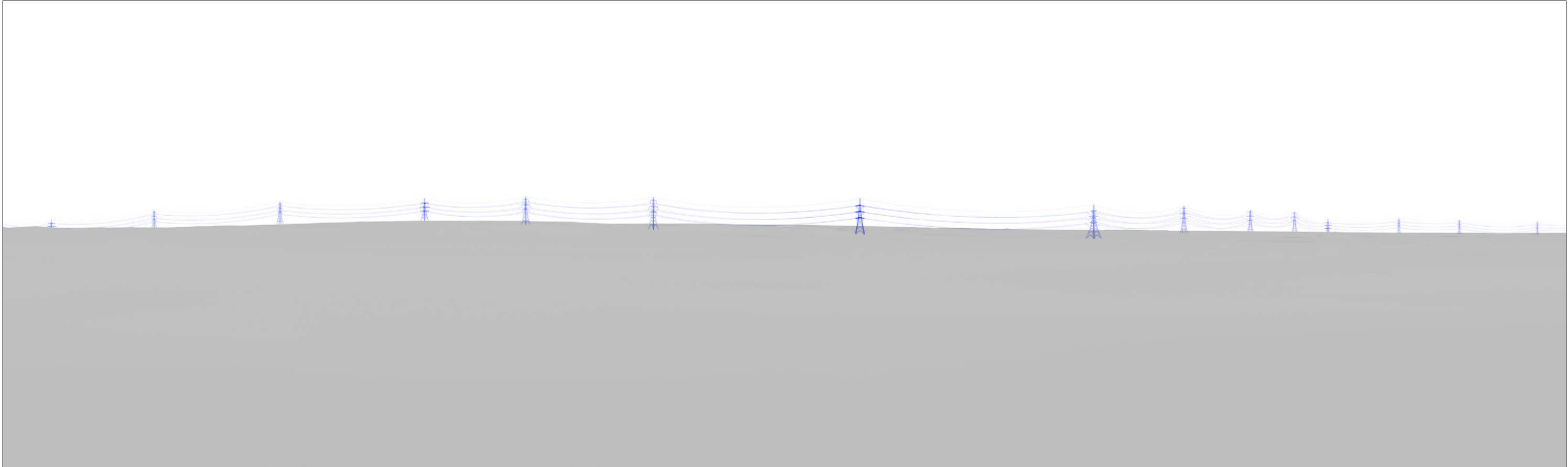
Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.26: Hylands Park, near Hylands House (View Direction 269)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

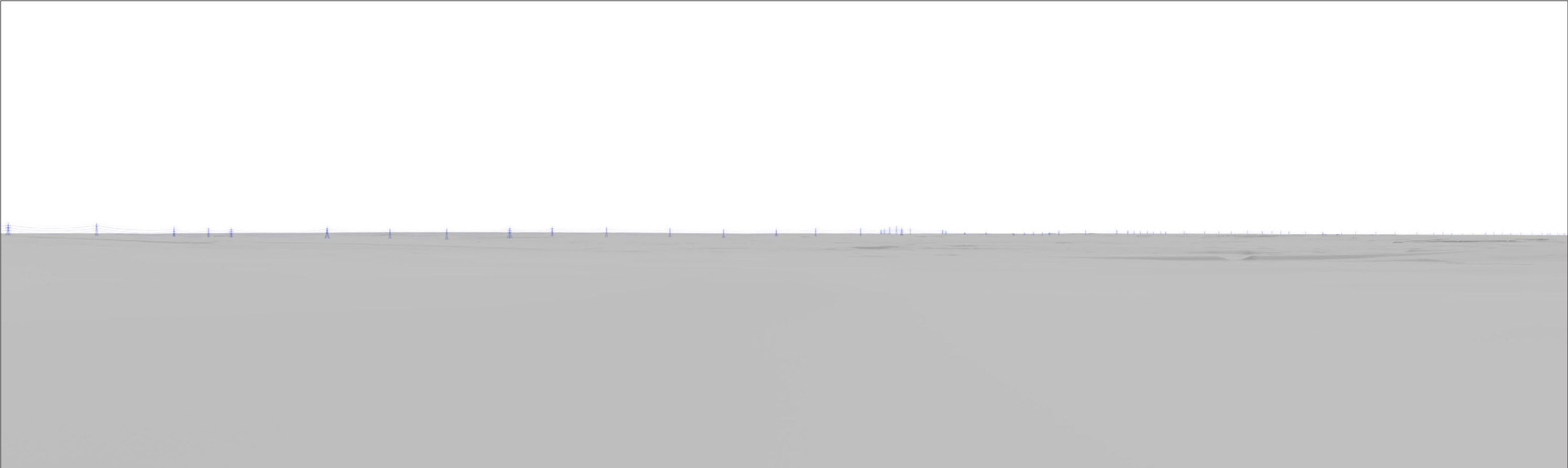


Viewpoint 6.26: Hylands Park, near Hylands House (View Direction 359)

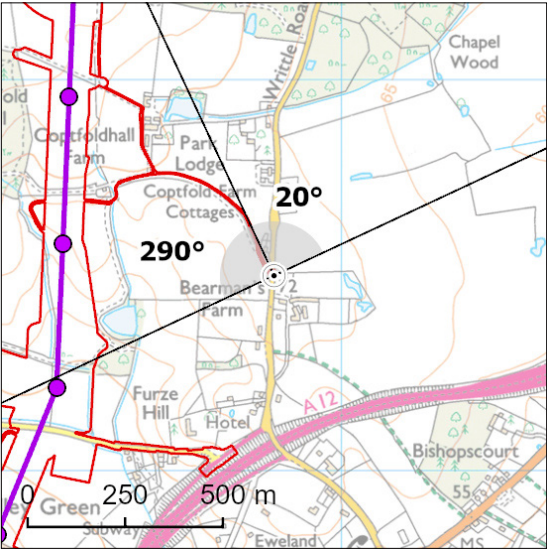
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566827E 202462N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.55km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	72.5m AOD	Time/Date:	09:52, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	290°/20°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Writtle Road, to the north of Margaretting. Community receptors at properties along Writtle Road are of high susceptibility. Road users are of low susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-west across rising arable fields bounded by hedgerows and a property on Writtle Road to the north. Wood poles with associated wires align the road. In the middle distance are agricultural buildings, a property at Coptfoldhall Farm, and rolling arable farmland. In the distance are filtered views to properties to the west and a wooden horizon. To the north-west, the landform rises to form a wooded horizon, and a mobile phone signal mast and a taller mast breaks the skyline to the view in the middle to long distance.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and any third-party works in middle distance views. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, highway mitigation compound and construction laydown areas at Handley Green, and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Part of the construction activity would be visible in unfiltered views, however there would be some filtering to other parts of the Project. Crossing protection scaffolding over the road through Handley Green would be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation along the access road to Coptfold Hall as a result of the Project, would likely be perceptible in the middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views towards construction activity would be available from the areas to the west of the Writtle Road where there are scattered community receptors. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views, as the proposed overhead line passes north from Margaretting. The proposed overhead line would be openly visible in part and also lower parts of the Project would be filtered in places by hedgerow trees. Existing smaller-scale infrastructure is present on the skyline within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be entirely out of character for this baseline. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 6.27: Writtle Road, north of Margaretting (View Direction 290)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 6.27: Writtle Road, north of Margaretting (View Direction 20)

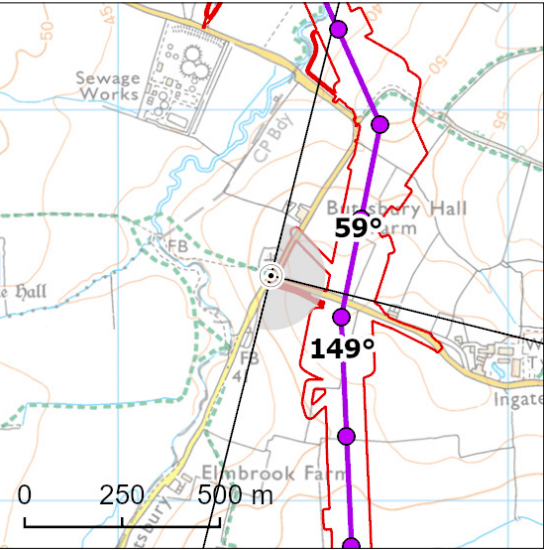
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566392E 198577N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.21km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	52.15m AOD	Time/Date:	13:19, 09/01/2024
General Direction of View:	59°/149°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located at the junction between Ingatestone Road and Buttsbury, in front of St Mary's Church. There is a PRow to the west which runs between St Mary's Church and Ingatestone Hall. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, and people visiting St Mary's Church are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is associated within views from the Church of St Mary, a Grade II* listed building, and is close to Ingatestone Hall therefore the view is of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

The junction between Ingatestone Road and Buttsbury is in the foreground of views to the east. The rising landform and mature trees and hedgerows along Ingatestone Road screen and filter views to the north-east. Field boundary vegetation at the junction filters views to the south-east, although there are more distant views through a gap in the vegetation to gently undulating farmland bounded by gappy hedgerows. Longer distance views are available to the south to a wooded skyline. A wood pole line runs parallel to the road. St Mary's Church screens views to the north. To the west there are elevated views across the Wid Valley looking towards Ingatestone Hall.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be close views east and south-east towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third-party works. There would be close views of the removal of part of an existing wood pole line to the east and its undergrounding, including the loss of some field boundary vegetation to the south of Ingatestone Road which may open up views towards other construction activity. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Existing vegetation would filter and screen more distant views of construction activity to the north and south. In terms of geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by residents and road users along Buttsbury, Stock Lane and Ingatestone Road and on PRow to the east of Buttsbury. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible to the east and south-east in close to middle distance views where the proposed overhead line passes to the east of Buttsbury. Pylons to the east would be close and notable features on the skyline above the viewer. Vegetation removal during construction would be reinstated but would be young, and open views towards the Project would remain. Long distance views to the north would be screened by landform and roadside vegetation along Ingatestone Road. Long distance views to the south would be filtered and screened by vegetation along Buttsbury. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure with the exception of wood pole lines. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect would remain high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.01: Ingatestone Road, Buttsbury (View Direction 59)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.01: Ingatestone Road, Buttsbury (View Direction 149)

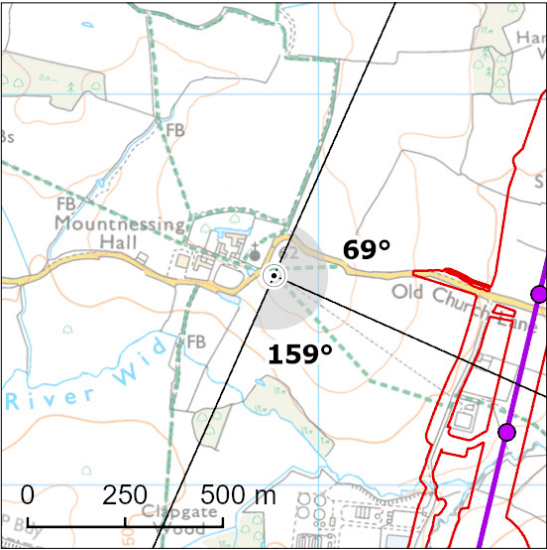
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

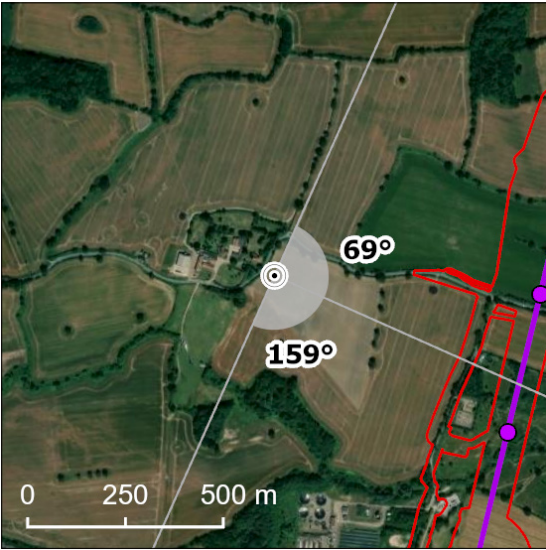


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564886E 196537N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.68km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	61.11m AOD	Time/Date:	14:01, 12/06/2023
General Direction of View:	69°/159°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on a PRow off Old Church Lane, to the east of Mountnessing Hall. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, visitors to the Church of St Giles, and community receptors living and moving around Mountnessing Hall are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and elevated views to the south-east across arable fields, bounded by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees along Old Church Lane. There is a wood pole line in close views. In the middle distance to the east and south the landform falls gently towards the wooded Wid Valley. Views are available across gently undulating farmland, mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees, with scattered settlement on the western edge of Billericay visible in the distance.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in the middle distance. Views would be filtered and screened in places by vegetation along Old Church Lane, field boundary hedgerows, woodland and the landform of the Wid Valley. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. The removal of vegetation such as trees and field boundaries along and around Old Church Lane to accommodate the Project may be perceptible in the middle distance. In terms of geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by residents at Mountnessing Hall, along Old Church Lane and people using the PRow network to the east of Mountnessing Hall. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views where the proposed overhead line runs to the west of Billericay. The proposed overhead line would be visible as it crosses the Wid Valley, partially backclothed by woodland and partially on the skyline. There would be some filtering and screening of the lower parts of the pylons from woodland and landform. The proposed pylons would be notable elements in the view. There would be some stacking between pylons in distant views to the south. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect would remain medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.02: Old Church Lane, Mountnessing Hall (View Direction 69)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.02: Old Church Lane, Mountnessing Hall (View Direction 159)

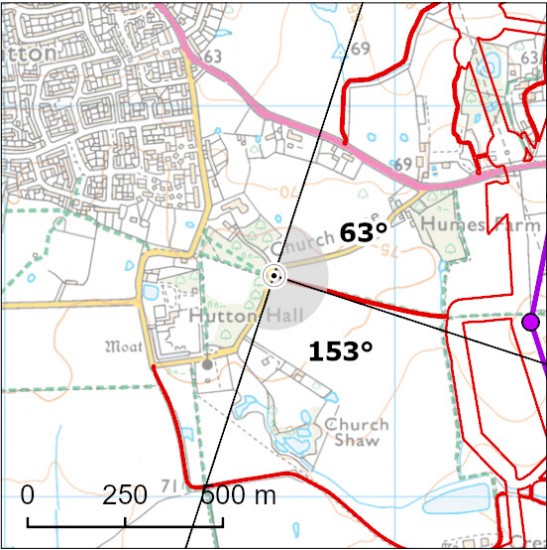
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	563690E 194567N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.67km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	75.50m AOD	Time/Date:	15:18, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	63°/153°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on a PRow off Church Lane to the east of Hutton Hall. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, community receptors to the east of Hutton and people visiting Hutton Hall are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is located within Hutton Village Conservation Area; therefore the view is of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-east across a large-scale flat arable field bounded by intact hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Mature trees along Church Lane and woodland around Humes Farm is visible to the east. Properties at The Coppice and woodland at Church Shaw are visible to the south. Woodland at Church Shaw screens longer distance views to the south, however to the east, in the distance, the settlements of Havering’s Grove and Billericay are visible in a wooded horizon. There is an existing 132 kV overhead line visible on the skyline in middle distance views to the east.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views south-east towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third-party works, including the undergrounding of part of an existing 132 kV overhead line in middle distance views. Construction activity would be visible in open views to the east but would be filtered and screened by vegetation to the north-east and south. Construction activity would include the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Vegetation including trees and hedgerows at Humes Farm will be removed to accommodate the Project and the undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line and may be perceptible in the middle distance. In terms of geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by people using Church Lane and the PRow network to the east of Hutton Hall. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible to the south-east in middle distance views, where the proposed overhead line runs to the south-west of Havering’s Grove. The proposed overhead line would be visible in open views to the east, however the Project would be screened to the north-east and south by intervening trees along Church Lane and woodland at Humes Farm and Church Shaw. The existing 132 kV overhead line would be undergrounded and removed from views. The proposed overhead line would broadly follow the route of the existing 132 kV overhead line, although would be larger in scale. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect would remain medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.03: Church Lane, Hutton (View Direction 63)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.03: Church Lane, Hutton (View Direction 153)

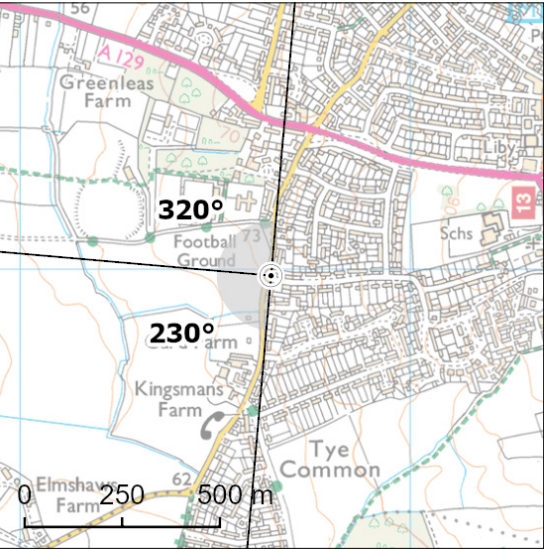
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566643E 193985N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.03km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	69.27m AOD	Time/Date:	12:55, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	230°/320°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on Tye Common Road, at the south-western edge of Billericay. Community receptors living and moving around the western edge of Billericay and Tye Common are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open views west across Tye Common Road, which is bounded by wooden fencing, towards large, open and gently sloping arable fields. The fields are enclosed by low hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. Mature trees around Curd Farm screen views further to the south. Vegetation along the southern edge of a football ground screens views to the north, although lighting columns at the football ground are visible on the skyline. In more distant views to the west, the landform rises gently towards a wooded horizon, where an existing 132 kV overhead line forms a small element on the skyline. A church spire and buildings on the edge of Brentwood are also visible on the distant horizon. Woodland at Bluntshall Wood and James Wood in the middle-distance screens views further to the south-west.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be middle to long distance views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third-party works, including the undergrounding of part of an existing 132 kV overhead line. Due to the distance and layers of intervening vegetation, the ground-level elements of construction are unlikely to be perceptible. However, taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation during construction would be perceptible. Construction activity to the north-west and south-west would be filtered and screened by intervening vegetation at the settlement edge and woodland in the middle distance. In terms of geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by residents along the western edge of Billericay at Tye Common. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views to the west, where the proposed overhead line runs between Billericay and Brentwood. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline, with some filtering, but would be screened to the north-west and south-west by foreground vegetation and woodland in the middle distance. Part of an existing 132 kV overhead line would be undergrounded and removed from distant views. The Project would broadly follow the route of the existing 132 kV overhead line, although would appear larger in comparison. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect would remain low.

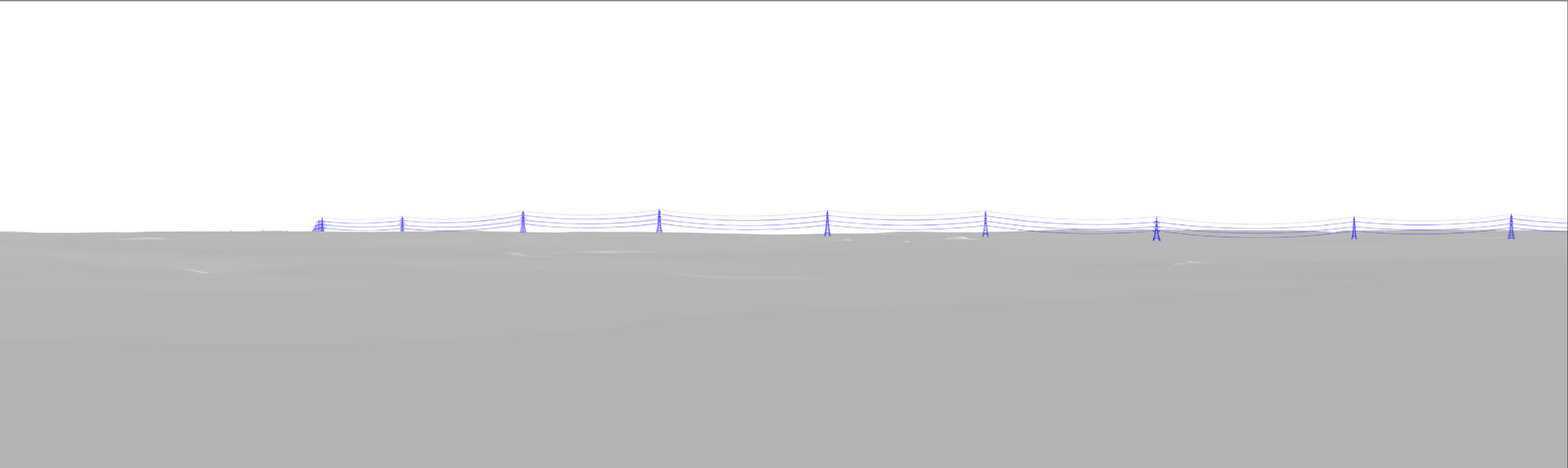
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.04: Tye Common Road, Tye Common (View Direction 230)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

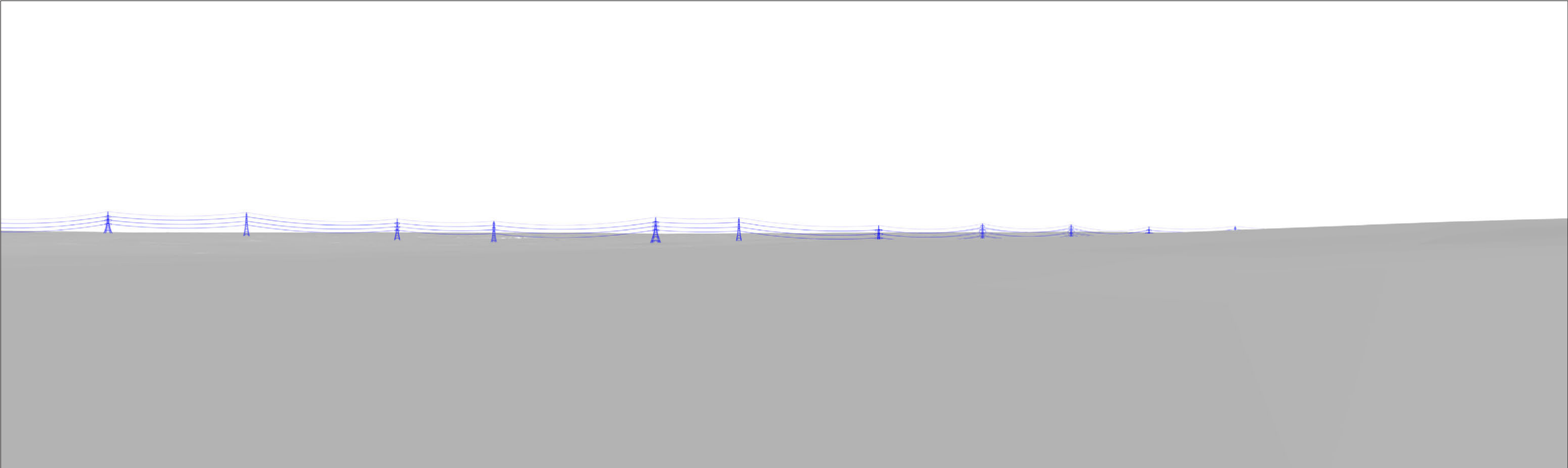


Viewpoint 7.04: Tye Common Road, Tye Common (View Direction 320)

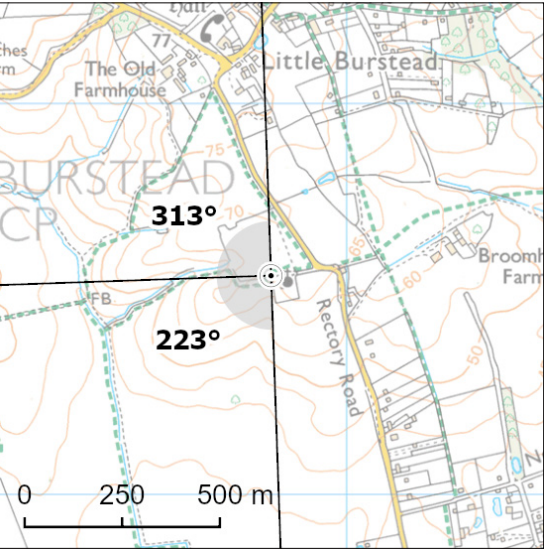
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
 - Road Network
 - National Cycle Network
 - Long Distance Path
- ☒ Public Right of Way
 - Designated Landscape
- ☒ Heritage Asset
 - Promoted Viewpoint
 - Open Access Land
- ☒ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566806E 191561N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.23km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	65.89m AOD	Time/Date:	10:26, 01/10/2024
General Direction of View:	223°/313°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on a PRow off Rectory Road, next to the Church of St Mary, south of Little Burstead. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, community receptors living and moving around Little Burstead and people visiting the Church of St Mary are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is representative of views from a Grade II* listed church and therefore the view is of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and elevated views looking south and south-west across gently sloping arable farmland, which descends towards a tributary of the River Crouch. Fields are large in scale and partially enclosed by gappy hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. In longer distance views to the south-west there are large areas of woodland and interspersed settlement. Industrial/commercial development at Southfields on the northern edge of Basildon is visible to the south, beyond the A127. Existing overhead lines and a wind turbine are visible in the middle distance, backed by more distant hills forming the horizon. To the north-west there are views across gently undulating farmland which rises towards Little Burstead. To the east and south there are views to mature trees around the Church of St Mary.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views south and south-west towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in medium to long distance views. Construction activity would occupy a wider angle of view. Construction activity including the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads may be perceptible to the west. Construction activity would also include the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. There would be undergrounding of part of an existing 132 kV overhead line in distant views to the south-west, south of the A127. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. At this distance it is unlikely that any loss of vegetation as a result of the Project would be perceptible. To the north-west views of construction activity would be filtered by vegetation south of Little Burstead. In terms of geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by residents along Rectory Road, and people using the PRow network to the west of the Church of St Mary. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible to the south and south-west in medium to long distance views, where the proposed overhead line crosses to the west of Little Burstead, between Botney Hill Farm and the western edge of Basildon. A long section of the proposed overhead line would be visible across the skyline, with pylons becoming more backclothed in distant views to the south. Existing 132 kV overhead lines, as well as industry and turbines, are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline, although would be closer and more prominent. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium, and the magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.05: PRow south of Little Burstead (Little Burstead 57) (View Direction 223)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.05: PRow south of Little Burstead (Little Burstead 57) (View Direction 313)

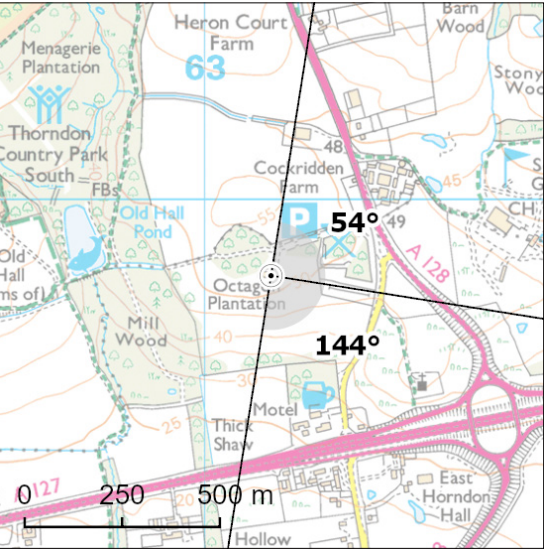
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

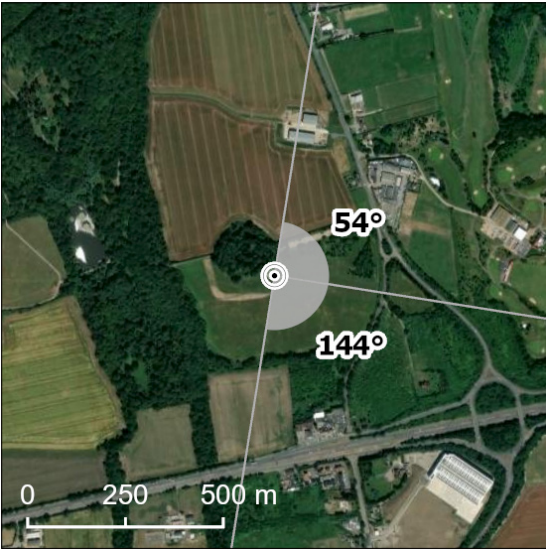


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- X Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	563170E 189806N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.96km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	52.23m AOD	Time/Date:	14:07, 09/01/2024
General Direction of View:	54°/144°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located near the Pavilion café, adjacent to the Octagon Plantation in Thorndon Country Park. There is a car park to the north-east. Recreational receptors visiting Thorndon Country Park are of high susceptibility. The viewpoint is within Thorndon Park Conservation Area and within the grounds of Thorndon Hall grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden. Therefore, this view is of national / regional value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open views east and south-east across parkland within Thorndon Country Park. To the north-east woodland and a car park are visible and the woodland filters and screens more distant views in this direction. To the south-east the landform gently descends towards trees along the A127 and flatter ground around West Horndon beyond. There are medium distance views to the Dunton Hills to the south-east and wooded Langdon Hills beyond. In the middle distance a wind turbine, a church, and commercial buildings nestled within woodland are visible. To the south the landform rises to form a wooded horizon where settlements and existing overhead lines are visible on the distant skyline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in long distance views to the east and south-east. Construction activity at ground level including vegetation removal would not be perceptible due to filtering and screening by layers of intervening vegetation including in the south of Thorndon Country Park and along the A127. Taller elements including partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be perceptible on the skyline. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by people in the field east of Mill Wood within Thorndon Country Park. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views to the east and south-east, as the proposed overhead line runs to the west of Basildon. In views to the east the proposed overhead line would mainly be backclothed by the wooded Langdon Hills and would be filtered by existing vegetation. In views to the south-east the proposed overhead line would be backclothed by distant hills and filtered by vegetation along the A127 in the middle distance. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small, and the magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the high sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.06: Octagon Plantation, Thorndon Country Park (View Direction 54)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.06: Octagon Plantation, Thorndon Country Park (View Direction 144)

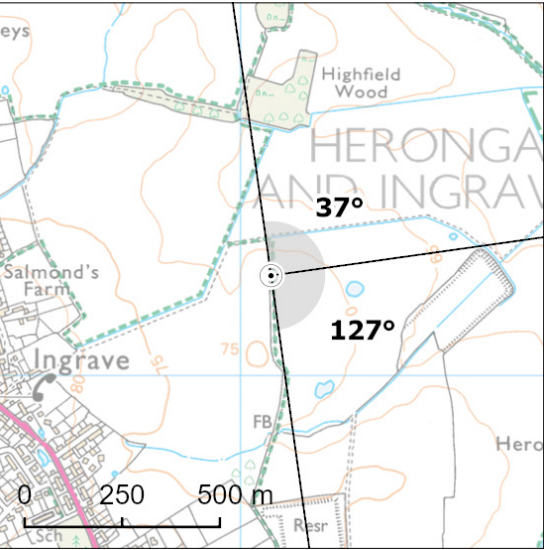
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	563078E 192257N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.94km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	71.21m AOD	Time/Date:	16:51, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	37°/127°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on a PRow to the north of Herongate and east of Ingrave. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and slightly elevated views to the east across large arable fields in the foreground and middle distance. In the middle distance there are occasional woodland copses and an avenue of trees leading to Highfield Wood is visible. The landform falls slightly to the south-east towards woodland. An existing 132 kV overhead line is visible on the skyline to the east above and through gaps in woodland. In longer distance views there is a wooded horizon with scattered properties nestled amongst woodland.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be middle to long distance views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line to the east. The undergrounding of part of an existing 132 kV overhead line at Havering’s Grove would also be perceptible in distant views to the north-east. Due to the distance and layers of intervening vegetation, the ground-level elements of construction, including vegetation removal, are unlikely to be perceptible. Taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by people using the PRow network to the east of Ingrave and residents along the eastern edge of Ingrave. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views as the proposed overhead line runs between Havering’s Grove and Little Burstead. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the east, with some filtering of views by field boundary vegetation and woodland. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and would be partially undergrounded and removed from view to the north-east. The Project would be behind the existing 132 kV overhead line although the pylons would be larger in comparison. To the south-east the Project would be filtered and screened by the intervening vegetation and landform. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

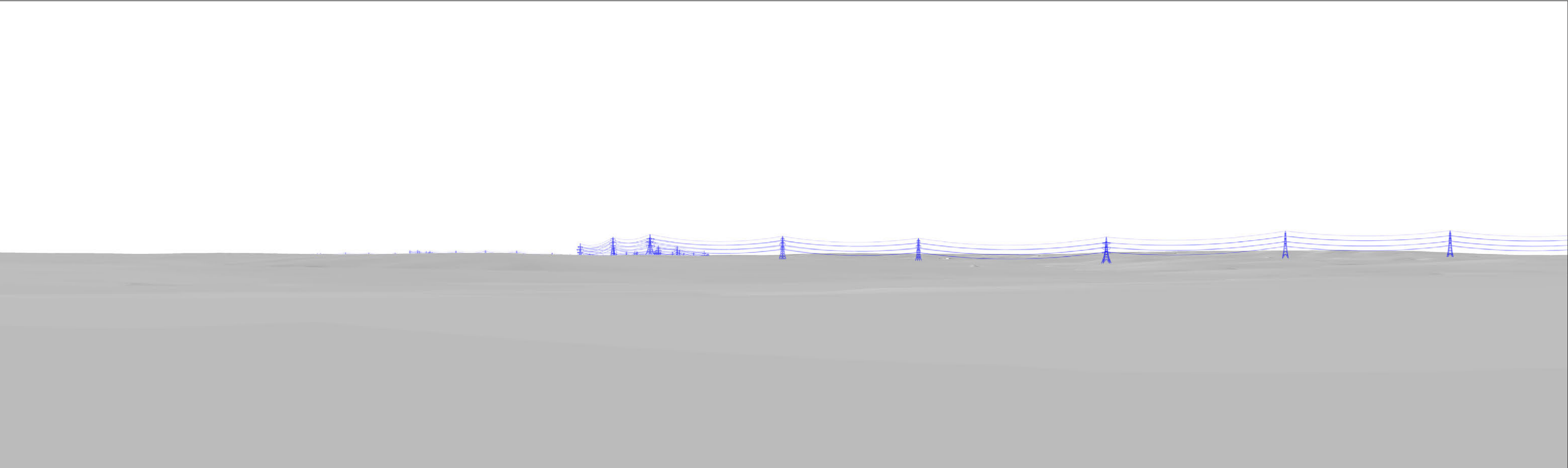
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor-moderate and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.07: PRow East of Ingrave (Herongate and Ingrave 49) (View Direction 37)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

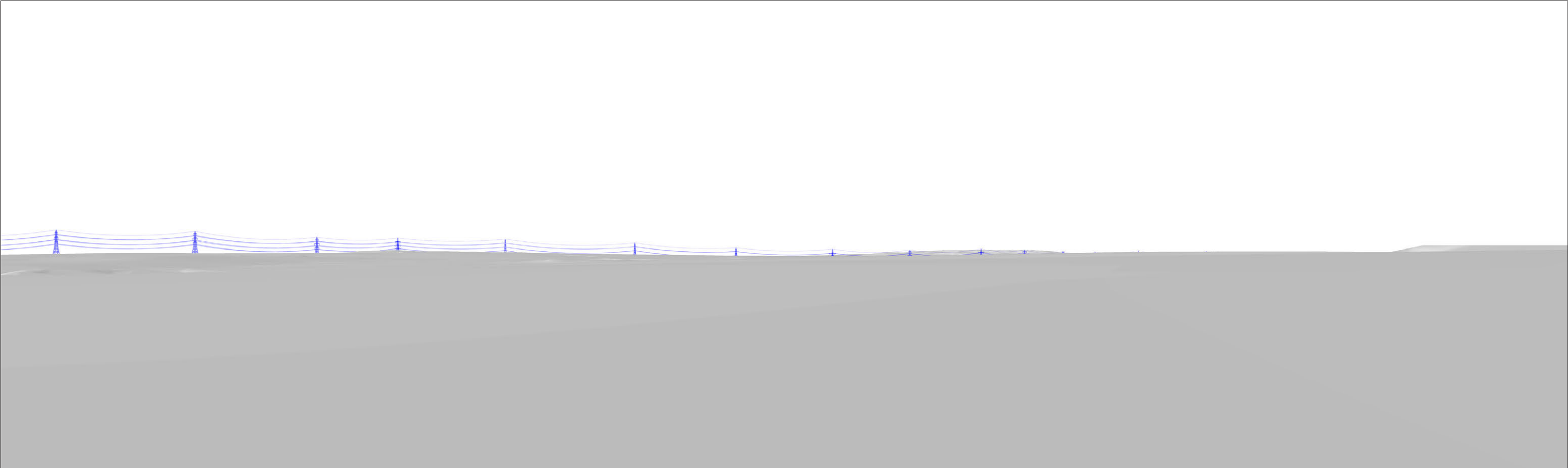


Viewpoint 7.07: PRow East of Ingrave (Herongate and Ingrave 49) (View Direction 127)

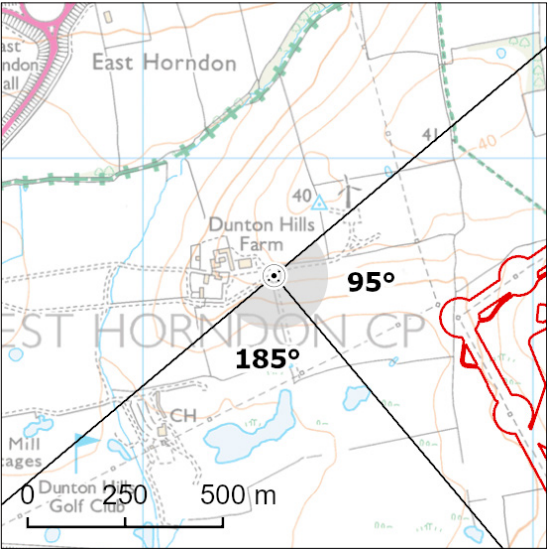
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564336E 188701N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.83km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	32.85m AOD	Time/Date:	13:42, 10/01/2024
General Direction of View:	95°/185°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on private farmland to the east of Dunton Hills Farm, within an area proposed to form part of Dunton Hills Garden Village. Community receptors living and moving around the proposed Dunton Hills Garden Village development would be of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and elevated views to the south and south-east across large arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The landform slopes steeply to the south towards Dunton Hills Golf Course and a railway line, and there are long distance views across farmland and woodland to hills on the distant horizon. There are two existing 132 kV overhead lines which are visible in close to medium distance views to the east and south. The landform rises slightly in the distance to the east, forming a wooded horizon. To the north-east of the viewpoint there is a wind turbine, and debris and a hedgerow limits views to the foreground.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be close to medium distance views south-east towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third-party works including the undergrounding of an existing 132 kV overhead line. Views towards construction activity would be open to the east and south-east but screened to the north-east by the rising landform. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation including trees and hedgerows to the east of Dunton Hills Farm as a result of the Project and the undergrounding of an existing 132 kV overhead line would be perceptible in the middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by residents within the proposed Dunton Hills Garden Village development. Construction works would affect a large proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible to the south-east and south in close, middle distance and long distance views. The proposed overhead line would be visible over a wide horizontal extent in the middle distance and the pylons would appear prominent on the skyline. To the south-east the pylons would cross the landscape in front of the wooded Langdon Hills. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead line would not be out of character for this baseline. Parts of existing 132 kV overhead lines would be removed in views to the south-east, although the closest pylons to the viewpoint would remain in the view. To the south there would be long views to the Project on the distant horizon alongside existing overhead lines on the skyline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.08: Dunton Hills Farm (Dunton Garden Village) (View Direction 95)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.08: Dunton Hills Farm (Dunton Garden Village) (View Direction 185)

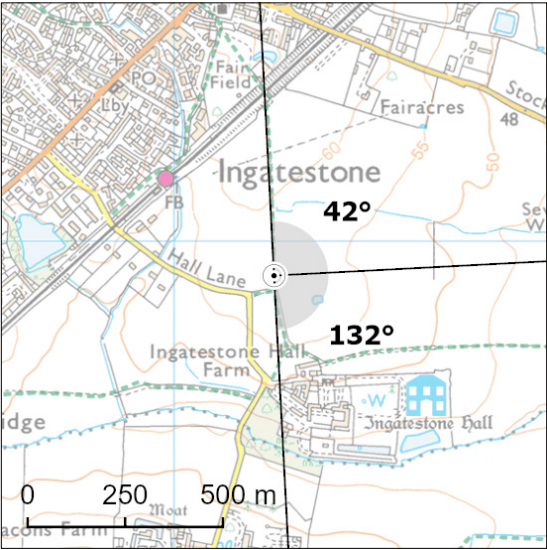
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	565256E 198913N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.32km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	58.04m AOD	Time/Date:	13:19, 06/12/2023
General Direction of View:	42°/132°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on a PRow between Ingatestone and Ingatestone Hall. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and slightly elevated views to the east across large-scale arable fields. There are occasional mature trees along field boundaries and clumps of mature trees within the field to the east of the viewpoint. To the north-east, there are views across a hedgerow and field boundary trees to mature trees along the boundary of allotments and a property at Fairacres. To the east and south-east, in the middle distance, there are layers of hedgerows and trees, and the landform falls towards the River Wid. Scattered properties and woodland are visible at Buttsbury, on rising land to the east of the Wid Valley. There is a wooded horizon. Ingatestone Hall and Farm is visible to the south, within the valley of a tributary of the River Wid, and surrounded by woodland. To the north-west there are views across arable fields to properties along Hall Lane on the edge of Ingatestone, filtered by trees along the edge of the settlement.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in middle to long distance views to the east and south-east. Due to the distance and layers of intervening vegetation, the ground-level elements of construction including vegetation removal are unlikely to be perceptible. However, taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline, filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation. In terms of the geographical extent of effects, similar views would be experienced by people using the PRow network to the east of Ingatestone. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle to long distance views to the east and south-east, where the proposed overhead line runs above and to the east of the Wid Valley. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the east and south-east, with some filtering by field boundary vegetation. There would be pylons on the skyline behind Ingatestone Hall, filtered by vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.09: PRow near Ingatestone Hall (Ingatestone and Fryerning 39) (View Direction 42)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.09: PRow near Ingatestone Hall (Ingatestone and Fryerning 39) (View Direction 132)

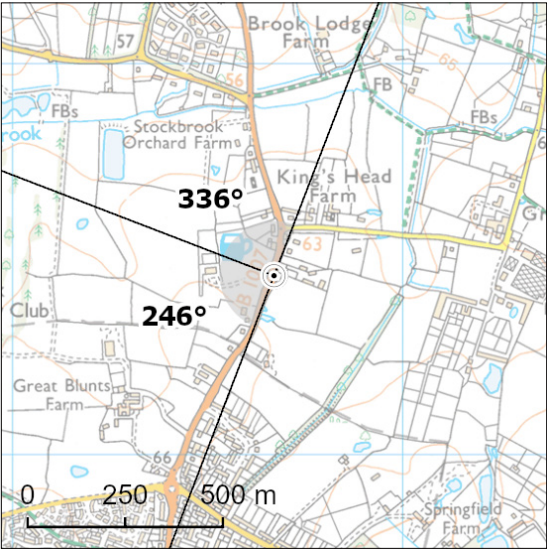
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	568670E 197459N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.07km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	63.93m AOD	Time/Date:	11:35, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	246°/336°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on the B1007 Stock Road, to the north of Billericay. Community receptors living and moving between Billericay and Stock are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across the B1007 Stock Road, which is lined by a mature hedgerow. There is a glimpsed view through a gap in vegetation at a field gate to grassland and field boundary vegetation. Field boundary vegetation in the middle-distance screens more distant views to the west. Elsewhere along the B1007 Stock Road buildings and or hedgerows screen views to the west. To the north, east and south there are close views towards properties along the B1007 Stock Road.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

It is unlikely that construction activity would be perceptible in views from this location due to distance and the screening and filtering of views by vegetation along the western side of the B1007 Stock Road and in the middle distance. In terms of the geographical extent of effect, similar views would be available from along the B1007 from Billericay to the junction with Ingatestone Road. The scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

It is anticipated there would be **no effect (not significant)** from this viewpoint.

Operation Year 1

It is unlikely that the Project would be perceptible in views from this location due to distance and the screening and filtering of views by vegetation along the western side of the B1007 Stock Road and in the middle distance. There would be no change to the geographic extent identified at construction. The scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

It is anticipated there would be **no effect (not significant)** from this viewpoint.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

It is anticipated there would be **no effect (not significant)** from this viewpoint.

Viewpoint 7.10: B1007 Stock Road, South of Stock (View Direction 246)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 7.10: B1007 Stock Road, South of Stock (View Direction 336)

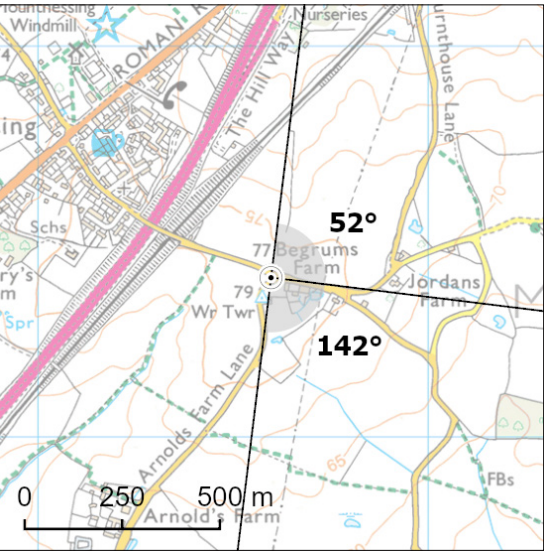
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	563597E 197409N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.13km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	77.92m AOD	Time/Date:	12:59, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	52°/142°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located at the junction between Arnolds Farm Lane and Church Road to the east of Mountnessing. Community receptors near Begrums Farm are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are open and elevated views to the north across a hedgerow along the north side of Church Road to large and gently undulating arable fields. The landform falls gently to the north towards the edge of Ingatestone, which is visible beyond vegetation along the railway line and settlement edge. There are longer distance views towards a slightly elevated wooded skyline to the north. To the east scattered properties along Church Road are visible in amongst trees. A wood pole line crosses the fields to the east of the viewpoint, in front of properties along Church Road. Buildings at Begrums Farm, including silos and a water tower, screen views to the south.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in long distance views to the north-east. Due to the distance, layers of intervening vegetation and buildings, the ground-level elements of construction, including vegetation removal, are unlikely to be perceptible. However, taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible on the skyline, forming a small relatively distant element in views to the north-east. Views towards construction activity to the south would be screened by buildings and silos at Begrums Farm and views to the east would be filtered and screened by vegetation and buildings along Church Road. In terms of the geographic extent of effect, similar views would be available from Church Road, Arnolds Farm Lane and the PRow running south from Church Lane. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views to the north-east where the proposed overhead line runs to the east of Ingatestone. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline to the north-east with some filtering from intervening layers of vegetation. It would be backclothed to the east and filtered and screened by vegetation and buildings in the middle distance. Views towards the Project to the south-east would be screened by buildings and silos at Begrums Farm. There would be no change to the geographic extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

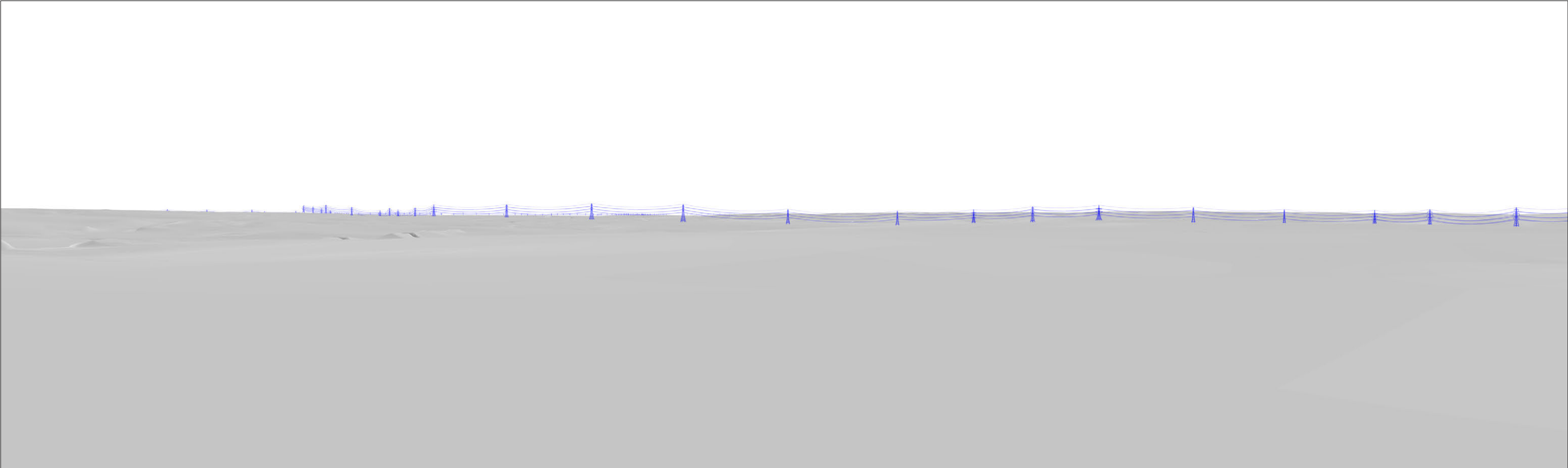
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.11: Church Road, East of Mountnessing (View Direction 52)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

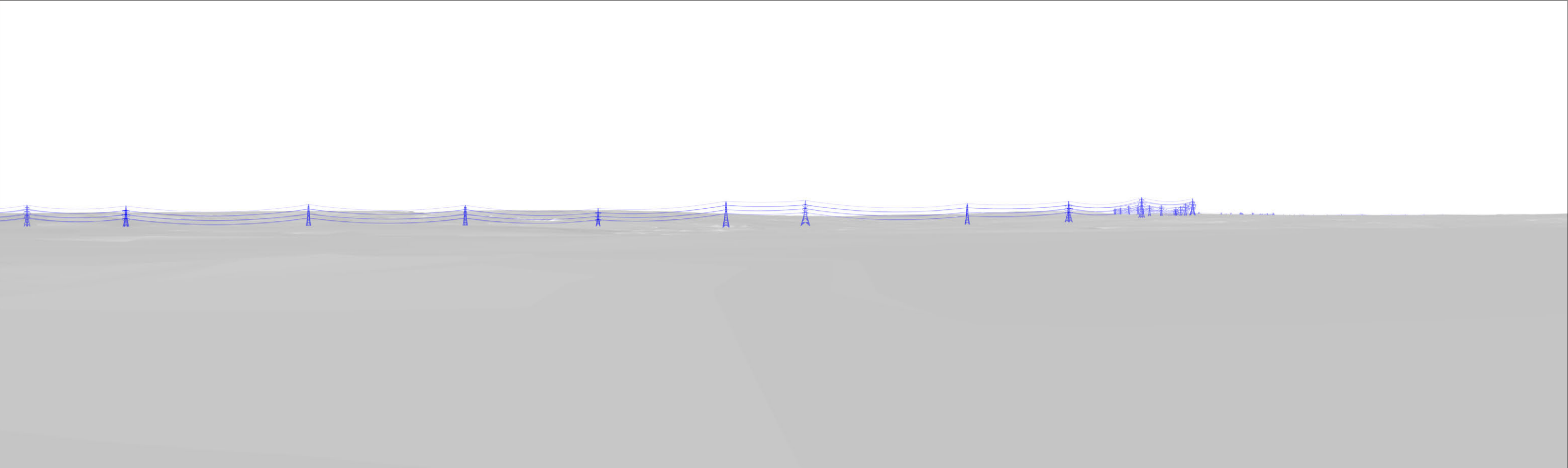


Viewpoint 7.11: Church Road, East of Mountnessing (View Direction 142)

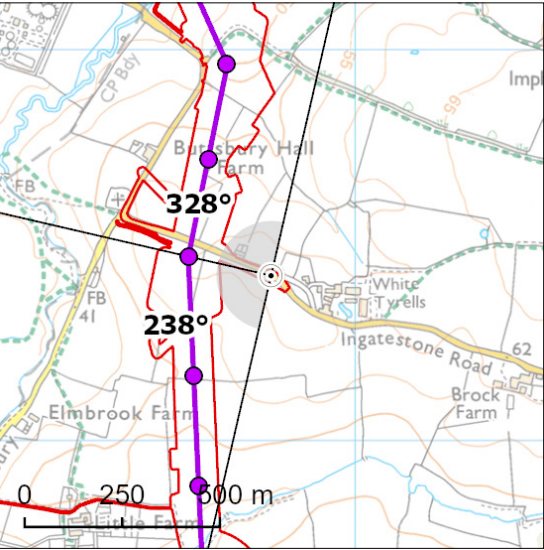
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

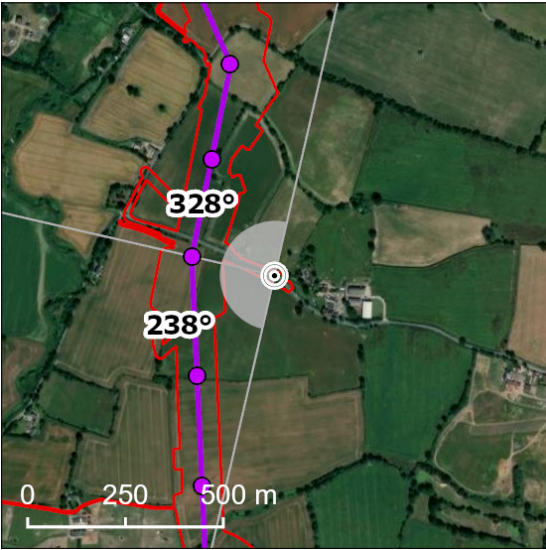


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566784E 198423N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.22km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	59.97m AOD	Time/Date:	12:03, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	238°/328°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

The viewpoint is located on Ingatestone Road, to the west of properties at White Tyrells. Community receptors living and moving around White Tyrells and Ingatestone Road are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking will be of higher susceptibility). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

To the west there are views along Ingatestone Road, which is bordered by low hedgerows and trees, towards a wooded horizon. Properties along Buttsbury are visible in amongst woodland. Wood pole lines run along Ingatestone Road, and one line crosses the road in the foreground to the west. To the north views are screened by a hedgerow along the north side of Ingatestone Road. There are open and slightly elevated views to the south and south-west, across large gently undulating arable fields. To the south there are distant views across the valley of the Stock Brook, with layers of field boundary vegetation and woodland and a wooded horizon. An existing 132 kV overhead line and mast are distant features on the skyline. White Tyrells cottage is visible along Ingatestone Road to the east.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in close views to the west and middle distance views to the north-west and south-west. Construction activity would be visible in open views, including to the south. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Crossing protection scaffolding would be visible where the overhead line crosses Ingatestone Road Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. The undergrounding of part of a wood pole line would also be visible to the west. The loss of vegetation such as hedgerows along and surrounding Ingatestone Road would be noticeable. In terms of the geographical extent of effect, similar views would be available for approximately 0.7 km along Ingatestone Road. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the foreground in the adjacent field, and in middle- and long-distance views to the north-west and south-west. In medium to long distance views, pylons would appear stacked to the south-west and north-west. The proposed overhead line would be prominent on the skyline in open views, including to the south-west where the overhead line would be visible crossing the valley of the Stock Brook. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographic extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

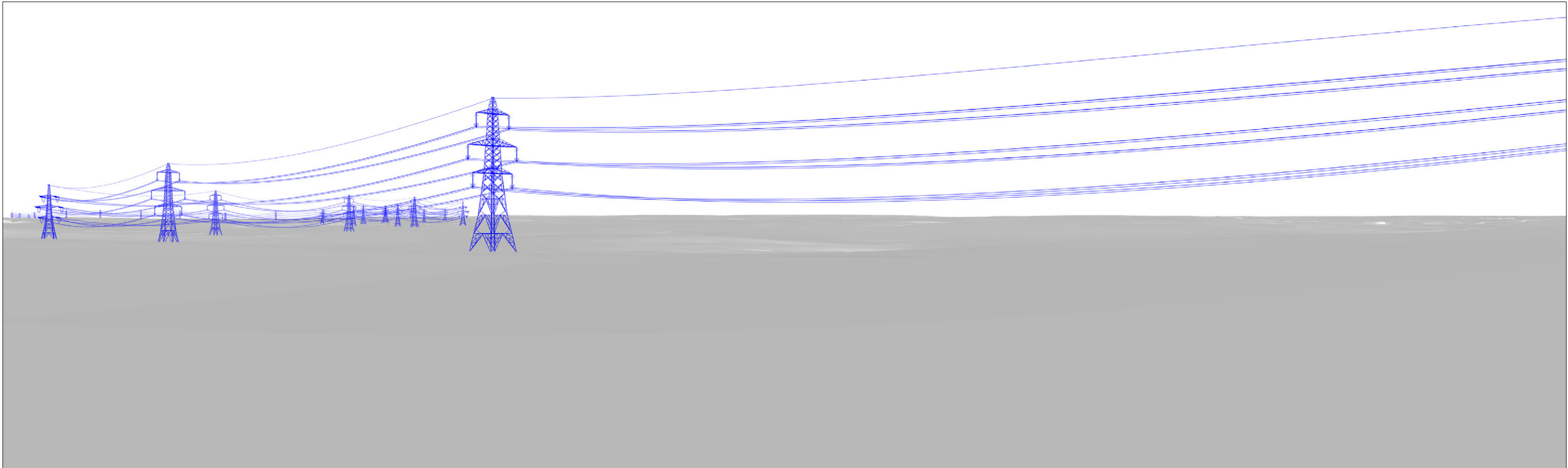
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 7.12: Ingatestone Road near White Tyrells (View Direction 238)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

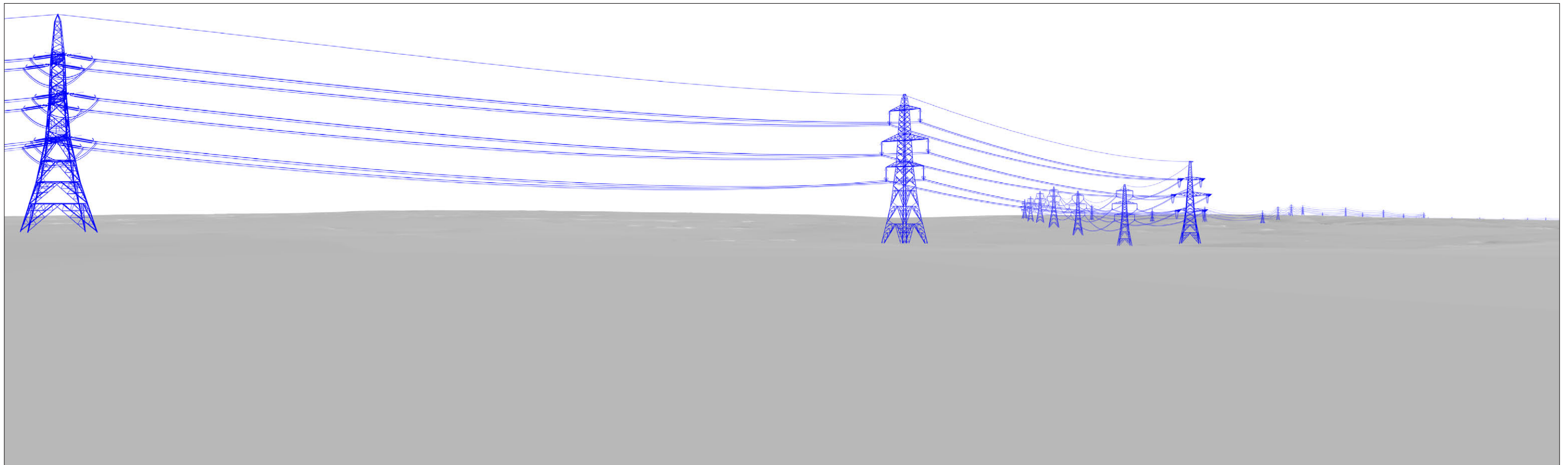


Viewpoint 7.12: Ingatestone Road near White Tyrells (View Direction 328)

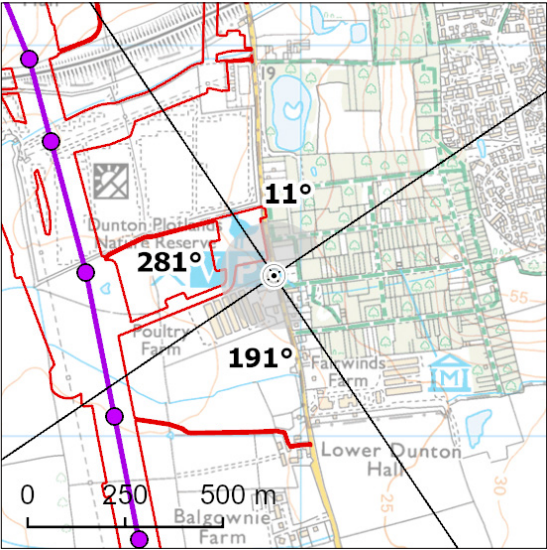
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

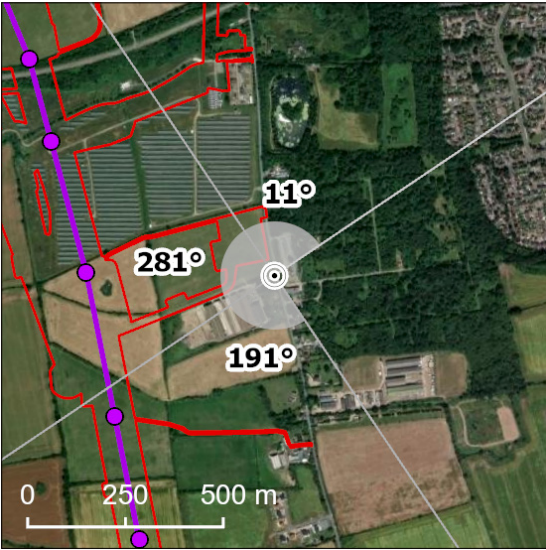


Viewpoint Location Map



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Aerial Photo



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	565931E 187412N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.48km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	21.45m AOD	Time/Date:	11:29, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	191°/281°/11°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Lower Dunton Road, at the entrance to Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network, including bridleways, people visiting Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve and visitor centre and community receptors along Lower Dunton Road are of high susceptibility. Horse riders would have more elevated views of the landscape than walkers allowing them to see above hedges and lower-growing vegetation. However, this slight difference in viewing height would not markedly change susceptibility, which would remain high. Road receptors are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, however, due to the presence of the visitor attraction the view is judged to be of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south, and north along Lower Dunton Road which is lined by a hedgerow which filters and screens views out for the most part. Views east are into the car park of the Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve, bounded by post and rail fencing. The one storey iron-clad visitor centre is also visible to the east. Further views east are restricted by mature vegetation and trees within the nature reserve. There are glimpsed views west through gaps in the hedgerow and over lower parts of the hedgerow across flat arable fields and towards farm buildings at Red House Farm. In the middle distance of western views there are layers of field boundary hedgerows, with a solar farm visible in nearby fields and an existing 132 kV overhead line on the skyline. In longer distance views the farmland continues with layers of woodland, hedgerows, and hedgerow trees. In the far distance the landform rises slightly towards a wooded horizon.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

This viewpoint represents close to middle distance views to the Project that are glimpsed through and over vegetation and hedgerows that line Lower Dunton Road. There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and the undergrounding of existing 132 kV overhead lines in the close to middle distance. However, these views would be glimpsed through gaps in vegetation and over hedgerows along Lower Dunton Road. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, including a temporary haul road in the adjacent field. A potential temporary satellite compound would be sited just off Lower Dunton Road, depending on the outcome of an undetermined housing planning application. Construction activity would also include the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation including hedgerows to the south of Dunton plotlands Nature Reserve as a result of the Project and the undergrounding of the existing 132kV overhead lines would be perceptible. In terms of geographic extent, this viewpoint represents middle distance views to the north-west to south-west that are glimpsed through vegetation from the west of Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve, including from PRow through the reserve, and from Lower Dunton Road. Construction work would affect a small to medium proportion of the view and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in close to middle distance views as it runs to the west of Basildon. The overhead line would be visible in glimpsed views through gaps in vegetation and over hedgerows along Lower Dunton Road, with the pylons prominent due to their relatively close distance. Parts of the existing 132 kV overhead lines to the north would be undergrounded as part of the Project, which would have a beneficial impact on the views. However, some parts of the existing 132 kV overhead lines would remain, and the Project would appear larger and closer in views in comparison. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over areas of underground cable). At year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain barely perceptible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small to medium proportion of the view and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.01: Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve (View Direction 191)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.01: Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve (View Direction 281)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.01: Dunton Plotlands Nature Reserve (View Direction 11)

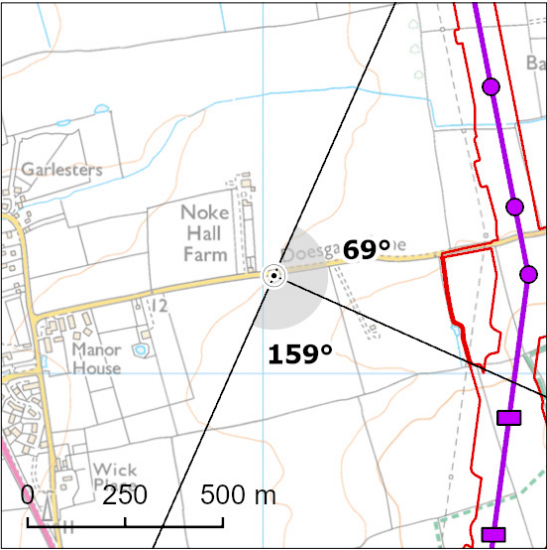
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	565028E 186252N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.64km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	15.13m AOD	Time/Date:	14:48, 07/01/2025
General Direction of View:	69°/159°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located along Doesgate Lane, along the eastern edge of Bulphan. Community receptors living in Bulphan and moving around Doesgate Lane are of high susceptibility. Road users on Doesgate Lane are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are heavily filtered views to the north-east from Doesgate Lane due to mature hedgerows along the road restricting views. Wood pole lines are visible running along the road. There are open views to the south and south-east. In the middle distance, within these open views, are some very large scale, relatively flat arable fields with field boundaries defined by gappy hedgerows. Views beyond the middle distance in this direction are restricted by landform; however, in the very far distance to the south the landform rises, with woodland distantly visible on the horizon. An existing 132 kV overhead line is clearly visible in the middle distance on the skyline to the south-east.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in the middle distance to the south-east. Views towards construction activity to the north-east would be partially filtered by existing field boundaries and roadside vegetation. The erection of road crossing protection scaffolding over Doesgate Lane would be visible during the construction process. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation including trees and field boundaries along and surrounding Doesgate Lane in the middle ground would be perceptible. In terms of geographic extent, this viewpoint represents close to middle distance views to the north-east and south-east experienced by road users on Doesgate Lane and from residential receptors on the eastern edge of Bulphan. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in middle distance views, as the proposed overhead line runs between Bulphan and Basildon. The proposed overhead line would appear on the skyline to the east and south-east, filtered by the roadside in the foreground and field boundary vegetation in the middle ground. An existing 132 kV overhead line and wood pole lines are prominent within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character compared to the baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium, and the magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.02: Doesgate Lane, Bulphan (View Direction 69)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.02: Doesgate Lane, Bulphan (View Direction 159)

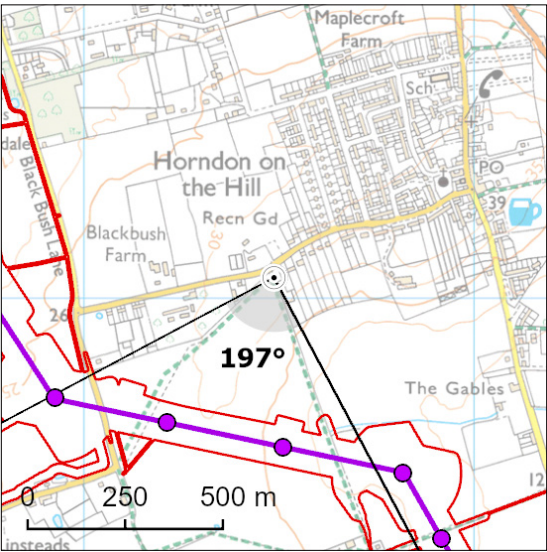
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566487E 183054N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.43km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	33.36m AOD	Time/Date:	10:48, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	197°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a junction of PRow where they meet Orsett Road, along the south-western edge of Horndon on the Hill. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors at Horndon on the Hill are of high susceptibility. Road users on Orsett Road are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views south-west across flat, large scale arable fields, with some gappy hedgerows and field boundary trees. Tree cover is also associated with scattered properties and farm buildings. A wood pole line runs east to west thorough the field in the foreground and is visible in close distance views. In the middle distance there are scattered agricultural buildings and properties set among the large arable fields. Woodland blocks along the A128 provide screening for longer distance views and screens the lower parts of an existing 132 kV overhead line, which runs north-west to south-east. In the distance there is a relatively well treed horizon, with tower blocks within Chadwell St Mary prominent on the skyline, as well as a more distant existing overhead lines being visible.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and third-party works in the close distance views and also long-distance views. Construction activity would be visible in the adjacent field in open and unfiltered views. More filtered views would be possible into the distance to the south-east and south. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential vegetation loss of trees and field boundaries along Black Bush Lane would be perceptible during construction. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents close and open views to the south from the network of PRow south-west of Horndon on the Hill, and the local community on the western edge of the village, albeit vegetation within and along garden boundaries would likely heavily filter most views out of the settlement to the south. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the close distance and long-distance views as the Project wraps around the south-western side of Horndon on the Hill and runs south towards Tilbury North Substation. The proposed overhead line would be prominent in open and unfiltered views, with two pylons visible against the skyline in the adjacent field. It would also be stacked in long-distance views as it heads south, with pylons being visible on the distant skyline. Existing 132 kV and other overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character compared to the baseline. The proposed overhead line would be much closer and appear larger in comparison to the existing overhead lines. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain large, and the magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.03: Orsett Road, Horndon on the Hill (View Direction 197)

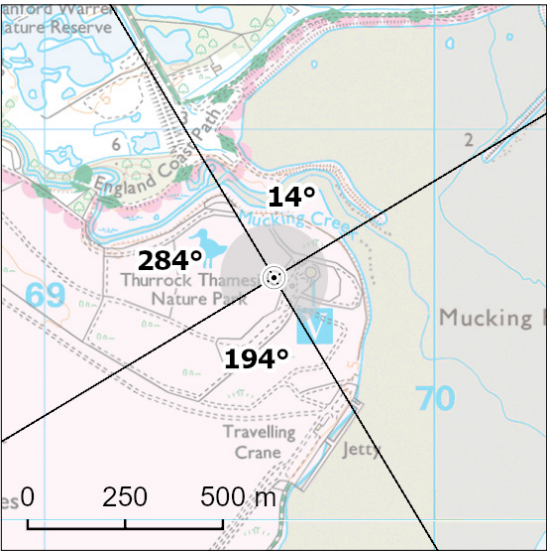
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- X Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	569588E 180622N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.5km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	18.43m AOD	Time/Date:	10:09, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	284°/14°/194°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located near the visitor centre within Thurrock Thameside Nature Park. Recreational receptors within the coastal margin (open access land) and visiting Thurrock Thameside Nature Park, including the visitor centre, are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, however, due to the location being associated with a visitor attraction the view is judged to be of regional / local value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views west across grassland within Thurrock Thames Nature Park in the foreground. Vegetation is relatively sparse, limited to low level scrub, allowing for open views. In the middle distance the grassland continues, with occasional hedgerows and scrub and the landform falls towards the west. Views are focussed to the south and east, away from the Project, towards the River Thames. Industrial developments and overhead lines, including existing 132 kV and 400 kV lines, are vertical features in many views to the north, west and south, including views north to London Gateway Port.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be long-distance views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line. Due to distance, the ground-level elements of construction would likely be screened by intervening landform and vegetation, however the taller elements of construction, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be distantly visible on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness though this is an area where existing lighting would be visible across much of the view at night. This is due to density and frequency of residential and commercial buildings and road infrastructure in this area. In terms of geographic extent, this viewpoint represents long distance views to the north-west from the edge of the study area. Construction works would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in long distance views, as it runs between Stanford Le Hope and Chadwell St Mary. The proposed overhead line would be visible on the skyline in open views; however, the lower portions of the pylons would likely be partially screened due to distance and intervening vegetation. Existing 400 kV and 132 kV overhead lines are present within this view and so the proposed 400 kV overhead lines would not be out of character when compared to the baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.04: Thurrock Thameside Nature Park (View Direction 194)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.04: Thurrock Thameside Nature Park (View Direction 284)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

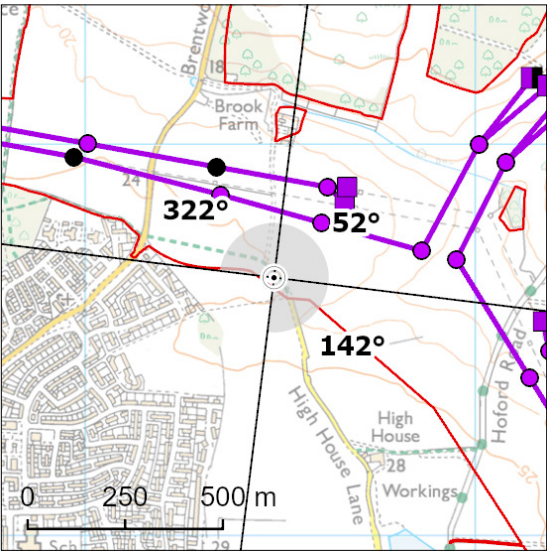


Viewpoint 8.04: Thurrock Thameside Nature Park (View Direction 14)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- X Local Community
- X Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	565484E 179661N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.19km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	26m AOD	Time/Date:	16:52, 07/03/2023
General Direction of View:	322°/52°/142°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (No 78) off High Horse Lane, to the east of Chadwell St Mary. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and community receptors along the eastern edge of Chadwell St Mary are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-west, north-east and south-east over large open arable fields, some of which have low gappy hedgerows. In the middle distance the landform gently falls towards the north and east, towards woodland on the edges of Orsett Golf Course and the Linford workings. Beyond this the landform gently rises again towards a wooded horizon in the north. To the west the tower blocks in Chadwell St Mary are visible in middle distance views and are prominent vertical features on the skyline. Longer distance glimpsed views are afforded to the east towards distant hills. Existing 400 kV and 275 kV overhead lines are present across this view, running from north-west to south-east in the foreground and continuing into the middle distance and beyond.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the modifications to the existing National Grid overhead lines (YYJ and ZB) and associated temporary overhead line diversions as well as the construction of Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound, Tilbury North (Warley Side) CSE compound, substation construction compounds (TN-B011 and ZB-SC03), underground cable construction compound (ZB-CC02), Tilbury North Substation, underground cables and the proposed overhead line in open near, middle and long-distance views. Construction activity would be prominent in views and would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads, the presence of compounds and laydown areas, access roads (some of which will become permanent CSE compound access), and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. The erection of road crossing protection across Brentwood Road to the north-west would also be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation due to the Project and underground cables would be minimal in this view. In terms of geographic extent, this viewpoint represents close, middle- and long-distance open views to the north-west, north-east and south-east, across large open fields with limited screening from hedgerow boundaries, experienced by people on the PRow network and users of local roads on the eastern edge of Chadwell St Mary. Construction works would affect a large proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in foreground, middle and long-distance views. The proposed overhead line element of the scheme and Tilbury North Substation would be visible in open middle to long distance views to the north-east, with the overhead line visible against the skyline. The existing YYJ and ZB overhead lines would be realigned, with some new pylons added when compared to the baseline. The realignment would bring some pylons closer to the viewpoint and several heavier angle pylons would be introduced into the view. Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) and Tilbury North (Warley Side) CSE compounds that are associated with the undergrounding of a small section of the ZB 400 kV overhead line would also be introduced into the view. These CSE compounds would be prominent in the foreground. The Project would be seen in the context of existing electrical infrastructure and would therefore not be out of character for this view. The permanent access road would be clearly visible linking the CSE compounds to Brentwood Road. Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area around the CSE compounds and substation would be immature at this stage and would be unlikely to provide any screening. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the proposed overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a large proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area around the Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) and Tilbury North (Warley Side) CSE compounds and south of Tilbury North Substation will have reached semi-maturity. This will include native shrub plating under the realigned YYJ and ZB overhead lines and to the north and south of the CSE compounds, as well as reinstated vegetation lost at construction (albeit vegetation loss would be minimal and barely perceptible within this view). Typically, vegetation will be at heights above eye level by this stage. Growth rates will vary depending on local conditions and the level of filtering will vary seasonally. This mitigation planting will screen and filter views towards the Project. The scale of change would reduce to medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 322)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 322)

Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 52)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 52)

Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 142)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.05: PRow east of Chadwell St Mary (No 78) (View Direction 142)

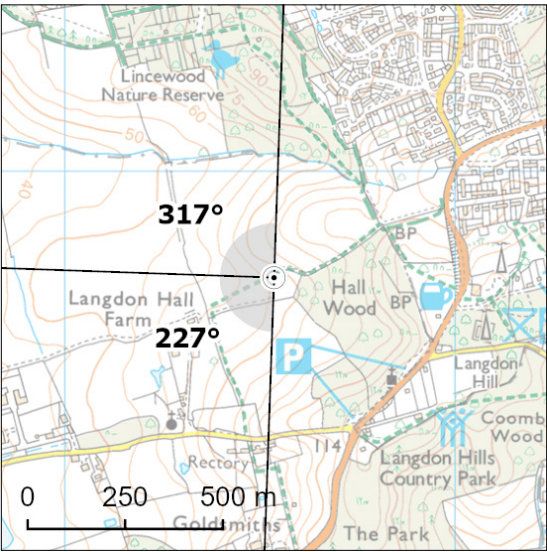
Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	567536E 186729N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.91km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	71.9m AOD	Time/Date:	11:47, 01/09/2024
General Direction of View:	227°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (No 154) to the west of Hall Wood, at Langdon Hills Country Park. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and people visiting Langdon Hills Country Park are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or a promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are far reaching views west from this elevated viewpoint across gently undulating arable fields framed by hedgerow trees. In the middle-distance arable fields are bounded by intact hedgerows and woodland blocks interspersed with scattered settlement. A small pond and singular wind turbine to the north-west and an existing overhead line to the west are backclothed against fields and woodland. In distant views, wind turbines, an overhead line, and woodland blocks are seen against a heavily settled backdrop, which includes chimneys within areas of industry and the far distant London skyline. Views to the north are blocked by the topography of Langdon Hills and views south are restricted by vegetation surrounding Langdon Hall Farm.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards the construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in medium to long distance views, however views would be filtered by intervening landform and vegetation, including views to the south which would be screened by the vegetation surrounding Langdon Hall Farm. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of some hedgerows and hedgerow trees because of the Project is unlikely to be particularly perceptible in views due to distance and intervening vegetation. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents middle to long distance views to the west and south-west across arable fields with woodland forming a backdrop, seen by users of PRow north of Langdon Hills. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in medium to long distance views, as the proposed overhead line approaches the west of Dunton Hills. The Project would be visible against a backdrop of fields and woodland and views south and north towards the Project would be screened by vegetation surrounding Langdon Hall Farm and by landform in the foreground. Existing 132 kV overhead lines and views of industry and wind turbines are present within this view and so the proposed overhead line would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.06: PRow North of Langdon Hills Country Park (No 154) (View Direction 227)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.06: PRow North of Langdon Hills Country Park (No 154) (View Direction 317)

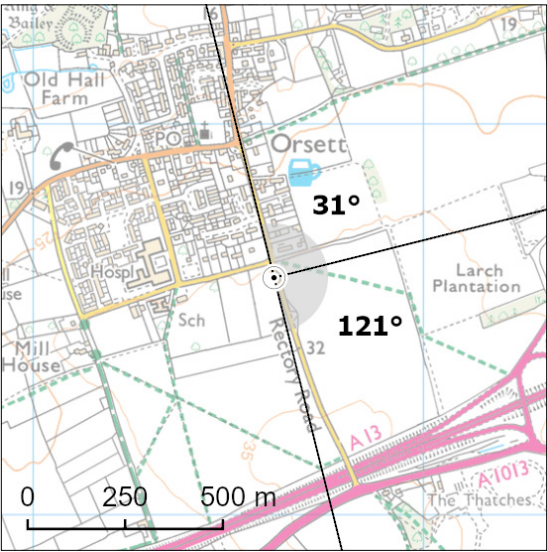
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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ESRI 2025. Maxar Microsoft

Reasons for Selection

- X

Local Community
- X

Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X

Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	564617E 181608N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	1.51km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	29.22m AOD	Time/Date:	17:40, 04/04/2023
General Direction of View:	31°/121°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Rectory Road, along the southern edge of Orsett. Recreational receptors along the local PRow network and community receptors living and moving around Orsett are of high susceptibility. Road users are of medium susceptibility (noting that people walking would be more susceptible). This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views east across Rectory Road, which is lined with a post and wire fence and unmanaged hedgerows. Beyond the field boundaries lies arable fields, with properties on the edge of Orsett visible in close views to the north. In the middle distance the arable fields continue towards a row of mature hedgerow trees, beyond which are glimpses towards scattered settlement and lighting columns along the A13.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be long-distance views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line. Construction works would be filtered by intervening vegetation and the ground-level elements of construction are unlikely to be visible. However, taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible in places on the skyline above this vegetation. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the construction of the project would be perceptible in views. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents middle to long distance views for recreational and community receptors views to the east and south-east that are glimpsed above intervening vegetation. Construction works would affect a small proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effects is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be glimpsed in long-distance views as it runs between Horndon on the Hill and the proposed Tilbury North Substation. Parts of the proposed overhead line would be seen through gaps in intervening vegetation and visible on the skyline. The lower portions of the pylons would be screened by intervening vegetation and due to distance, they would form relatively small elements in the view. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure, though wood pole lines and road signs form existing vertical elements in the view. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified during construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain small. The magnitude of effect is judged to be low.

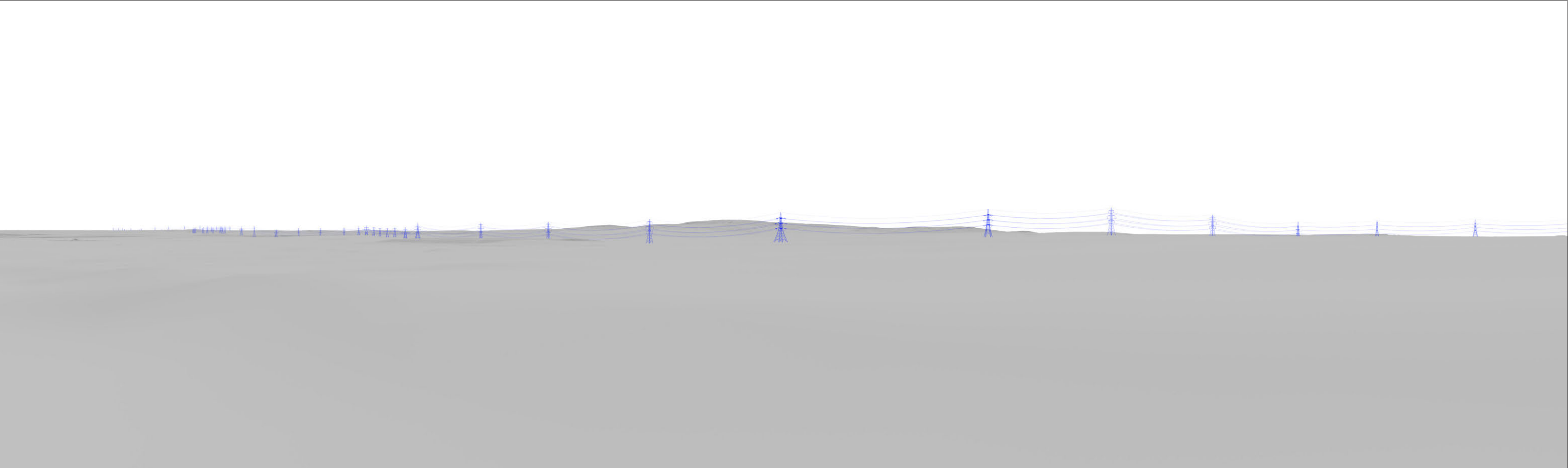
Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **minor and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.07: Rectory Road, Orsett (View Direction 31)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)

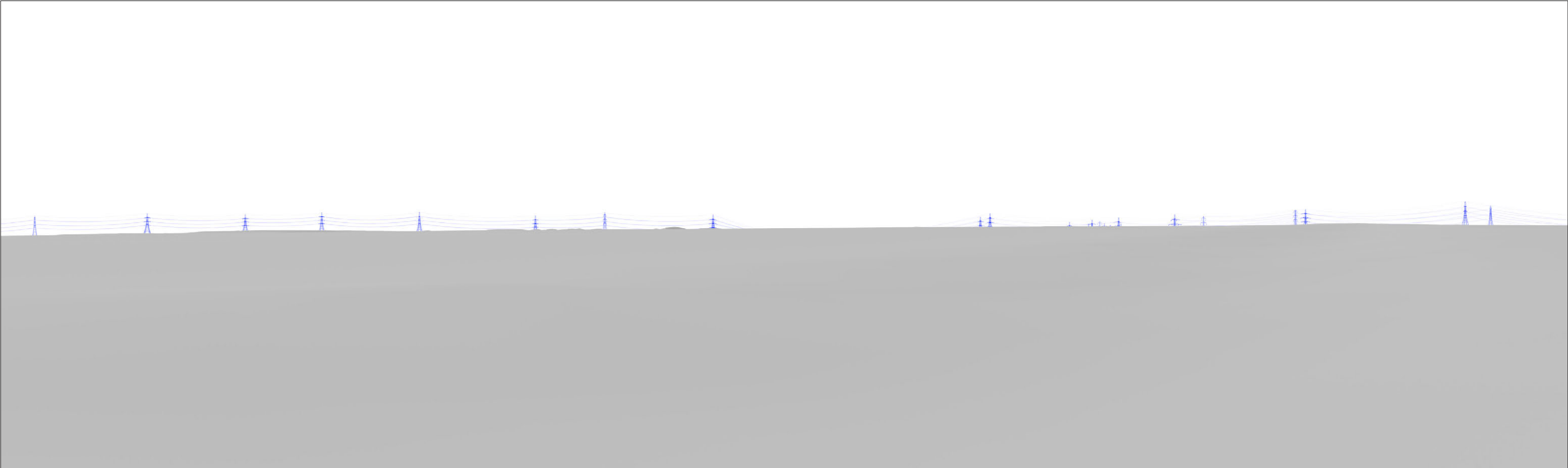


Viewpoint 8.07: Rectory Road, Orsett (View Direction 121)

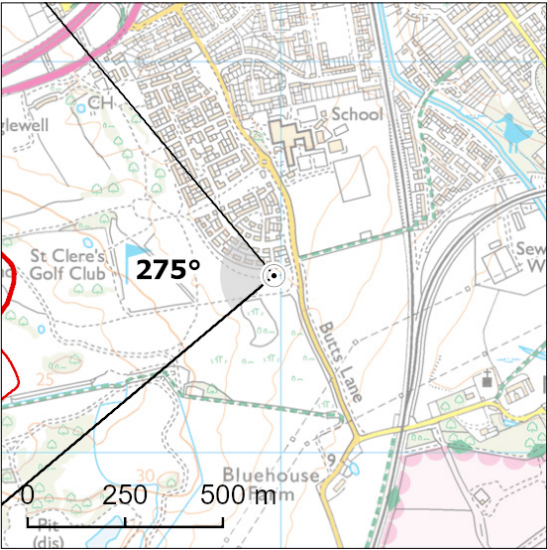
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- ☒ Local Community
- ☒ Road Network
- ☐ National Cycle Network
- ☐ Long Distance Path
- ☐ Public Right of Way
- ☐ Designated Landscape
- ☐ Heritage Asset
- ☐ Promoted Viewpoint
- ☐ Open Access Land
- ☒ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	567982E 181454N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.85km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	16.18m AOD	Time/Date:	10:13, 18/04/2023
General Direction of View:	275°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a footpath within amenity green space along the south-western edge Stanford-le-Hope. Residential receptors on the edge of Stanford-le-Hope and recreational receptors along the footpath and within public open space (formerly St Cleres Golf Course) are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views north-west across an area of amenity grassland and newly planted trees adjacent to residential development at Stanford-le-Hope. Properties along Walton Heath Close are visible in the foreground to the north. In the middle distance the landform rises slightly with views afforded across further grassland towards hedgerows and swathes of low-level vegetation interspersed with trees. The rising landform and vegetation screens longer distance views. In views to the south-east, away from the Project, an existing overhead line is seen in close to middle distance views to, through gaps in vegetation and above the treeline.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line in the middle distance. The ground-level construction activity would be screened by the intervening vegetation, however taller elements, such as partially construction pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be visible through and above vegetation on the skyline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to layers of intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project would be particularly perceptible. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents middle to long distance views that are seen on the skyline above vegetation from the PRow and recreational areas on the south-western edge of Stanford-le-Hope. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in the middle distance as it runs to the west of Stanford-le-Hope. The proposed overhead line would be partially visible on the skyline above intervening vegetation. The lower parts of the pylons would be screened by this vegetation. The Project would be introduced into a view otherwise absent of electrical infrastructure, however, existing 400 kV overhead lines are present in views to the south-east. Electricity infrastructure of this nature is therefore not out of character. However, the Project would increase the proportion of the view from which pylons would be visible. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.08: Footpath of Butts Lane, Stanford-le-Hope (View Direction 275)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)

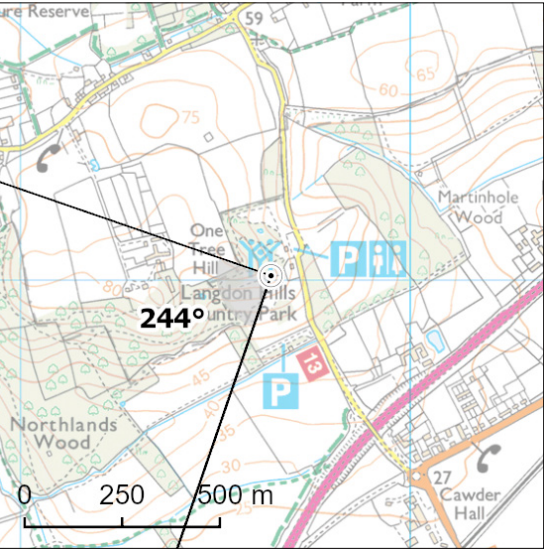


Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.09: One Tree Hill, Langdon Hills Country Park

Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- ☒ Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	569642E 186013N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	3.97km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	70.99m AOD	Time/Date:	11:10, 09/01/2024
General Direction of View:	244°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located within Langdon Hills Country Park, near the visitor car park off One Tree Hill. Recreational receptors using Langdon Hill Country Park are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

Views north-west are restricted by woodland within the country park and undulating topography. To the south-west there are open views over grassland in the foreground, with woodland and further arable fields in the middle-distance. The landform falls dramatically to the south-west. There are long-distance views to the River Thames estuary in these views. Areas of residential and commercial development are visible, with the cranes at Thames Haven visible on the distant skyline. To the south existing overhead lines are also visible in the far distance, backclothed against the wooded ridge of the Hoo peninsula.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be very long-distance views towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line to the south-west. Views towards ground-level construction activities would be screened by intervening woodland. The taller elements such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be just visible, albeit at distances of over 4 km. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance, potential loss of vegetation because of the Project would be unlikely to be perceptible. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents long distance views south-west experienced by people at Langdon Hills Country Park. Construction works would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of change is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be just visible in long-distance views to the south-west as the proposed overhead line runs south towards Tilbury North Substation. The proposed overhead line would be back clothed against the wooded horizon of the Hoo Peninsula. Views north-west towards the Project would be screened by topography and woodland in the foreground. The proposed overhead line would be seen in context with the settlements of Stanford-le-Hope and Southfield. Existing overhead lines are distant features in this view, and so the proposed overhead line would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of change is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain at barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to remain barely perceptible.

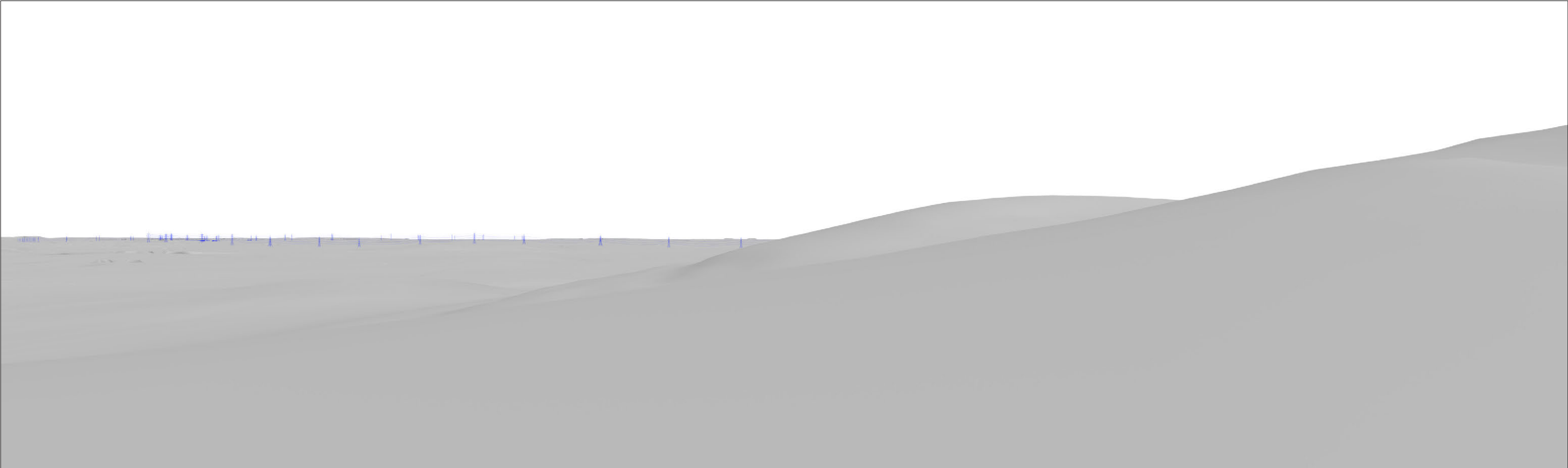
Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to remain **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.09: One Tree Hill, Langdon Hills Country Park (View Direction 244)

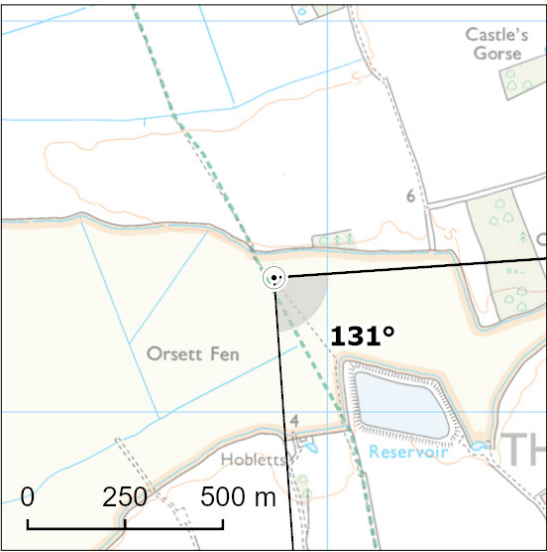
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Wireline of the Project, Proposed Elements Shown in Blue (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- X Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	562863E 183345N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	2.73km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	3.42m AOD	Time/Date:	14:20, 06/03/2025
General Direction of View:	131°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (No 90) within Orsett Fen. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network and at Orsett Fen common land / open access land are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views in all directions over large-scale, flat arable fields. Hedgerow trees and vegetation form the field boundaries, providing filtering and screening in the middle-distance. The woodland of Fen Covert restricts views to the east beyond the immediate large-scale field. The wooded raised sides of a reservoir also restrict views to the south-east. Settlement at Orsett is visible to the south, with existing overhead visible above the distant rooflines and vegetation. A large solar farm is partially visible in middle-distance views to the west (in the opposite direction to the Project) due to it being partially screened by hedgerow vegetation.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be long-distance views towards construction activity associated the proposed overhead line to the east. Considerable filtering and screening by intervening vegetation, including Fen Covert, means that ground-level activities would not be visible. Taller elements such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes would be glimpsed in a small proportion of the view above the treeline. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Due to distance and layers of intervening vegetation, the potential loss of vegetation as a result of the Project would unlikely be perceptible. In terms of geographic extent this viewpoint represents long distance views to the east and south-east that are glimpsed in places above the treeline, for people using the PRow network and Orsett Fen common land / open access land. Construction works would affect a very small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be glimpsed in long-distance views to the east. The top of the proposed overhead line would be visible just above the treeline, with the lower sections of the pylons screened by intervening vegetation. Existing 132 kV overhead lines are also present in the distance in parts of this view and so the proposed overhead lines would not be out of character for this baseline. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a very small proportion of the view, and the scale of change would be barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

There are no additional mitigation measures proposed in this view. The scale of change would remain barely perceptible. The magnitude of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect is judged to be **negligible and not significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.10: PRow, Orsett Fen (No 90) (View Direction 131)

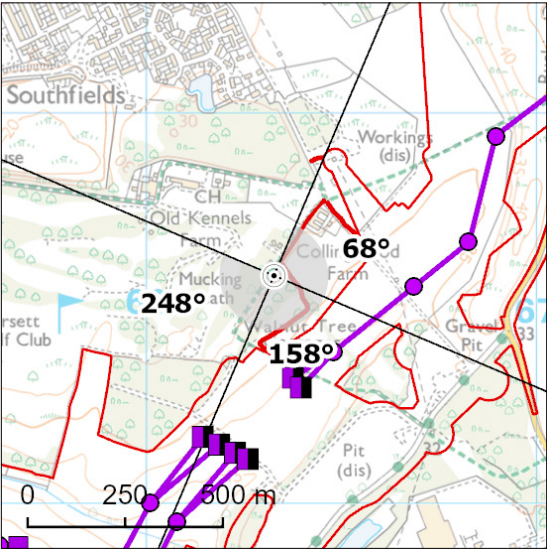
Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)

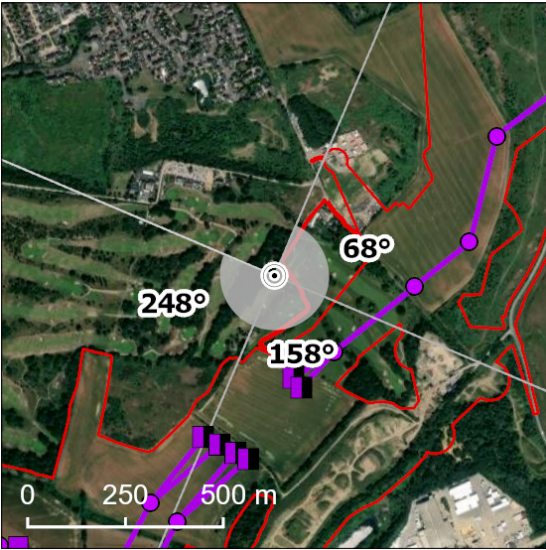


Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- X Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566327E 180585N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.25km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	30.62m AOD	Time/Date:	13:57, 30/01/2025
General Direction of View:	68°/158°/248°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on a PRow (No 42) to the east of Orsett Golf Club and south of Southfields. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. People using Orsett Golf Course are of medium susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

There are views to the north-east, south-east and south-west of Orsett Golf Course, with occasional mature trees punctuating the skyline which is otherwise defined by a wooded horizon. An existing 132 kV overhead line can also be seen in the middle-distance to the north-east and east, rising above the treeline. Young recently planted trees are also visible in the foreground. Buildings associated with Collingwood Farm are visible in middle distance views to the north-east, partially screened by vegetation and trees. Small trees provide some screening in middle-distance views to the south-east and south-west. A wooded horizon can be seen between and over the line of small trees to the east. Views to the west are restricted by vegetation within the golf course.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be close distance views of the towards construction activity associated with the proposed overhead line and rationalisation of the existing 132 kV overhead line to the east from PAB23 to PAB20. In general, views would be open, though there would be some limited filtering by the existing small trees, and the construction activities would be backclothed against the wooded horizon. Construction activity associated with the new Tilbury North Substation would be visible in middle to long distance views to the south, although partially filtered by existing vegetation and partially backclothed against the wooded horizon. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. The undergrounding of part of the existing 132 kV overhead line (PAB22 and PAB21) would also be visible. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Loss of vegetation including trees and hedgerows between Collingwood Farm and Walnut Tree Cottage as a result of the Project and the undergrounding of the existing 132kV overhead line would likely be perceptible in close distance views to the north-east, east and south-east. In terms of geographic extent of change, there would be similar views from the eastern edge of the Orsett golf club and along the PRow between Linford and Buckingham Hill Road. Construction works would affect a large proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in close-distance views as the proposed overhead line approaches the new North Tilbury Substation. The proposed overhead line would be visible in views to the north-east and south-east and would appear above the treeline. The lower sections of the pylons would typically be filtered by the existing vegetation, though some would be almost fully visible. A small section of the existing 132 kV overhead line would have been diverted and undergrounded and so would be removed from the view, which would be beneficial. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated (with the exception of trees located under the overhead line and over any areas of underground cable), although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. The new North Tilbury Substation would be partially screened from view by existing vegetation though the large GIS building would be visible through gaps in vegetation. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to be **major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

Existing young trees within Orsett Golf Course in the foreground would have reached semi-maturity and would provide additional screening of the lower portions of the proposed overhead line. However, due to the effects associated with the proposed overhead line and Tilbury North Substation the overall judgement is unlikely to change. The scale of change would remain large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to remain **major and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.11: PRow near Southfields (No 42) (View Direction 68)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.11: PRow near Southfields (No 42) (View Direction 158)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.11: PRow near Southfields (No 42) (View Direction 158)

Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.11: PRow near Southfields (No 42) (View Direction 248)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.11: PRow near Southfields (No 42) (View Direction 248)

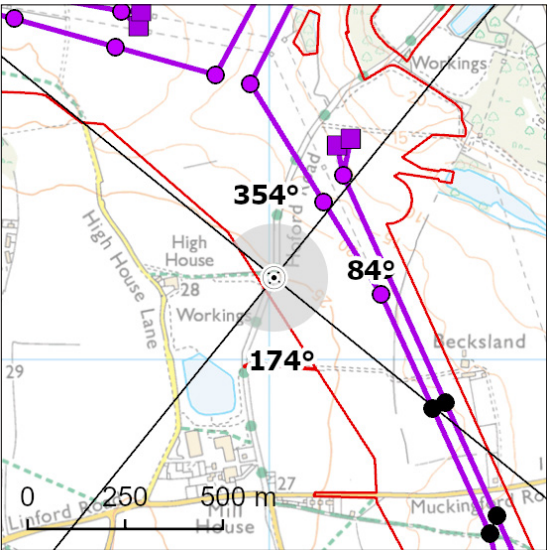
Photomontage of the Project - Year 1 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project - Year 15 Mitigation (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint Location Map



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Reasons for Selection

- Local Community
- Road Network
- National Cycle Network
- Long Distance Path
- X Public Right of Way
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Open Access Land
- Visitor Attraction

Notes on Viewpoint Location

OS Reference:	566012E 179211N	Distance to Nearest Structure:	0.23km
Approx. Elevation (ground level):	25.16m AOD	Time/Date:	10:20, 12/06/2025
General Direction of View:	354°/84°/174°	Camera:	NIKON D750

Sensitivity of Receptor

This viewpoint is located on Hoford Road (other route with public access - inaccessible by vehicle) to the east of Chadwell St Mary. Recreational receptors using the local PRow network are of high susceptibility. This viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or promoted view, therefore the view is of local / community value. Overall sensitivity is judged to be medium.

Description of Visual Baseline

Views north and south are along Hoford Road, which is an unsurfaced green lane lined by hedgerows with occasional mature hedgerow trees which often restrict views to the east and west. Where there are gaps in the hedgerow, there are views to the north-east and east across open arable fields. Parallel existing overhead lines cross the middle-distance, visible from the north-east to south-east. Further existing overhead lines are visible in long-distance views, including on the skyline to the north-east. The wirescape formed by these existing overhead lines forms a notable component of the middle to long distance views to the north-east to south-east. In middle-distance views to the north-east woodland is visible and restricts views to the workings on the edge of Linford, although two chimneys can be seen above the treeline. To the south-east there are long distance views to the industrial edge of East Tilbury, with the rising landform of the Hoo peninsula forming the backdrop. Views west are largely screened by the hedgerow along Hoford Road, although there are glimpsed views to open arable fields and the continuation of the existing parallel overhead lines to the north-west.

Description of Effects

Effects during Construction

There would be close distance, open views to the construction activity associated with modifications to the existing National Grid overhead lines (YYJ and ZB) and associated temporary overhead line diversions as well as the construction of Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound, Tilbury North (Warley Side) CSE compound, Tilbury North Substation, substation construction compounds (TN-B011 and ZB-SC03), underground cable construction compound (ZB-CC02), underground cables and the proposed overhead line in open near, middle and long-distance views. The existing YYJ overhead line would be re-routed to the south (closer to the viewpoint). Views towards the Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound would be open, although backclothed by woodland and at an oblique angle. There would also be some longer distance views to the proposed new Tilbury North Substation, although the views would be partially filtered by woodland. Construction activity would include the movement of vehicles and machinery along temporary haul roads and the presence of taller elements, such as partially constructed pylons and construction machinery such as cranes. Construction activity may include lighting in the hours of darkness. Potential loss of vegetation including hedgerows along Hoford Road as a result of the Project would be noticeable. In terms of geographic extent of change, there would be similar views experienced along Hoford Road and High House Lane to the west. Construction works would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be large. The magnitude of effect is judged to be high.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate-major and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 1

During operation, the Project would be visible in close to middle-distance views as the modified ZB and YYJ overhead lines approach the Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound. The modified lines would appear in approximately similar locations to the existing overhead lines, although overhead line ZB would be slightly closer to the viewpoint and additional pylons would be visible. The Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound would be seen in the close to middle distance, backclothed against landform and woodland. Vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated, although at year 1 of operation the planting would be young, and the vegetation loss would remain noticeable. The new Tilbury North Substation would be screened from view by existing vegetation. Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area around the CSE compound and to the south of the substation would be immature at this stage and would be unlikely to provide any screening. There would be no change to the geographical extent identified at construction. The Project would affect a medium proportion of this view, and the scale of change would be medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Operation Year 15

Proposed mitigation planting within the Environmental Area will have reached semi-maturity. This will include proposed native scrub mix and native trees around the Tilbury North (Tilbury Side) CSE compound, and some areas of proposed native woodland mix. Growth rates will vary depending on local conditions and the level of filtering will vary seasonally. The mitigation planting will provide some screening to the CSE compound. This would reduce the scale of change, however it would still remain medium. The magnitude of effect is judged to be medium.

Taking account of the medium sensitivity the significance of effect is judged to be **moderate and significant (adverse)**.

Viewpoint 8.12: Hoford Road, east of Chadwell St Mary (View Direction 354)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.12: Hoford Road, east of Chadwell St Mary (View Direction 84)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



Viewpoint 8.12: Hoford Road, east of Chadwell St Mary (View Direction 174)

Photograph of Existing Landscape from Viewpoint (90 Degree Field of View)



Photomontage of the Project (90 Degree Field of View)



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