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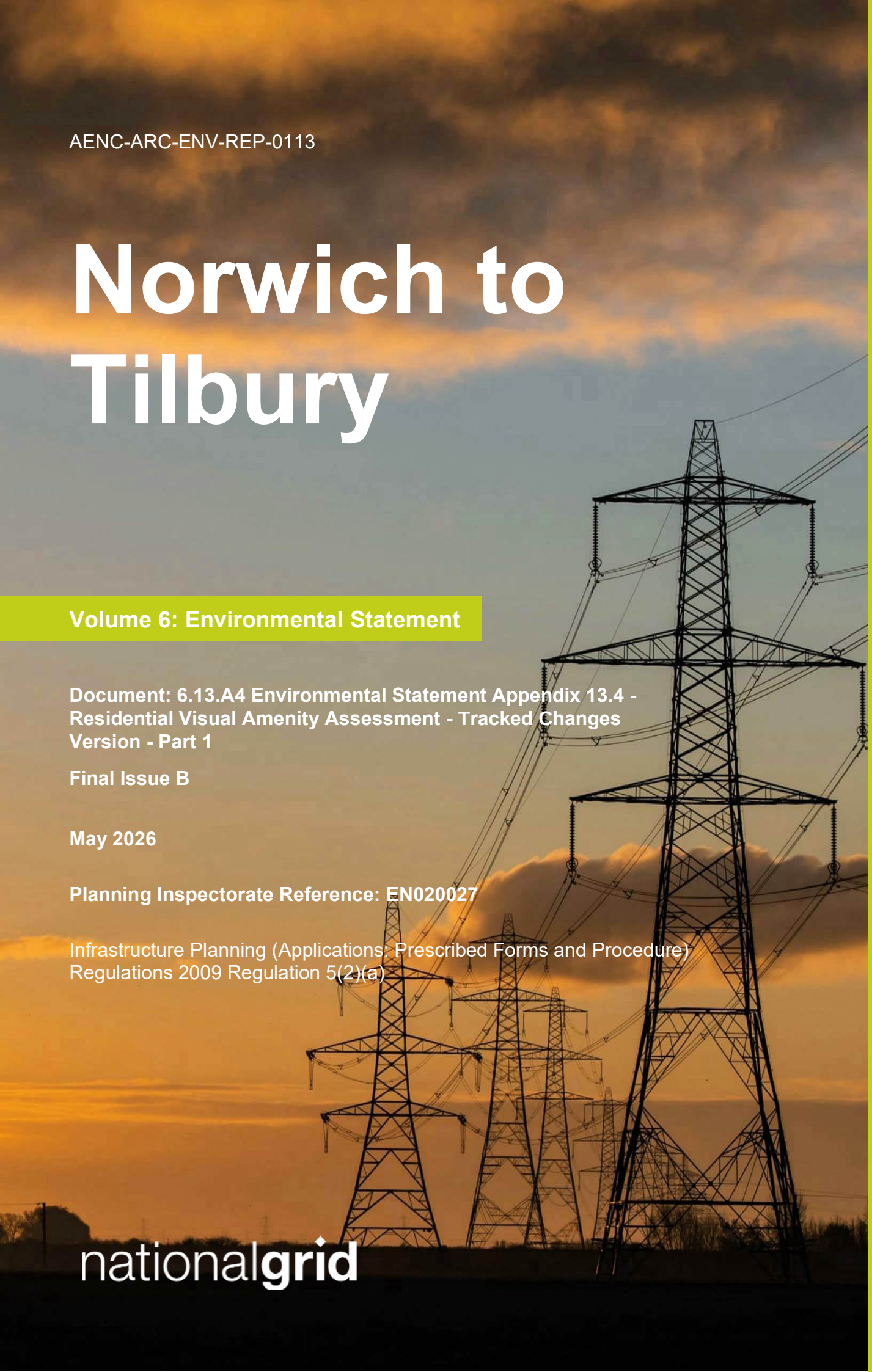

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13. Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 13: Landscape and Visual (document reference 6.13) of the Environment Statement (ES) (Volume 6 of the DCO application) for Norwich to Tilbury (the 'Project'). This appendix details the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), which describes the change in views likely to be experienced by residents at the closest residential properties to the permanent above ground elements of the Project (within approximately 200 m).

13.1.2 The RVAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles outlined within the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (GLVIA3, 2013) and Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19, 2019).

13.1.3 GLVIA3 notes the need for a 'residential amenity assessment' to consider the effects of development on private properties (GLVIA3, Page 107, Para. 6.17). This is noted to include an assessment of visual effects, although is separate from Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).

13.1.4 LI TGN 2/19 defines Residential Visual Amenity as '*the overall quality, experience and nature of views and outlook available to occupants of residential properties, including views from gardens and domestic curtilage*' (LI TGN 2/19, Page 3, Para. 1.2)[1].

13.1.5 In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely accepted that no one has a right to a view, including situations where the visual amenity of a property is judged to be significantly affected by a proposed development. However, in instances where the views of development from a property or its domestic curtilage are judged to be so overbearing or unavoidable in key / principal views that they become a material planning consideration which is of greater public interest, they may need to be considered in the planning balance by a determining authority or decision maker.

13.1.6 LI TGN 2/19 explains that '*the purpose of RVAA is to provide an informed, well-reasoned answer to the question 'is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and/or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions'*[2i] *or 'Residential Amenity'?*' (LI TGN 2/19, Page 5, Para. 2.1).

[1] Domestic curtilage is defined in LI TGN 2/19 as '*The domestic gardens and access drives / roads immediately surrounding a residential property including patios, terraces, courtyards and forecourts. The domestic curtilage does not extend to surrounding paddocks and other peripheral land / outbuildings within the property ownership, or to public or private approach roads*'.

[2] LI TGN 2/19 notes that '*Residential Amenity comprises a range of visual, aural, olfactory and other sensory components. Development can cause effects on one or more components of Residential Amenity, for example effects of noise, dust, access to daylight, vibration, shadow flicker, outlook and visual amenity. Sometimes this is referred to as 'living conditions*' (paragraph 1.4).

13.1.7 The RVAA does not consider other components of residential amenity, such as noise or dust, which are dealt with in other appropriate chapters of the ES (Volume 6 of the DCO application).

13.1.8 Findings of significant effects on views or visual amenity from a property do not automatically imply the need for further assessment. However, for properties likely to experience a high magnitude of visual change and which are in proximity to a development, undertaking a RVAA may be appropriate.

13.1.9 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report (document reference 6.19) sought to scope out effects on residential properties, which was agreed within the EIA Scoping Opinion (document reference 6.20). However, feedback from stakeholders as part of ongoing engagement identified the need for this RVAA.

13.1.10 The methodology for the RVAA is set out in Section 13.2 along with the scope of the assessment. The findings of the assessment are presented in tabular format, and the assessment concludes with a summary of the findings.

13.2 Methodology

13.2.1 The methodology, which reflects that described in LI TGN 2/19, is summarised as follows:

- **Step 1:** Identification of properties to be considered (defining the Study Area and scope, including grouping of properties)
- **Step 2**: Evaluation of baseline visual amenity from each property/property group (utilising a combination of maps, aerial photographs and field survey)
- **Step 3**: Assessment of likely magnitude of change to visual amenity likely to be experienced from each property/property group at the operation (and maintenance) stage of the Project, informed by wireline visualisations (see Annex A)
- **Step 4**: Forming the RVAA judgement (with reference to the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' (RVAT)[3] described in LI TGN 2/19)

13.2.2 For properties experiencing a high magnitude of change at Step 3, a judgement[4] of whether the predicted change in views and visual amenity reaches the *'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' is* made, i.e. '*is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or 'Residential Amenity'?*' (LI TGN 2/19, Page 5, Para. 2.1).

13.2.3 The following section sets out the methodology and the factors considered in more detail.

[3] The Residential Visual Amenity Threshold '*is the threshold at which the visual amenity of a residential property is changed and adversely affected to the extent that it may become a matter of Residential Amenity and which, if such is the case, competent, appropriately experienced planners will weigh this effect in their planning balance*'

[4] The LI TGN 2/19 notes that '*the factors which might contribute to the threshold being reached, or the way in which these are expressed, may be different for different types of development (for example, one might use terms such as 'overwhelming/overbearing' for tall structures, or 'overly intrusive' for a development overlooking a garden or principal room)*'.

Step 1 – Definition of Study Area

13.2.4 The assessment includes consideration of the changes in views and visual amenity from all properties up to 200 m from the centre line of above ground elements of the Project, as shown on 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2). For completeness, this includes properties whose curtilage falls within the 200 m Study Area, but where the main residential building may not. Although there is the potential for significant visual effects to occur beyond this distance, such effects are not considered likely to affect '*living conditions*'[5]. This opinion was informed by experience, observations made on site during field surveys and an understanding of the Project. The 200 m Study Area includes allowances for:

- 150 m either side of the centre line of above ground elements of the Project; the upper limit of the Study Area considered appropriate for this type of Project. Paragraph 4.7 of the LI TGN 2/19[6] states that '*when assessing effects of overhead transmissions lines, generally only those properties within 100 – 150 metres of the finalised route are potentially considered for inclusion in a RVAA'*
- An additional 50 m either side of this, to allow for the lateral Limits of Deviation (LoD), see Table 4.3 in Chapter 4: Project Description (document reference 6.4) for further detail regarding the LoD.

13.2.5 Whilst the 200m Study Area includes all above ground elements of the Project, it should be noted that due to the siting of the proposed substations, distance between these and any existing residential properties, and the mitigation planting proposed around these elements of the Project, they are not expected to affect the residential visual amenity of any of the properties within the Study Area.

13.2.6 Properties were identified using Ordnance Survey (OS) AddressBase Plus data and verified in the field. As previously noted, only properties within 200 m of above ground infrastructure have been considered. The underground elements of the Project would not have permanent effects on visual amenity, and therefore residential properties which fall within 200 m of the underground infrastructure have been scoped out of this assessment.

13.2.7 Where the lateral LoD of 50 m or vertical LoD of 6 m was considered to increase the potential magnitude of change for the property / property groups, this was noted in Table A13.4.3.

13.2.8 Consideration of whether changes in locations of the proposed pylons within the longitudinal LoD could give rise to any potential breach of the residential visual amenity threshold has been considered in-Table A13.4.4. It is assumed that no proposed pylons would be located within private property curtilages.

[5] LI TGN 2/19 notes that '*Residential Amenity comprises a range of visual, aural, olfactory and other sensory components. Development can cause effects on one or more components of Residential Amenity, for example effects of noise, dust, access to daylight, vibration, shadow flicker, outlook and visual amenity. Sometimes this is referred to as 'living conditions*' (paragraph 1.4).

[6] LI TGN 2/19 notes that '*For example, when assessing effects of overhead transmissions lines, generally only those properties within 100 – 150 metres of the finalised route are potentially considered for inclusion in a RVAA*' (paragraph 4.7).

Step 2 – Evaluating the Baseline Visual Amenity

13.2.9 Step 2 involved describing and evaluating the baseline visual conditions at the properties/property groups, informed by desk study and fieldwork.

Desktop Studies

13.2.10 For the purposes of this RVAA, the visual amenity experienced at a property is made up of a combination of the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be available from the property and its domestic curtilage (e.g. gardens and access drives).

13.2.11 OS maps, aerial imagery, 360 degree drone footage and Google Streetview were used for desktop research to assist with recording information such as the location of the residential elements of each property, the orientation of the property, and the extent of its curtilage.

13.2.12 In considering baseline visual amenity, the following was examined:

- The nature and extent of the available existing views (including main/principal views) from the property and its garden, including the proximity and relationship of the property to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci
- Views experienced when approaching or departing from the property via its driveway and/or access roads, if applicable.

Field Surveys

13.2.13 Field surveys were undertaken from publicly accessible locations to determine the following baseline information:

- The location of the residential elements of each property
- The orientation and likely views from each property (including principal/primary aspects and presence of windows)
- Layout and orientation of the gardens and property curtilage
- Means of access and the likely views from private or shared driveways / or access tracks (if applicable), experienced when approaching or departing from the property
- The nature of existing views from the properties and their gardens, including the proximity and relationship of the properties to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci and the visual outlook
- Potential screening provided by local variations in topography, the built environment and vegetation / tree cover within the surrounding landscape.

13.2.14 Fieldwork was undertaken in winter 2025. This enabled the worst-case scenario to be assessed, on the basis that any available screening offered by deciduous vegetation was at a minimum during winter months.

Preparation of Accompanying Visualisations

13.2.15 On the basis of guidance included in LI TGN 2/19, indicative wirelines based on a bare ground digital terrain model were generated, from all individual properties and property groups that were taken forward for detailed assessment. The indicative wirelines are shown on Figures 13.4.2a-h: Indicative Wirelines in Annex A. They are centred on the

Project and illustrate a 90˚ included angle of view and 1.5 metres (m) viewing height from each location. Multiple 90˚ views are included where applicable.

13.2.16 The indicative wirelines show the pylons, overhead lines and substations only. No other components of the Project have the potential to affect 'living conditions'. As such they are not included in the wirelines or this assessment.

13.2.17 The wirelines are not necessarily representative of the primary outlook of the property and do not show features such as buildings and trees that may provide screening or filtering of views. It should therefore be noted that these indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario' which may potentially be experienced from the property or its curtilage. This should be borne in mind when using the images. The principal / primary outlook of residential properties is discussed in the assessment section which follows.

Step 3 – Assessment of Likely Magnitude of Effect on Visual Amenity

Sensitivity of Residential Receptors

13.2.18 LI TGN 2/19 considers residential receptors to be of high visual sensitivity in the context of RVAA and so this sensitivity has been applied to all properties.

Magnitude of Effect to Views and Visual Amenity

13.2.19 A judgement on the magnitude of visual effect that will be experienced has been made, with reference to the following factors:

- The distance of the property/properties to the permanent overground elements of the Project and the visibility of these in views from the property
- The number and extent of pylons visible, and their position within views from the property e.g. whether in key views from the property, secondary views, gardens and/or private drives
- The proportion of the skyline occupied by the Project and whether it would be visible on more than one side of the property
- The likely extent of external and internal areas of the property affected by views of the Project.

13.2.20 The description of magnitude of visual effect considers views from all parts of the property and forms a judgement 'in the round', focussing on how the Project would a~~e~~ffect the visual amenity of residents using the property.

13.2.21 The extent of visual change and effect is expressed on a relative scale, as set out in Table A13.4.1.

Table A13.4.1 Magnitude of Visual Effect Categories

Magnitude of Visual Effect	Description
High	The property would be affected by a large change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Project will be a key/defining element in a view from the property and garden, especially if it is in the primary outlook, or will be clearly discernible from more than one aspect (including the primary outlook of the property).
Medium	The property would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Project will be clearly discernible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but will not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property (either because of the distance from the pylons, location of pylons in relation to the property or the presence of screening).
Low	The property would be affected by a small change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Project will be visible but will have relatively little influence on visual amenity of residents using the house and/or garden, perhaps due to distance from the Project or the presence of screening.
Barely Perceptible	The Project may go unnoticed, or is not visible, and therefore has not been assessed in the detailed assessment.

13.2.22 The RVAA concludes, with a judgement as to the potential effect on residential visual amenity, for those properties predicted to experience a high magnitude of effect only. Following the Step 3 judgement process, a **high** magnitude of effect would trigger the more detailed Step 4 of the RVAA; this corresponds to the *'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold'* as described in LI TGN 2/19.

13.2.23 For properties experiencing a **barely perceptible, low or medium** magnitude of change after Step 3 in the RVAA, it is considered that there is no potential for '*living conditions'* to be affected, and this final stage in considering the RVAT is therefore not undertaken.

Step 4 – Forming the RVAA Judgement

13.2.24 The Residential Visual Amenity threshold '*is the threshold at which the visual amenity of a residential property is changed and adversely affected to the extent that it may become a matter of Residential Amenity and which, if such is the case, competent, appropriately experienced planners will weigh this effect in their planning balance*' (LI Technical Guidance Note 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment).

13.2.25 As stated in the LI TGN 2/19, RVAA is only concerned with those properties in the highest magnitude and therefore only properties predicted to experience a **high** magnitude of change need to be assessed in terms of potential effect on *'living conditions'.* This judgement is intended (outside the EIA process) to assist the decision maker in coming to the wider planning judgement on overall residential amenity, when considered within the context of other components (e.g. noise, dust and vibration). A property experiencing a high magnitude of effect on Residential Visual Amenity will not necessarily experience effects which are judged to breach the RVAT.

13.2.26 The RVAT is judged by considering whether the Project, for example:

- Blocks the only available view from a property
- Is overwhelming in views in all directions from the property
- Is unpleasantly encroaching
- Is inescapably dominant from the property.

13.2.27 Where the Project is considered to potentially breach the RVAT upon a property / group of properties, further analysis is provided within Step 4.

13.3 Properties Considered in the Assessment (Step 1)

13.3.1 A total of 364 habitable residential buildings have been identified within the 200 m Study Area using OS Address Data. These have been divided into 'individual properties' or 'groups of properties', where they have similar geographic locations and are deemed likely to experience similar views.

13.3.2 To provide a comprehensive assessment, properties / property groups whose main residences sit outside of the 200 m Study Area, but whose curtilages fall within it, were also considered, and are included in the number above.

13.3.3 For each property / property group, Table A13.4.2 includes a reference number (which correlates to those shown on Figure A13.4.1: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment: Property Locations, the property name (informed by OS AddressBase Plus data) in Annex A and details of the location of properties scoped out of the assessment. Computer modelling was used to provide details of distance, viewing direction and potential visibility of the Project.

Table A13.4.2 Properties within the Study Area Which Have Been Scoped Out of the Assessment

Property ID	Name	Approx. Grid Ref	Approx. Distance to Nearest Pylon	Justification for Exclusion from Further Detailed Assessment (Step 1)
Group (B3)	Willow Tree Cottage, Church View, South View and Church View Annexe	607801, 274632	140 m (RG107)	The proposed pylons closest to these properties are located in areas where they would be replacing existing pylons in similar geographical locations which are of a similar scale, therefore the change in views from these properties is not expected to affect residential visual amenity.
Group (B15)	High View Cottage and Tophill Cottage	608505, 257065	262 m (RG163)	Properties are within the Study Area, however, would be located over 200 m from the nearest pylon, by virtue of proximity to conductors.
Individual (B19)	The Oldings	606584, 253717	210 m (RG176)	
Individual (B22)	Valley Farm	605488, 249568	243 m (RG190)	
Individual (C8)	Rose Cottage	609298, 241945	228 m (JC23)	
Individual (C9)	The Covey	609571, 241680	233 m (JC22)	
Individual (C17)	San Antone	604013, 229449	213 m (TB16)	
Group (C18)	Fairhaven and Hollytrees	603802, 229579	220 m (TB17)	

Property ID	Name	Approx. Grid Ref	Approx. Distance to Nearest Pylon	Justification for Exclusion from Further Detailed Assessment (Step 1)
Group (D5)	Lions Farm, Lions Farm Annex and Holly Tree Farm	600572, 230059	224 m (TB27)	Properties would be located over 200 m from the nearest proposed pylon, by virtue of proximity to conductors.
Group (D13)	Redhouse Farm and Annex	598926, 230677	228 m (TB31)	
Individual (D14)	Kings Hall	594577, 229512	214 m (TB40)	
Individual (D17)	Snowdons	592832, 227296	218 m (TB49)	
Group (D18)	Hill House and Annex	592358, 226457	229 m (TB52)	
Group (D23)	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 Church Grove	591894, 225810	213 m (TB54)	
Individual (D27)	Hall Cottage	591695, 224898	217 m (TB58)	
Individual (D30)	The Old Rectory	589349, 224100	225 m (TB65)	
Group (D35)	Annexe and Bracks Cottage	587754, 223350	247 m (TB70)	

Property ID	Name	Approx. Grid Ref	Approx. Distance to Nearest Pylon	Justification for Exclusion from Further Detailed Assessment (Step 1)
Group (E3)	Flat at Maria Indian Dining, Apple Tree Cottage, 1 Half Way Cottages and 2 Half Way Cottages	585572, 220873	203 m (TB82)	
Group (E6)	Lakeside Cottage, 1 Waterfall Cottages and 2 Waterfall Cottages	582309, 218792	211 m (TB93)	Properties would be located over 200 m from the nearest proposed pylon, by virtue of proximity to conductors.
Individual (F23)	The Hare	565943, 208252	261 m (TB162)	
Individual (F24)	House at Bylake Kennels	565997, 208212	223 m (TB162)	
Group (F30)	Belsmard and Victors Croft	566754, 204387	211 m (TB174)	
Group (F31)	The Oaks, The Willows and The Elms	566765, 204337	226 m (TB174)	
Group (H8)	1 – 7 and 10 Gammonfields Way (within 200 m Study Area)	563502, 180413	193 m (ZB21)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation and maintenance phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.

Property ID	Name	Approx. Grid Ref	Approx. Distance to Nearest Pylon	Justification for Exclusion from Further Detailed Assessment (Step 1)
Group (H9)	1 and 2 Grays Corner	563656, 180413	165 m (ZB21)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation and maintenance phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Group (H10)	242 Lowlands, 246 and246A Heath Road	563781, 180283	136 m (ZB20)	
Group (H11)	202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224 and 242 Heath Road	563854, 180161	32 m (YYJ118)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Group (H12)	Chase End Farm, Myrtle Cottage, Apple Grove and Heath Lodge	564106, 179962	179 m (YYJ119)	
Individual (H13)	Rose Cottage	564249, 180029	87 m (YYJ119)	
Group (H14)	Apartment blocks: George Tilbury House, Poole House and Gooderham House	564971, 179781	189 m (YYJ121)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified and one would be relocated approximately 300 m to the east. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Group (H15)	3-16 Alexandra Close	565069, 179785	209 m (YYJ121)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified and one would be relocated approximately 400 m to the south-east, resulting in the overhead line moving closer to these properties between approximately 100 m and 300 m. Potential change to any existing available views

Property ID	Name	Approx. Grid Ref	Approx. Distance to Nearest Pylon	Justification for Exclusion from Further Detailed Assessment (Step 1)
				towards pylons during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Group (H16)	4, 5, 6 and 7 Haywood Place	565156, 179716	247 m (YYJ122R)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified and one would be relocated approximately 400 m to the south-east, moving one pylon approximately 100 m closer to the closest property in the group, and the conductors also slightly closer to these properties. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Group (H17)	1 and 2 Brook Farm Cottages	565514, 180057	195 m (ZB15RA)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified and one would be relocated approximately 400 m to the south-east, moving this pylon and associated conductors further from these properties. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons and conductors during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Individual (H18)	Becksland Farm	566546, 178959	116 m (ZB11)	The location of existing pylons closest to these properties would be modified. Potential change to any existing available views towards pylons during the operation (and maintenance) phase would not be of a notable magnitude of effect. Therefore, these properties are excluded from this assessment.
Individual (H19)	12 Juorei	566576, 178689	89 m (ZB10)	

13.3.13 Following review of the desktop baseline, site surveys and analysis of illustrative wirelines (Figures A13.4.2 a-h in Annex A), an assessment was provided for each of the properties not scoped out regarding the potential magnitude of effect which could be experienced. Commentary on these findings is provided in- Table A13.4.3. As previously mentioned, receptors with a high magnitude were then carried forward for more detailed assessment in Table A13.4.4.

Other Illustrative Materials

13.3.14 This report should be read alongside the following figures: which support the assessment~~, located in Annex A~~:

- Figure A13.4.1: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment: Property Locations
- Figures A13.4.2a-h: Indicative Wirelines (Annex A)~~.~~
- Figure 17.2 – Cumulative Effects – Short List of 'Other Developments' (document reference 6.16.F2)
- Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2).

Exclusions, Assumptions and Clarifications

13.3.15 Desktop studies were initially used to inform the baseline assessment of this report, using Google Earth, Google Street View and Aerial imagery[7]. Where information could not be obtained from the desktop studies, baseline information was gathered from fieldwork, from the closest publicly accessible locations.

13.3.16 There are instances, referred to as design scenarios within Table 4.4 of Chapter 4: Project Description (document reference 6.4), where design flexibility is being sought, largely due to third party planning applications. At these defined locations, the Project presents wider Limits of Deviation and / or Order Limits to allow flexibility in the design to change the overhead line alignment. These are also shown on Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2). Although these scenarios may move the overhead line, or other elements of the Project, closer to residential properties they have not been considered in the RVAA as there is not a defined design to assess. Assessment of the design scenarios are detailed within Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Landscape and Visual (document reference 6.13).

13.3.17 All measurements stated are approximate.

[7] Project commissioned imagery captured using fixed-wing aircraft at a resolution of 3 cm

13.4 Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity (Step 2 and 3)

13.4.1 This section sets out the detailed assessment of effects on views and visual amenity for the individual properties or groups of properties which have been taken forward for detailed assessment. Table A13.4.3 presents baseline considerations (Step 2) and the detailed assessments for each property / property group (Step 3)

13.4.2 The anticipated changes to views and visual amenity which have been described in the following table have been informed by the indicative wirelines shown on Figures A13.4.2 a-h: Indicative Wirelines in Annex A *– Note: additional visualisations for Step 4 properties will be provided at Deadline 5. These will be taken from a model which shows the Project, existing topography, built form and vegetation*. It should be noted that these represent the 'maximum visibility scenario', and therefore professional judgement has been used to consider what resulting elements of the Project would be visible once intervening features such as buildings and trees have been taken into account. The location of receptors are shown on Figure A13.4.1: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment: Property Locations in Annex A.

Table A13.4.3 Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
(A1)	621529, 301187	209 m (RG7)	NW	Glebe Farm (Grade II Listed) *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* Detached property which reaches up to three-storeys and lies in a south-north orientation, with the front of the property facing south. The primary elevation appears to be west facing. Views towards the Order Limits are in a westerly direction. The property sits in a large garden which encompasses several mature specimen trees of a mix of evergreen and deciduous species. Planting within the property curtilage, and along the boundary, provide layers which filter views in nearly all directions. Tree planting along Church Road further increases the level of screening in south-facing views. There is a gap in the planting to the west of the property which allows views from the garden in a westerly direction, into the neighbouring fields and towards the Order Limits. However, there are no upper storey windows on the western elevation of the property, and views from ground floor windows in this direction are screened by a garden wall which runs roughly parallel to the western façade. Therefore, no views from inside the property in a westerly direction appear possible. Views from the property curtilage towards the Order Limits currently comprise views of arable landscapes which are occasionally populated with existing pylons (to the north, and south-west of the property). The existing pylons in the landscape which surrounds the property are 25 m in height. Views are likely to be more open during winter.	The nearest pylons (RG7 and RG8) are located to the north-west and south-west of this property, respectively. The layered planting between the property and the Project is anticipated to filter visibility of the proposed pylons, with only the top portions of RG7 and RG8 potentially clearly visible. This vegetation is also anticipated to filter views of the more distant pylons to the north and south-west. The Project would be clearly discernible from the western part of the garden, through the gap in vegetation, but views from this location would be towards the overhead lines and not the pylons themselves. Given pylons already exist in the surrounding landscape, the introduction of new pylons would not be out of character from the existing views. The proposed pylons would be 55 m in height but sit further away in the landscape than the existing pylons, so their perceived size, in comparison, would be reduced due to the distance. Overall, the Project would be visible from two aspects of this property but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced due to the presence of screening and nature of existing views. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be visible, but due to the density of vegetation along the boundary and within the curtilage, it is not expected to trigger Step 4.
(A2)	621239, 301188	164 m (RG8)	SE	Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A, 23,	This is a large group of properties which would experience varying levels of effect by views of pylons and overhead lines. The closest pylons	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, more of the properties in

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30,31, 32, 33, 34, 35, The Vale Existing views towards the Order Limits would vary in this grouping. They comprise one-three storey buildings, in various orientations. For most of the residences here, views towards the Order Limits (to the north-east and south-east) would be partially screened by intervening residential units and areas of dense boundary planting which would obscure views into the wider landscape. However, views would be more open in winter. Properties at the far east of the group would experience more direct and open views towards the Order Limits, particularly in the south-east. Views from these receptors towards the Order Limits currently comprise views of arable landscapes which are occasionally populated with existing pylons 25 m in height (to the north-east, and south-east of the receptors).	to this group of properties are RG7 to the north-east and RG8 to the south-east. These would sit closer to the properties than the existing pylons and are of greater size (55 m in height). RG8 would be the more visually prominent pylon, and this sits higher in the landscape than the receptor. Views towards RG8 would be filtered through intervening vegetation although the upper reaches would be clear in the views experienced from the upper floors of the south facing elevations of the properties, to the south-east of the group. There is more dense vegetation present at the north of the residential group, creating more enclosed views in this direction. Towards RG7, however, the properties facing north (particularly at the eastern extent of the group), will experience more open, albeit partially filtered, views of the Project. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			the grouping would have views of the Project, but due to the density of boundary vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(A3)	621235, 301105	87 m (RG8)	NW	1 The Vale A single-storey bungalow orientated south-north, with the entrance on the southern elevation of the property. The bungalow is surrounded by boundary planting on all sides and roadside planting along Church Road which filters views into the neighbouring landscape. Windows are located on all elevations, although south and east-facing windows face towards the Order Limits. The primary elevation faces south, but the main garden appears to be to the north of the property. Views are particularly obscured by dense boundary and roadside vegetation to the north and south of the property, but these would be more open in the Winter. Views towards the Order Limits comprise boundary planting and mature trees in the foreground, and the top of an existing pylon (to	The nearest pylon to the property is RG8 which is located to the south-east. Due to the property being a bungalow, and close proximity of layered planting within the property curtilage and adjacent to it, views of the Project from inside the property are anticipated to be largely filtered. Open views of the overhead lines and upper two-thirds of RG8 are anticipated from the garden (to the north of the property), and this would be a dominant feature in the wider views. The upper reaches of more distant proposed pylons and overhead lines (to the north and south of the property) would also be visible from the garden, but these would not be dominant features and not out of character from the existing views. Overall, the Project would be visible from the garden of this property, with potential filtered views from the windows of the property in	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes.** Due to the proximity of the Project and angle of the property, Step 4 would be triggered.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				the south-east of the property), in the middle distance.	noras therly, southerly and easterly directions. The upper reaches of RG8 would create a dominant feature in the south facing views from the garden, but whilst the proposed pylons would be of a larger scale, these would not be at odds with the character of existing views from the property. This would create a moderate change to the existing views and would therefore result in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(A4)	620588 300070	164 m (RG12)	SE	Annexe at Kenningham Hall A two-storey detached property orientated in a north-south direction, with access from the northern elevation and the primary elevation facing south. The property sits in the middle of a larger group of agricultural buildings, and a small garden is located to the south of the property; bordered by a low hedge. The property has windows on the north, west and south elevations. The south elevation has the most direct views towards the Order Limits. Views are likely to be more open in winter.	The nearest pylon to the property is RG12 which is located at close proximity to the south-east of the property. The base of this pylon would be screened by single storey agricultural buildings which sit adjacent to the property. Vegetation to the south-east corner of the farm complex and the block of woodland south of Brick Kiln Lane would also provide additional filtering of views towards the base of RG12. Open, oblique views towards the upper reaches of RG12 would be possible from the garden and windows of the primary elevation of the property. Overall, the Project would be visible from the southern façade (primary elevation) of the property and the garden but would not be a key defining feature of the views, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be visible, but due to the density of field vegetation screening it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(A5)	620574, 300049	165 m (RG12)	SE	Kenningham Hall (Grade II Listed) A two-storey detached property, orientated in a south-north direction (with access from the southern elevation of the property), and featuring numerous windows on all elevations. The house is set back from the Brick Kiln Lane and is accessed via a gravel driveway bordered by hedges on either side, and which leads to parking outside the northern elevation of the property. The primary elevations of the property appear to be north and west facing, where there are numerous windows and patio doors, with the main garden space to the west of the property.	The nearest pylon to the property is RG12 which is located to the south-east of the property. The base of this pylon would be screened by single storey agricultural buildings which sit adjacent to the property. Vegetation to the south-east corner of the farm complex and the block of woodland south of Brick Kiln Lane would also provide additional filtering of views towards the base of RG12. Views from the primary garden space would be largely screened by the property itself, although the upper reaches of RG12 may be visible above the roof line. Oblique views of the upper portions of RG12 are anticipated from the ground and first floor windows of the southern	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be visible, but due to the density of field vegetation screening it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The front (south-facing) elevation includes five large Georgian-style windows spread across the ground floor and first floor. The property lies on the edge of a larger grouping of agricultural buildings, which sit to the north, south and east. The south elevation has the most direct views towards the Order Limits. Views in this direction are filtered by tree planting associated with the farm, and woodland south of Brick Kiln Lane, but are likely to be more open in winter. The adjacent buildings also provide some visual screening at the lower level.	elevation, where the main entrance to the property is. Open but more distant views of the Project would also be available from these windows when looking directly south. This would create a small change the rural character of views from these windows which currently overlook open grassland and arable fields. The primary elevation and garden space are orientated away from the Project and so effects on views from this façade are anticipated to be small, or unnoticeable. The upper reaches of the Project would be clearly visible from windows on the south and eastern facing elevations but would not be a key defining feature of the views and southerly facing views towards the Project would be more distant. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			
(A6)	618470, 298066	149 m (RG21)	N	72 and 73 Flordon Hall Cottage Two two-storey, semi-detached properties with windows on all elevations. The front of the properties face south-west and have six windows which face the Order Limits. The primary elevations appear to face north-east, and the gardens are located north-east of the property. Existing views towards the Order Limits are open over flat, large-scale neighbouring fields which also include sporadic boundary vegetation that would occupy portions of the view.	The closest pylon (RG21) is located to the north of this property group. The properties are surrounded by flat field networks bounded by hedgerows and sporadic clumps of mature vegetation, which filter lower-level views. RG21 and associated overhead lines would be clearly visible through the gaps in surrounding vegetation to the north and would be a dominant feature in the landscape. More distant, but direct and unfiltered views towards RG22 are also anticipated from the south-west facing (front) windows. The property occupying the north-west elevation would have the most affected views, with very little screening provided by vegetation in the foreground. The Project would create a large change to the view and would be a key defining element due to the proximity to the property and lack of screening, there for the anticipated magnitude of effect would be **high**.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** Due to the proximity of the Project and lack of screening, Step 4 would still be triggered.
(A7)	616995, 297347	194 m	S	The Bungalow	The nearest pylon (RG26) is proposed to the south of this property. The height of the	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes.** Due to the proximity of the Project and existing

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
		(RG26)		The property is a bungalow with windows on all elevations. The front facade faces south-east, and the rear faces north-west. The primary orientation faces the south-west, with the primary garden space located south-west of the property. The Order Limits are located to the south and east of the property. The property has sporadic tree planting within the garden, and dense, low hedge planting runs around the boundary. There is little in the way of intervening planting between this property and the Order Limits.	boundary hedge and locations of tree planting within the property curtilage would result in them offering little in the way of a visual filter towards RG26. The hedge may filter views of the very base of the pylon, but most of the pylon would still be clearly visible and introduce a dominant feature in a currently open landscape with large skies. Views of pylon RG25 are also anticipated to the north-east, although the lower third of this would be visually filtered through intervening planting. The tops of more distant proposed pylons in the south-west would also be visible from the garden and south-facing elevations, but these would only be small portions of the overall view, seen above intervening vegetation. The Project would create a large change to views from the garden and primary elevation, and views of the Project would likely be clearly discernible from windows on the south-west and south-east facing elevations of the property, leading to a **high** magnitude of effect.			wide ranging views, if the Project was to move 50 m closer to the property Step 4 would still be triggered, but if it were to move 50 m further away this property would sit too far away from the Project to fall within the scope of the assessment.
(A8)	616579, 296609	200 m (RG28)	NW	Elm Farm (Grade II Listed) A two-and-a-half-storey detached property, which lies in a south-east to north-west orientation, and features windows on all elevations. The property sits in a large garden, which encompasses a mix of tree planting in the northern section, which is more visually contained, but is primarily laid to lawn in the southern section, leaving it more visually open. Access to the property is via the south-east elevation, which also appears to be the primary elevation, and the primary garden space sits outside the northern end of this elevation. The Order Limits are located north, west and north-west of this property. The property is set back from, Fundenhall Road, and is accessed via an off-track route which connects to the north of the property and is bordered by hedgerows and open fields.	The nearest pylons to this property would be RG28 and RG29. Oblique views of these would feature prominently in the outlook from ground floor windows of the north-west (rear) elevation of the property. Clear views towards RG29 are also anticipated from all windows on the south-west elevation. Longer distance views of the Project from windows on the north-easterly elevation are expected to be heavily filtered by the adjacent tree and shrub planting in this direction. Views of the upper portions of both RG28 and RG29 are anticipated to be visible from the primary garden space, above the ridge line of the property, and also from the northern parts of the property curtilage, above the vegetation within the property boundary. Clear views from the southern portions of the property curtilage, towards the Project, are	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes.** Due to the proximity of the Project and existing wide ranging views, if the Project was to move 50 m closer to the property Step 4 would still be triggered, but if it were to move 50 m further away this property would sit too far away from the Project to fall within the scope of the assessment.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				There are five ground floor windows on the north-westerly facing elevation, but none on the first floor. The south-westerly elevation features windows across three floors. These windows look across an open arable landscape with large open skies and very little in the way of vertical features, although views in these directions are partially obscured at lower levels by hedgerows along field boundaries and planting within the property curtilage. Views from windows on the north-east elevation are heavily filtered by close range vegetation within the property curtilage (affecting all floors), particularly during the summer months.	also expected, due to lack of intervening vegetation or structures. Given the proximity and the wide range of views available from the property and its curtilage, the Project is likely to result in a large change to the outlook from this property. The introduction of new built elements and the layering of pylons would alter views from two elevations, and the upper portions of the pylons are anticipated to be visible from the garden, leading to a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(A9)	615511, 293651	169 m (RG38)	SW	Faulgate House A two-and-a-half-storey detached property orientated in a south-north orientation, with the main access via the southern elevation. Windows are located on both floors on the southern, northern and eastern elevations. The primary elevation faces north, and the primary garden space is located south of the property. The Order Limits are located to the north and west of this residence. A number of outbuildings, which are detached from the house itself, lie within the property curtilage. These include a single storey double garage to the south, and a two-storey annexe (with conservatory) to the west. These screen north-westerly and south-easterly views out of the garden. Boundary planting, and tree planting in neighbouring land, also heavily filters and encloses views from the property curtilage in westerly/south-westerly and southerly directions. These views would be more enclosed during summer months. More open views are available from ground floor and first floor windows on the northern and western elevations, where the boundary treatment comprises a low hedge. Views from these elevations overlook neighbouring arable farmland, with occasional hedgerows and tree	The nearest pylon (RG38) of the Project is located to the south-west of the property. Heavily filtered views of RG38 are anticipated from the first floor and ground floor windows of the south and west facing elevations, through layered planting. These would be more open in winter. Outbuilding would screen ground floor views to the north all year round. Clear views of pylon RG37 are expected from all windows on the primary elevation, although these would be oblique and more distant. Additional pylons will also be visible in the distance, from this elevation. These will introduce new built form and vertical structures into the landscape which are not characteristic of the existing views. It is expected that the upper reaches of RG37 and RG38 would be visible over the vegetation in and around the garden, but this is unlikely to influence the use of the house or garden. The property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round; therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be visible, but due to the density of field vegetation screening it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				planting in the distance. Views are long distance, with large skies.				
(A10)	615214, 293591	145 m (RG38)	E	Northfield House Two and a half storey detached property which lies in a south-north orientation, with access to the property via the southern elevation and the primary elevation facing north. A large garden surrounds the property on all four sides with the primary garden areas located immediately north of the northern elevation, and to the west of the property. The property features windows on all sides. The eastern and southern (front) facing elevations look towards the Order Limits. Views from the property (both the house and garden) are open and long distance, with large skies, and overlook arable farmland in all directions. Tree planting within the property curtilage filters views to the east and west. Tree planting along field boundaries to the south of the property also provides some filtering of longer distance views in this direction, although this would be reduced in winter months.	The nearest pylon (RG38) of the Project would be located east of the property. Views from the ground floor and first floor windows of the east facing elevation would be oblique and heavily filtered by vegetation within the property curtilage, although this would be reduced in the winter. The upper reaches of RG38 would be visible above the vegetation but are anticipated to form a limited portion of the overall view from this elevation. Extensive views of the Project are anticipated from the south-facing (front) elevation and the western portion of the garden. However, these views would be more distant. The property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round; therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would dominate the view, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(A11)	613479, 292207	153 m (RG45)	S	1 and 2 Banyards Hall Cottages Two semi-detached properties ranging from one to two storeys in height. The properties are accessed via driveways to the north-west and south-east of the building, with entrances on both the north-west and south-east elevations. The main garden spaces are located on the south-west and north-east of the building, and the primary elevation is south-east facing. Boundary planting along this edge of the property consists of a low hedge, which allows for medium-distance views from both ground floor and first floor windows of the south-east elevation, which overlook adjacent farmland. This view comprises large, flat agricultural fields below large skies, with trees and hedgerows forming the skyline in the background. Similar views would be experienced from windows on the south-west facing elevation, where boundary planting is	The closest pylon to these properties is RG45, which would be viewed side-on, and RG44 also is at close range. Due to positioning, views of the Project would be near to fully screened from the single storey elements of the property. Views of the Project would be available from the south-west facing garden and elevation, and the primary (south-east) facing elevation. Intervening tree planting (which sits at the background of the current views) would filter the visibility of the lower portions of RG45 and other pylons within the views. However, the pylons and overhead lines would introduce new man-made structures into the landscape which would break the skyline. Views from first floor windows of the south-east and south-west facing elevations would capture more complete views of the upper reaches of the pylons and adjoining wires as	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would dominate the view, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				low in height. Views in other directions would be more enclosed and short distance; these are filtered and/or screened by planting and structures within the property curtilage, and farm buildings directly west of the properties. Views in all directions would be more open and further reaching in the winter. The Order Limits are located south-east of these properties.	the front of the property faces the Project site to the south. As a result, the properties would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round, creating a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(A12)	613560, 291794	212 m (RG46)	W	West Lodge and East Lodge *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* A single storey semi-detached pair of bungalows, which lie in a south-east to north-west orientation, with a shared driveway and front doors along the south-eastern elevation. The Order Limits are located north-west of these properties. The primary elevation appears to be north-west facing, with two sets of large patio doors which open out onto the garden. Patio areas are situated to the north-west and south-west of the properties, where the primary garden spaces appear to be located. A low hedge runs round the edge of the garden associated with East Lodge, and this changes to a low, visually permeable fence around the garden of West Lodge. A number of small, single storey structures also sit along the western edge of the gardens of both properties. Views from the gardens are generally medium-long distance and comprise large, flat agricultural fields below large skies, with trees and hedgerows forming the skyline. However, a group of tree planting to the north, and tree and hedgerow planting to the south-east of the properties, enclose and filter views in those directions, although these views would be more open during the winter. In addition, the overhang of the building's roof limits upward	There would be oblique views towards the closest pylon (RG46) from north-west (primary) elevations of these properties, and from the gardens. Views from the windows in this direction would largely be filtered by vegetation along the garden boundary, and views towards the tops of the pylons are anticipated to be limited from the inside of the properties, due to the angle of views and screening from the roof overhang. However, views of the middle portions of the pylon may still be possible from these windows. Clear views of the full height of pylon RG46 would be available from the southern portion of the garden associated with West Lodge, and the upper parts of RG46 would be visible from the garden of East Lodge. Pylon RG46 would form a defining element in the view from the garden of West Lodge, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect, with a **medium** magnitude of effect anticipated for East Lodge.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property group, more of it would be immediately visible and would dominate the view and Step 4 would remain triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				facing views from the windows on the north-west and south-east facing elevations.				
(A13)	611761, 287968	212 m (RG58)	NE	White House Farm *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A two-storey dwelling, orientated east-west, with access via the east facing elevation. The property curtilage comprises a long rectangular plot of land which runs parallel to Long Row road. The house is located on the far western part of the curtilage and a number of single storey buildings are located across the plot; including 3 long structures along the southern boundary which provide visual screening at ground floor in this direction, and 4 in the centre of the plot. Additional smaller structures are also sparsely located across the plot. A footpath runs north-south through the garden, connecting the door on the eastern elevation of the property with Long Row road to the north, and a driveway runs roughly east to west, towards the east facing elevation. The garden surrounds the property on all sides. The property has windows on all sides, and the primary elevation appears to be south facing. The Order Limits are located north-east, east, and south-east of the property. Vegetation runs along the boundary of the curtilage. This is higher and more mature along the western edge, and western most section of the northern edge. Elsewhere the planting is lower in height, and gappy. Views are clearest to the south, and overlook large, flat agricultural fields below large skies, with trees and hedgerows forming the skyline. Hedgerows and tree planting also form landscape features in the middle distance. Similar views are available from eastern facing	The nearest pylons of the Project would be RG57 to the north-east of the property and RG58 to the south-east, which are roughly equidistant from the property. More distant pylons and overhead lines would likely be visible towards the south, due the open character of the surrounding landscape in this direction. There would be filtered views of RG57 through roadside and residential boundary vegetation but due to proximity and the angle of the property, this is anticipated to create a moderate change to the existing view. Views towards RG58 are more open, albeit some minor screening at ground level may occur due to intervening built form and vegetation within the property curtilage. Views towards the south-east are open and the Project (specifically pylon RG58, and more distant pylons in this direction) would create prominent features within an otherwise flat and open landscape. Overall, this property would be affected by a large change to visual amenity in the round, leading to a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** Due to the proximity of the Project and existing wide-ranging views, Step 4 would remain triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				windows. These views would be more open in winter.				
(A14)	610735, 281959	191 m (RG76)	SE	1 and 2 Darrow Wood Farm Cottages A two-storey semi-detached pair of cottages, featuring windows on all sides, with access to the cottages on the eastern and western elevations. The primary elevations appear to face south, and the gardens are located to the south, east and west of the building. The Order Limits extend to south and east of the properties. Numerous single storey structures are located within the gardens of these properties, and these provide some visual screening at ground level along the northern boundary, and in the southern-most part of the garden. The property curtilage is enclosed by a mix of these structures and dense shrub planting which filters views the south, east, and west. Mature tree planting to the south and west of the garden, along with adjacent scrub planting, heavily filters views outside the curtilage in a south-westerly direction, although some more open, longer distance views are possible from first floor windows of the southern elevation. These look across a flat arable landscape. There are no first-floor windows on the eastern elevation of this building and views out of ground floor windows in this direction are filtered by boundary planting, and occasional tree planting along the access road to the properties. These views may be more open in the winter.	Views of the lower portions of the nearest pylon (RG76) from the south facing and east facing elevations would be heavily filtered by vegetation within and adjacent to the property curtilage. Views of the Project from both ground floor and first floor windows would largely be filtered, with only glimpses of the overhead lines and the top of the pylon potentially visible. More open views of RG76 and RG77 would be possible from two of the first floor windows on the southern elevation, but these would be oblique, and the pylons would not be the focus of the views. The top portions of RG76 are expected to be visible from the gardens of these properties but are not anticipated to affect the use of the gardens. The property would be affected by a small to moderate change to visual amenity in the round, leading to a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would dominate the view, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not expected to trigger Step 4.
(A15)	609452, 281268	212 m (RG81)	NW	Wisteria Lodge and Woodcrest Barn *Note: The curtilage of these properties falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Semi-detached, primarily single storey residences, with a two-storey element which includes windows facing east and west. Ground floor windows appear on all elevations, and the	Direct, front-on views of the nearest pylon (RG81) are anticipated from the gardens of this property group. More distant views of the tops of pylons are expected to the north-east and south-west. Boundary vegetation in the foreground will filter views of the lower portions of these pylons. Views would be more heavily filtered in the summer months.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would dominate the view, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				properties are accessed via the eastern elevation. The Order Limits run north, north-west and west of these properties. The layout of the building is roughly horseshoe shaped, and largely inward looking. However, there is one door on the northern elevation and two sets of patio doors on the western elevation, along with a small first floor window which also faces west. The garden stretches around the northern and western sides of the properties, in the direction of the Order Limits. This comprises a large area of lawn and pond. A mixed hedgerow edges the garden to the north, and to the west of the garden lies a large area of scrub and some occasional mature tree planting. Views of more distant tree planting are also possible in this direction, through gaps in boundary planting. These views would be more open in the winter. Views to the south and east are more built up and enclosed in character, and comprise neighbouring industrial and residential units, interspersed with layers of mature tree planting.	Changes to views from within the property itself are expected to be small, given the orientation and height of the windows. Views of pylons from windows and doors on the northern and western elevations would be very oblique. Overall, the properties would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round. The Project would be clearly discernible from the garden but would not be a defining feature of the views experienced, due to intervening vegetation. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			not expected to trigger Step 4.
(A16)	609028, 281206	188 m (RG82)	E	1 and 2 Bressingham Road These properties are semi-detached two storey dwellings, orientated south-west to north-east, with access on the south-west elevation. The property group features windows on all elevations. The primary elevation faces north-east and the gardens are located to the north-east of the residences. The Order Limits are located to the east. Existing views are close range towards the south-west and north-west, towards neighbouring residential properties, with a backdrop of varied and layered mature tree planting. Views to the south-east look across neighbouring arable farmland in the foreground, with tree planting associated with Bressingham Road in the middle distance, and further layers of mature trees planting in the background. To the north, views of	The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) is located directly east of these properties, in the neighbouring field, and at close proximity. Due to the angle of the properties, the main elevations would not face towards RG82. However, clear side-on views of RG82 are anticipated from all windows (ground floor and first floor) of the south-eastern (side) elevation of 1 Bressingham Road. RG82 would also be clearly visible from the rear gardens of both properties. 1 Bressingham Road, in particular, would experience a large change to visual amenity in the round, leading to a **high** magnitude of effect. Lesser effects (a **medium** magnitude of effect) are anticipated for 2 Bressingham Road, due to the orientation of that property, therefore, only 1 Bressingham Road will be taken through to Step 4.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** Due to the proximity of the Project and existing wide ranging views, Step 4 would remain triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				neighbouring arable farmland are filtered through boundary vegetation along the property curtilage. These views would be more open in winter.				
(A17)	609399, 281148	190 m (RG82)	W	Lime Tree Farm (Grade II Listed) A two-storey detached property, in a west-east orientation, with access on the western façade via a long driveway. The property is set in the middle of a large garden and has windows on all sides, although the primary elevation faces northwards. Several outbuildings are situated along the western boundary; these sit at one to one and a half storeys high. Numerous mature trees are spread throughout the garden; these are primarily located to the north and south of the property. The Order Limits lie to the north, north-west and west of this property. Existing views are short range. Layers of mature trees within the property curtilage and in neighbouring gardens filter views in all directions, and the outbuildings and neighbouring houses provide visual screening of some ground floor and garden views, particularly to the west.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) would be located to the west of this residence. Views of this pylon would be oblique, and the lower portion is anticipated to be visually filtered and partially screened through surrounding built form and vegetation which would sit in the foreground of the view. It is likely that the upper reaches of RG82 would be visible from the first-floor window on the western elevation, and views of RG82 are also anticipated from the garden of the property, above intervening vegetation. The property would be affected by a small to moderate change to visual amenity in the round. The Project would be visible but is expected to have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents using the house and garden. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would occupy more of the view but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(A18)	609372, 281133	164 m (RG82)	W	The Old Granary A two-storey cottage style property, which sits in an east-west orientation. The property sits in the middle of a large garden, with access on the eastern façade, via a long driveway. The property has windows on all elevations, with the primary elevation facing west, and the primary garden areas located to the west and north of the property. The Order Limits run west, north-west and north of this property. Views to the north, east and south of this property are generally short range, with foregrounds of tree planting within the property curtilage and neighbouring gardens, and the upper floor of nearby residential properties. Views to the west are further reaching, with first floor windows on the western façade overlooking neighbouring gardens and arable	The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) would be located to the west of this residence. Clear views of the full extent of this pylon are anticipated from the first floor, west-facing windows of this property, in the middle distance. The upper parts of this pylon would also be visible from the garden and some of the west-facing windows on the ground floor, above intervening vegetation. The Project would be clearly discernible from the garden and western aspect of this property but would not be a key defining feature of the views experienced from this property in the round. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible and would occupy more of the view but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered that Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				farmland, in the direction of the Order Limits. Lower-level views in this direction are filtered by hedge planting along the boundary and occasional tree planting. Views are more open in winter months.				
(A19)	609324, 281102	126 m (RG82)	NW	Russett Lodge and Two Farthings A group of two two-storey detached properties orientated south-north, with access and parking on the southern elevation. The properties sit at the front of long plots with large north facing gardens behind. Windows feature on all elevations of these properties, and the primary elevations face north. The Order Limits lie immediately west of this property grouping, and the ground floor and first floor windows on the western elevation of Russett Lodge overlook this, as well as one upper floor west-facing window at Two-Farthings. The boundary treatments to these properties are a mix of low hedging and low fencing, which allows for unfiltered, west facing vistas across the neighbouring arable field, towards two storey residential properties further along Bressingham Road, and garden and roadside tree planting associated with these. A backdrop of large mature trees forms the skyline in the middle distance. Existing telegraph poles also form features in the foreground, although views of these are very oblique. Views to the south and east are shorter distance, due to the presence of mature trees, and residential buildings to the east. However, south facing views would be further reaching in the winter, towards arable fields south of Snow Street. Views to the north of Two Farthings are enclosed and short distance due to mature tree planting within the property curtilage, which create layers of visual filtering in this direction. However, north facing views from Russett Lodge are more open, and look across a large	The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) is to the north-west of the property group. Views towards this pylon from western facing windows at both ground floor and first floor would be oblique but unfiltered, with the whole extent of the RG82 visible. Oblique views of this pylon are also anticipated from ground floor and first floor windows of the north-facing (primary) elevation of Russett Lodge, and first floor, north-facing (primary elevation) windows of Two Farthings. RG82 would also be visible from the gardens of both properties. There would be very little filtering of the views towards this pylon from the garden of Russett Lodge. Hedge planting along the western boundary of Two Farthings would filter views of the base of the pylon from the garden here, and mature tree planting would also visually filter larger portions of the pylon from the northern half of the garden, however, views would be more open in the winter. The Project would be a key defining element in views from the gardens and it is expected that it will be clearly visible from both the western (side) and northern (primary) elevations of these properties, therefore the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **high**.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** Due to the proximity of the Project and existing unfiltered views in the direction of the Project, Step 4 would still be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				lawn towards neighbouring land and planting along field boundaries.				
(A20)	609297, 280847	194 m (RG83)	W	Pineville Two-storeyed detached house in a south-east to north-west orientation, with access via the south-east elevation, from Hall Lane. The property features windows on the south-east, north-east and north-west elevations; the garden also surrounds the property on these sides, although the main gardens spaces appear to be to the north-west of the property. The primary elevation faces north-west, and the Order Limits lie to the west of the property. Boundary planting along the western edge of the property is low level, allowing for largely unfiltered and long-distance views to the north-west across neighbouring flat arable fields, and layers of hedgerows and trees along field boundaries, with large skies. Garden structures screen ground level views directly west and south-west. Views in other directions are much shorter distance. To the north and south, these comprise views of neighbouring two-storey residential properties in the foreground against backdrops of mature tree planting. Views to the east are largely filtered by tree planting within the property curtilage and along Hall Lane, although these would be more open in the winter and look towards the adjacent playing field.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG83) is to the west of this property, and views towards it would be oblique. The single storey structure in the western-most corner of the garden would screen the lower portions of RG83 from ground floor windows and parts of the garden, although more of the pylon would become visible in garden locations closer to the north-western boundary. Unfiltered oblique views of the full extents of the pylon are anticipated from the upper floor windows on the north-west (primary) elevation. The Project would be clearly visible from the north-western (primary) elevation and garden, but due to the oblique angle, it would not be a key defining feature of the views from this orientation. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, it would appear larger in the view, but due to the angle of the available views, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(A21)	609277, 280819	179 m (RG83)	W	Sundown Two-storeyed detached house orientated east-west with a west facing back garden, and windows on all elevations. The property also features a single storey extension to the north which is orientated south-east to north-west. The front elevation is to the east, facing Hall Lane and the primary outlook is to the west / north-west. The Order Limits lie to the west of the property, and the house is situated on	The nearest proposed pylon (RG83) is towards the west of this property. Side-on views towards the pylon would be available from windows on the west-facing and north-west (primary) elevations and the garden. Ground floor level views would be partially filtered by planting within the property curtilage, but more open from the first-floor windows. Visibility of the pylon from both floors would be more open in the winter months.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, it would be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				higher ground compared to adjacent fields in this direction. Views towards the west overlook the adjacent fields and views from both the ground floor and first floor are partially filtered by garden vegetation, particularly to the south-west, although views would be more open in the winter. Clearer views of the neighbouring fields are available from the north-west corner of the garden, where boundary treatment is low in height, and the garden is more visually open. Views in other directions are much shorter distance. To the north-east and south/south-west, these comprise views of neighbouring two-storey residential properties in the foreground against backdrops of mature tree planting. Views to the east are largely filtered by tree planting within the property curtilage and along Hall Lane, although these would be more open in the winter and look towards the adjacent playing field.	The upper portions of the pylon would be clearly visible year-round, from the rear garden and first floor primary elevation windows on the west and north-west facing elevations. The Project would be clearly discernible from the primary elevation and the garden of this property but would not be the key defining feature of the views experience, due to intervening vegetation within the property curtilage. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(A22)	609245, 280718	203 m (RG83)	NW	1 Home Farm Barns *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A one and a half storey elongated terraced house (converted barn), orientated in a south-north direction, and featuring ground floor windows on the northern and southern elevations, and rooflights. The primary elevation faces north, and the main garden area is located north of the property. A large driveway is also located to the south of the property, and the Order Limits lie to the west. Views towards the Order Limits are largely filtered by roadside vegetation along Hall Lane, to the west and north-west of the property. Although glimpsed views are possible through gaps in planting, and overall views would be clearer in the winter. Views to the north, east and south are all close range and comprise a mix of neighbouring	The nearest proposed pylon (RG83) is north-west of this property, and RG84 would lie slightly further away, to the south-west of the property. Visibility of these pylons from within the property may go unnoticed, due to the height of the building and locations of windows. Glimpsed views of RG83 may be possible from the garden, through intervening vegetation, although this would not be the focus of the view. The tops of both RG83 and RG84 may also be visible from the garden and driveway, above intervening layers of vegetation, and in the background of these views. Visibility may be slightly clearer in the winter, however, overall, this would have relatively little influence on residents using the driveway or garden. Therefore, a **low** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Low**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move closer to the property, the Project may be more visible, but the magnitude of effect would not rise to medium. This would not trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				residential properties, layered roadside and garden vegetation, and glimpsed views through to the playing field in the east. All views in these directions would be more open in the winter but still filtered.				
(A23)	609245, 280679	233 m (RG83)	NW	8 Home Farm Barns *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* Single-storeyed terraced house orientated in a south-north direction, with gardens to the north, south and west of the property, and windows on the north and south elevations. The primary elevation appears to face northwards, and the Order Limits lie to the west. Views towards the Order Limits are largely filtered by roadside vegetation along Hall Lane, to the west and north-west of the property. Although glimpsed views are possible through gaps in planting, and overall views would be clearer in the winter. Views to the north, east and south are all close range and comprise a mix of neighbouring residential properties, layered roadside and garden vegetation, and glimpsed views through to the playing field in the east. All views in these directions would be more open in the winter but still filtered.	The nearest proposed pylons (RG83 and RG84) are north-west and south-west of this property, respectively, and the property would sit roughly equidistant between the two, although RG83 would be slightly closer. Visibility of these pylons from within the property may go unnoticed, due to the height of the building and locations of windows. Glimpsed views of RG83 may be possible from the garden, through intervening vegetation, although this would not be the focus of the view. The tops of both RG83 and RG84 may also be visible from the garden, above intervening layers of vegetation, and in the background of these views. Visibility may be slightly clearer in the winter, however, overall, this would have relatively little influence on residents using the driveway or garden. Therefore, a **low** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Low**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move closer to the property, the Project may be more visible, but the magnitude of effect would not rise to medium. This would not trigger Step 4.
(A24)	609185.71, 280703.85	180 m (RG83)	NW	White Lodge and Annex Large two-storeyed detached house with a single storey annexe. Access to the annexe is via the northern elevation, and access for the main house is via the southern and eastern elevations. A large garden surrounds the property on all four sides, and features a lawned area to the south, terraced area, patio and tennis court to the west, and driveway and garages to the east. The northern section of the garden adjoins the annexe and is surrounded by a fence. Various outbuildings are located within the property curtilage, in the north and east, and tree planting lines the property	The closest proposed pylon is RG83, although White Lodge sits roughly equidistant between the proposed locations for pylons RG83 and RG84. Views towards both pylons would be oblique, and only the top of RG84 is expected to be clearly visible, above intervening vegetation which would heavily filter views of the lower portions of this pylon. Partial views of RG83 are likely from both the ground floor and first floor windows of the northern elevation, through gaps in the planting, but views of the lower portions would	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, the Project would be more visible from additional windows of the property and the magnitude of effect could rise to high, triggering Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				boundary, becoming denser around the southern, eastern and south-western extents of the boundary. The primary elevation appears to face southwards, although large windows also feature on the west facing elevation. The Order Limits lie to the west of the property. Existing views from the property and garden are largely inward looking, across the gardens, with a backdrop of mature perimeter planting within the property curtilage. Views are slightly more open to the north, and the north-west where boundary vegetation is thinner and sparser, and glimpsed views of the neighbouring arable field are available.	largely be filtered by boundary vegetation along the northern boundary. The upper section of RG83 is also expected to be visible from most parts of the garden, when facing north, this would be seen above both the roofline of the property and the perimeter planting along the northern boundary. Clear views would be available from the garden of the annexe, through gaps in planting, and greater visibility of RG83 is expected in the winter months. Overall, the properties would be affected by a moderate change to views, with the largest change experienced from the garden of the annexe from which the Project would be a key defining feature, leading to a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(A25)	609658, 279422	194 m (RG88)	NE	Riverside House and Dwelling East of Riverside House The dwelling east of Riverside House is a two-storeyed detached house orientated south-west. The front elevation is to the south, accessed by a private vehicular path. The primary outlook faces the west over-looking the adjacent garden and sports area. Riverside House is a single-storeyed rental guest house. The primary outlook is to the east, and there are windows on the northern, western and eastern elevations. Key views include the adjacent fields to the north, woodland to the west and dwellings to the east. Views to the north are filtered by farmland vegetation, and views to the main road to the south are screened by woodland vegetation. Views to the west, from the dwelling, also include the adjacent field filtered by garden vegetation. The Order Limits lie to the north and north-east of this property group. Views in these directions include farmland vegetation and look towards woodland in the distance.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG88) would be located to the north-east of these properties. Views towards the pylon would be oblique, with lower portions of the pylon would visually filtered by intervening vegetation, although visibility would be greater in winter months. The Project would create a small change to views from the primary elevations of these properties, due to the oblique angle towards RG88, and would be clearly visible from the gardens but would not be the defining feature of the views due to the locations of the pylon in relation to the properties. Therefore the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **medium**.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, the Project would be more visible from the garden and primary elevations, views would still be oblique and the Project would not be the focus of views from these locations, therefore the magnitude of effect would remain as medium.

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(B1)	610315, 277811	140 m (RG93)	W	East Cottage A detached, two-storey cottage orientated south-east/north-west with windows to all four elevations on both floors. Low evergreen hedging lines the perimeter of the property to the front (south-east), and tree and hedge planting surrounds the garden to the north-west of the property. The primary elevation appears to face north-west, and the Order Limits are located to the west and south of the property. Existing first floor views look across open arable farmland to the south, east and west, with some occasional filtering of views from intervening tree planting. Views from ground floor windows are more heavily filtered by boundary vegetation which focusses views to within the property curtilage. A garden structure which sits to the north-west corner of the property also screens west facing views from the ground floor windows of the primary elevation (north-west facing) and parts of the garden. Electricity poles and overhead power lines feature in existing views to the south-east and south-west, above intervening vegetation.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG93) would be located to the north-west of the property. Views of this are anticipated from the first-floor windows of the north-west facing (primary) elevation, although these would be oblique, and partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Views would be more open in the winter months. Views of the upper portions of RG93 are expected from the garden, above boundary vegetation, but would not be the focus of the views experienced. Very oblique views of RG94 would also be likely to the south-west. This would be visible from first floor windows on the south-east (front) elevation and could potentially be seen from the ground floor windows, above evergreen boundary vegetation in the front garden. Visibility of lower portions of this pylon would be filtered through intervening vegetation in the foreground and middle distance. The property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round; the Project would be visible from the first-floor windows on the front and rear/primary elevations, and possibly from the ground floor windows on the south-east (front) elevation, however, it would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(B2)	610080, 277558	199 m (RG94)	SE	Goodrich Park A two-storeyed, detached house orientated north-south, and sitting within a large garden. The primary outlook is from the rear elevation, facing south. The access to the property is via	The nearest proposed pylon would be RG94, however, the property would sit roughly equidistant between pylons RG94 and RG93, located to the south-east and north-east, respectively. Views from the property towards the pylons would be oblique, but the overhead lines and the upper reaches of these pylons	**Low**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium, but would not trigger Step 4.

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				a private driveway to the north, branching off the adjacent main road. There appear to be windows on all elevations, and the garden surrounds the property to the east, south and west, with a driveway to the north. The Order Limits run to the north and east of the property. Existing views toward the north and east are close range and inward looking, towards the surrounding gardens, with layers of boundary vegetation forming the background to these views. Views to the south and west are further reaching, and look across adjacent parkland, with occasional feature tree planting.	are anticipated to be visible above boundary vegetation, from first-floor windows on the eastern and northern elevations, and from locations within the garden. RG94 sits at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. However, they would only form a small change to the overall views in these directions, due to the angle of view and layers of intervening planting. Seasonal changes would affect visibility, but this is unlikely to be significant, and the Project is not expected to influence the visual amenity of residents using the house and garden. Therefore, a **low** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B4)	608043, 274499	128 m (RG106)	N	Windeye, Furzeway A two-storey detached house, set within a large garden and with windows on both floors on all four elevations. The house is orientated north-south, with primary outlook to the south. There are several single storey outbuildings located throughout the garden, with the larger ones situated to the north and south-west of the main house. A mix of vegetation lines the perimeter of the garden and includes some mature tree planting. This largely filters views of the wider landscape and focusses ground level views (from both the house and garden) to within the property curtilage, although some glimpsed views into neighbouring arable fields are possible. First floor views overlook flat arable farmland to the south and west. These views are occasionally filtered by boundary vegetation. Views east face Whitemore's Wood in the middle distance, and this forms the backdrop to west-facing views form the first-floor windows. Views north are generally visually filtered by	RG106 is the nearest proposed pylon, to the north of the property. Glimpsed views of this pylon are anticipated from the first-floor windows of the north-facing (front) elevation. These would be filtered through mature tree planting in the northern corner of the garden, but visibility of the pylon would be improved in winter months. Oblique views of pylon RG107 are also expected from the windows on the western elevation, and possibly from the windows on the south-facing elevation, although these would be very oblique. These views would be filtered by vegetation within the property curtilage and along the boundary and partially screened by the outbuilding on the western boundary, so that only the upper parts of RG107 would be clearly visible from ground level. Visibility of the lower portion of this pylon would improve during winter months but would still be filtered. As a result, the property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect may rise to high, and would trigger Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				mature tree planting within the property curtilage, but glimpsed views of the arable fields beyond are possible where there are gaps in vegetation, and views would be more open in the winter. Views towards the Order Limits are to the west and north.	round, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(B5)	608006, 271550	195 m (RG119)	SE	Spring Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) Two semi-detached properties, reaching up to three storeys and comprising the wings of an L-shaped building. Spring Farmhouse sits within the southern wing, and The Phoenix sits within the eastern wing. Primary elevations face south and east, respectively, and overlook private gardens associated with the properties in both directions, although longer distance south-facing views from Spring Farmhouse are possible from the building and garden, due to low and sparse boundary planting. These views are occasionally filtered by trees within the garden, but overall, views are far reaching across a flat arable landscape with large skies and layers of vegetation along field boundaries. Longer distance views eastwards from the Phoenix are heavily filtered by vegetation within the garden and along the boundary, but in the winter glimpsed views across a flat landscape of neighbouring arable fields may be possible. The northern and western elevations are inward looking towards a courtyard which is edged by built form on all sides and reaches up to one and a half stories. This sits against a backdrop of mixed tree planting in the northern and western corners of the farm. There are only two second floor windows in these properties; one which faces east and one which faces west. Ground floor windows are located on all other elevations, and first floor windows are located on all but the eastern and western most elevations. The closest part of the Order Limits are located to the east of these properties, but at a great	The nearest proposed pylon (RG119) would be located to the south-east of these properties, this would be located at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be slightly more visually prominent. Views towards it would largely be filtered by intervening garden vegetation, but the upper parts of the pylon, and the overhead lines would be visible to the south-east from the grounds of the property. Views from windows on the southern and eastern elevations would be oblique in nature, and RG119 would be visually filtered from the ground and first floor windows by vegetation within the property curtilages. However, views from the second-floor window on the eastern elevation would be much clearer. Visibility of the Project from all levels would also be increased in the winter. More distant views of the Project in the south would be lightly filtered by farmland vegetation, with overhead lines visible in the middle distance. Views to the northern extension of the Project would be more heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. Overall, the Project would be visible from windows and the gardens of both properties but would not be the key defining feature of these views. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** If the Project were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to high and would trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				distance, also extend to the south and north of this location.				
(B6)	608385, 266104	199 m (RG135)	SE	Potters Farm A two-storey detached house, set within a large garden, and orientated north-south. The property features windows on all elevations and the primary outlook appears to be west- facing. Patio areas are located along the western elevation and in the south-eastern corner of the property, and there are two large, single storey outbuildings located to the north-west of the property. There is some low hedge planting and sporadic tree planting along the property boundary, in addition to several feature trees in the western portion of the garden, which lightly filter views out from the property and garden, but views into neighbouring land are possible in all directions, and particularly in the south-eastern corner where boundary vegetation is sparser. The views are far reaching and comprise large, flat, open arable fields with large skies and occasional trees and low-level vegetation along field boundaries. Visibility over these landscapes would improve further during winter months. The Order Limits are to the east and south of this property.	The Project would introduce new, large scale, man-made features into this landscape, which would be at odds with the current surrounding landscape character, and of a much larger scale than any of the existing features within views from this property. Pylons RG134 and RG135, and the overhead lines, would be noticeable from most parts of the garden (although views of the lower parts may be partially filtered by garden planting in certain locations), and be key defining elements in both these views and views from windows on the south and east facing elevations. More distant pylons would also be visible, particularly in the south, due to a lack of any substantial intervening vegetation or screening elements. Therefore, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **high**.	**High**	**Yes**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer, Step 4 would still be triggered.
(B7)	608374, 265662	189 m (RG136)	E	Wicks Farm and Annex A three-storey detached house, and two storey annex, set within a large garden and orientated south-north, with windows on all floors on all elevations. The primary outlook is to the south, and primary garden areas are located to the east and west of the property. Access is via a private driveway from the south. The perimeter of the property is lined with mixed tree planting, and there are particularly substantial areas of tree planting to the south, south-west and west of the property which filter	The nearest proposed pylon (RG136) is to the east of the property group. This pylon and overhead lines would be visible from eastern and southern elevation windows, with lower parts of the pylon visually filtered from ground floor windows and primary areas of the garden by intervening vegetation. Views would be oblique, but visibility towards RG136 would improve slightly in winter months. Views towards RG135 would also be filtered to the north-east by garden and farmland vegetation, but the overhead line would be	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium to high, but would not trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				views in these directions, out of the property curtilage. Outbuildings also provide visual screening in this direction from ground floor windows. Views towards the east are further reaching and more open, particularly from first and second floor windows which overlook adjacent arable farmland, with occasional field boundary planting. Pylons and telegraph poles also feature in views of the landscape in this direction. Views to the north are heavily filtered by tree planting within the property curtilage, but glimpsed visibility of arable farmland to the north is likely in the winter. The Order Limits are located to the east of this property group.	visible across the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern views. Overall, the Project would be clearly discernible from the east and some south-facing windows, but due to the nature of existing views, proposed pylons would sit alongside existing electrical infrastructure and would therefore not be the key defining feature in these views. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B8)	608344, 265447	193 m (RG137)	SE	Eldens Lane Farm A single-storey detached property orientated north-south, with access on the northern elevation of the building and the primary elevation facing south. The house has windows on all elevations and sits within a relatively large and visually open garden, with views of large agricultural sheds to the west and south-west, a block of woodland which sits next to the curtilage boundary in the north and further reaching and more open views to the south and east, through gaps in boundary planting. These views overlook adjacent arable farmland, with occasional field boundary planting. Pylons and telegraph poles also feature in views of the landscape in these directions. Boundary planting along the eastern edge of the property does provide some filtering of these views, but visibility would be more open in the winter. The Order Limits are located to the east and south-east of this property.	Oblique views of the nearest proposed pylon (RG137) are anticipated from windows on the primary (south-facing) and side (east-facing) elevations, with the lower part of RG137 visually filtered by intervening vegetation, but glimpsed views the upper reaches and overhead lines expected. Visibility would be greater from the garden areas, and the overhead lines would clearly be seen across the sky. Visibility towards the Project from both the house and garden is expected to improve in the winter. RG136 and RG138 would also be visible in the distance towards the north-east and south-east respectively, although RG136 would be shorter in height than the surrounding proposed pylons. These views would be lightly filtered by vegetation. The overhead lines would be visible along the north-eastern, eastern, and southern directions. Overall, the Project would be discernible from the east and south-facing windows, and from the garden, but due to the nature of existing views, proposed pylons would sit alongside existing electrical infrastructure and would therefore not be the key defining feature in these views. Visibility of the proposed pylons	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. If the Project were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to high and would need to be included in the Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					would also be oblique. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B9)	608449, 264814	156 m (RG138)	NW	Wimble Cottage A detached house reaching up to two-storeys, orientated north-south. The primary elevation appears to be south facing, with main garden areas located south and east of the property. The Order Limits are located to the north-west and west of the property. One ground floor window on the western elevation and two ground floor windows on the northern elevation face towards the Order Limits, however, views from these windows are filtered by vegetation within the garden and along the property boundary. Views from the garden are more open in all directions, due to low level boundary treatment, and are far reaching, overlooking flat arable landscape in all directions. Views towards the north-east also include small telephone poles and wires in the middle distance.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG138) would be located to the north-west of this property. A large portion of this pylon and the overhead lines would be visible year-round from windows on the northern elevation. Glimpses of the Project are expected from the western elevation window in the winter, but these would be very oblique and would not be the focus of the view. The primary elevation faces away from the Project. Visibility would be better from the driveway to the north of the property and western end of the garden. However, views from the main areas of the garden are focussed south, away from the Project, and garden vegetation would provide filtering of views towards Pylon RG138, particularly in the summer, when this area is expected to get the most use. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate change to views as a result of the Project; it would be clearly visible from north facing windows all year round, and glimpsed views are anticipated from the western facing window in the winter, but views would be very oblique and it would not be the focus of these views, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to high and would trigger a Step 4 assessment.
(B10)	608890, 262895	206 m (RG145)	S	Palgrave Farm *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A two-storey detached house orientated south-west to north-east, with a south-west facing primary elevation. Pedestrian access is via the south-west façade, and a driveway sits to the north-west of the property. There are ground floor and first floor windows on the south-west (front/primary), south-east (side), north-west (side), and north-east (rear) elevations.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG145) would be located to the south of this property, although the property would sit roughly equidistant between pylons RG144 and RG145. Views from primary elevation (south-west) windows on both floors would look directly towards the overhead lines which would run across the width of the views, and oblique views towards pylons RG144 and RG145 would be possible, the whole extents of the pylons are expected to be visible, although they would sit at the edges of the views.	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. If the Project were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect may rise to high therefore triggering a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest propert~~ie~~y's OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The main garden area is located east of the property and u-shaped single storey outbuildings lie north/north-west of the main property, enclosing the driveway, and providing ground-level visual screening in that direction. Boundary treatment around the property curtilage consists of mixed tree planting along the north-west and north-eastern boundary, and a low hedge along the south-west and south-east boundaries. The property sits in a rural landscape, and is surrounded by arable fields in all directions, with occasional field boundary planting, and sparsely located farm and agricultural buildings. Visibility into this surrounding landscape is clearest to the south-west and south-east, where views are far reaching over the low boundary hedge, although this is occasionally filtered by specimen tree planting within the garden and a mature hedgerow to the south of the property curtilage. The Order Limits are to the south-west and south of the property.	Oblique views towards RG144 are also likely from first floor windows of the north-west (side) elevation, where overhead lines and the full extent of pylon RG144 are likely to be visible, along with more distant pylons and overhead lines in the background. Outbuildings within the property curtilage would largely screen visibility of the RG144 from ground level windows on this elevation, although the very upper reaches of the pylon may be visible. Views of more distant proposed pylons in the south are likely from first floor south-east (side) elevation windows, but views of RG145 are expected to be screened by the adjacent two storey element of the property, which runs perpendicular to that elevation. Clear views towards the Project in the north-west and south-east would be possible from the small front garden and from the driveway. The upper reaches of pylon RG144, and overhead lines, would be visible from the main garden area, above the roof of the property, and pylon RG145 would also be visible from the main garden area, but visibility would be filtered through intervening vegetation. However, views from the garden are largely focussed in a south/south-easterly direction, and so the Project would not be the focus of these views. Overall, the Project would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of change.			
(B11)	609201, 261703	181 m (RG148)	NW	Owls Farm A two-storeyed detached house orientated west-east, with windows on all elevations. The primary outlook appears to be to the west. Large, gravelled areas abut the property to the east and west, with one to one and a half storey outbuildings also located west of the property, within the curtilage; these provide some visual screening of views from ground floor west facing windows.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG148) would be located to the north-west of this property. Oblique views of this pylon and overhead lines are expected from the north facing first floor window of the property, these would sit at the side of the view, with little to no intervening visual filtering. Direct views towards the more distant proposed pylon RG147 would be possible from this window, but this pylon would appear smaller in the overall view due to the distance.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium / medium to high but would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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				The property sits within a rural landscape, and its boundary is surrounded by relatively flat arable farmland on all sides, which allows for far-reaching, long-distance views. Layers of tree planting, field boundary hedgerows, and occasional farm and agricultural buildings form the background of these views, with large skies above. The Order Limits are located to the west of this property. Views from the property in this direction are partially screened by outbuildings and/or filtered by vegetation along the property curtilage and field boundaries in the middle distance, however, far reaching views are possible to the south and north of the property where boundary planting is gappy. Boundary planting and garden planting also filters views in an easterly direction, although visibility would be improved in the winter.	It is also anticipated that the upper reaches of pylons RG148 and RG149 would be visible from the primary are of the garden (located east of the property), above the roofs of the property and outbuildings. Partial visibility of the lower parts of the pylons would be possible through intervening vegetation which would filter views, with visibility improving in winter months. This is unlikely to affect the current use of the garden area. Overall, the property would be affected by a small to medium change in views, in the round. It would be clearly visible from windows on the northern (side) elevation, and the closest pylons would be partially visible from areas of the garden, but due to angle of these views and distance, it would not be the key defining feature of these views and is expected to have relatively little influence on the way residents use the property. Therefore, a **low to medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B12)	608929, 258940	296 m (RG157)	SW	The Stables Annexe *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A two-storeyed detached house located at the eastern end of a large plot and orientated north-east to south-west with the front elevation facing north-west. The primary outlook is to the south-west. There are windows on both floors to the front (north-east), rear (south-west) elevations and south-eastern elevations. The Order Limits are located to the south-west of this property. Views to the south-west, north-west and south-east look across the property curtilage and adjacent arable fields, visually filtered by vegetation along the garden boundary, these are medium to long distance in nature. Views to the north-east look towards the adjacent properties.	The closest proposed pylon (RG157) would be located to the south-west of this property and the upper reaches of this, and overhead lines, would be visible in the distance from windows on the ground floor and first floor of the south-west facing (primary) elevation, with the lower portions visually filtered through layers of planting within the garden. Visibility of the Project would become clearer at the western end of the garden, but the main and most used areas of the garden appear to be closer to the property, at the eastern end, and the introduction of the Project is not expected to influence the visual amenity of residents using these areas. More distant views of the upper reaches of the proposed pylons to the north and south of the property may also be possible from the garden and windows on the front (north-east), rear (south-west) elevations and south-eastern elevations, but due to the intervening distance, elements of the Project would not be the focus of these views.	**Low**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium but a Step 4 assessment would not be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					Overall, the property would be affected by a small change to views and visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **low** magnitude of effect.			
(B13)	608492, 258481	304 m (RG158)	E	St. Francis Roydon Hall (Grade II* Listed) *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A two-storey detached residence orientated south-west to north-east. The property features windows on all sides, and one south-facing window in the roof. The primary outlook appears to be to the south-west, but there is also a conservatory on the south-eastern elevation which opens out to the garden. The house sits in a large garden, with the primary amenity areas located to the south of the house. The property sits in a rural setting, with flat, open arable farmland surrounding the property curtilage, and occasional telephone poles and overhead wires towards the south-east. The property boundary is marked with a mix of hedgerows and tree planting, with groups of tree planting providing visual filtering to the wider landscape in the south, west and east. Planting is sparser along the north-western boundary, but several one to one and a half storey agricultural buildings are located to the north of the main house, which provide some visual screening in this direction. The amenity garden areas to the south are visually enclosed through layers of garden planting, specimen trees, and small garden structures. The Order Limits are located to the east and south of Roydon Hall.	The closest proposed pylon (RG158) would be situated to the east of this property. The upper reaches of this pylon are likely to be visible in the distance from the southernmost north-east facing window. Glimpsed views of the full height of RG157 are also likely, through gaps in planting. Both pylons would sit at the edges of the view, with the overhead lines most visible and extending across the width of the view. Filtered views of RG157 are also anticipated from the ground floor, north-east facing windows, through planting within the property curtilage, with visibility improving in the winter months, with views towards RG158 more heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. Direct views of RG159 from the southern facing attic window, and filtered views, through garden vegetation from the first-floor windows on the south-east facing elevation are expected. The upper reaches of RG158 and RG159 and overhead lines would also likely be visible from the garden, above layers of vegetation and garden structures, but this is unlikely to affect the use of the outdoor amenity space. Overall, the Project would be visible from two elevations of the property, and part of RG158 and RG159 would be visible from the garden, however, due to distance, angle of the views and visual filtering, it is anticipated to have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents using the house and garden, resulting in a **low** magnitude of effect.	**Low**	**No**	**No**. If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium but a Step 4 assessment would not be triggered.
(B14)	608578, 257298	183 m (RG162)	W	Hill Farm (Grade II Listed) A two-storeyed detached house orientated south-west to north-east with windows on all	The closest proposed pylon (RG162) would be located to the west of the property. Views towards it would be slightly oblique and filtered	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, the

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				sides, and one attic window which faces north-west. The house sits in a large garden, with the main outdoor amenity area located to the north-east of the property and several single storey out buildings to the west and south-east. The primary outlook appears to be to the south-west. The surrounding landscape largely comprises farmed arable fields, and views from the south-west elevation are far reaching across this landscape towards a shallow ridge line in the distance. Views in this direction are interspersed with field boundary planting, meandering vegetation along the edge of the River Gipping and occasional built form. Views to the north-west and south-east also overlook farmland, but are less far reaching, and boundary planting filters views in these directions from the property windows and garden. Visibility is more restricted to the north, where the A14, and roadside buffer planting associated with this, passes near the property curtilage, The Order Limits are located to west of the property.	by garden vegetation, with the higher parts of the structure along with the overhead lines likely visible from first floor windows and the attic window on the north-west elevation. Views from the ground level would be more filtered due to intervening vegetation, although visibility is expected to improve slightly during winter months. This pylon and the overhead lines would also be visible from the garden, through gaps in planting or above boundary vegetation, although this is not anticipated to affect use of the main outdoor amenity space. Ground floor views towards RG163 would be screened by the existing built structures within the property grounds. The overhead lines connecting RG162 and RG163 would be visible from the property, as will the overhead lines continuing north toward RG161. The row of pylons RG163 to RG168 would be noticeable in the views from the ground and first floor windows of the south-west façade, but these would be more distant, and so of a smaller perceived size. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate change to views; the Project would be clearly visible from the property but would not be the key defining feature of the views experienced, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			magnitude of effect would likely increase to medium to high but would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.
(B16)	607889, 256849	195 m (RG164)	SE	North Wing, South Wing, Hall Barn and Tudor Barn, Creeting Hall (Grade II* Listed) *Note: These properties themselves are located outside the 200 m buffer, but the property curtilages fall within the buffer so have been scoped in, but only effects on outdoor residential visual amenity have been considered.* These properties are a mix of residences within the historic grounds of Creeting Hall. North Wing and South Wing are both two-storey semi-detached properties located within the same building in the north-east of this	The closest proposed pylon (RG164) would be located to the south-east of this property group and would be visible in the middle distance from the gardens of all properties, to varying degrees. Views from the garden of South Wing would be most heavily affected, with clear views towards RG164, and the full extents of the pylon anticipated to be visible through gaps in intervening vegetation. The upper reaches of RG164 would be visible from the garden of North Wing and Tudor Barn, however the lower parts would be	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to the property, the magnitude of effect may increase to high, triggering a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				grouping. Both properties are orientated west-east, with east facing primary elevations. The driveway is located west of the properties, and outdoor amenity areas are located to the south, east and north. Hall Barn is a one and a half storey property located to the west of this grouping, orientated east-west, with the primary elevation facing east. Outdoor amenity areas are located to the west and east of the property, and are edged by a mix of walls, fences, and outbuildings and evergreen hedges which provide visual screening and filtering at ground level. The driveway is located at the far eastern end of the property curtilage. Tudor Barn is a detached property reaching up to two storeys. This residence is accessed from the southern elevation, which is also the primary elevation. It sits within a large garden; most of which is located to the south of the property. The primary outdoor amenity space and patio is located immediately south of the building, at the northern end of the driveway. Low hedges and post and rail fencing form the boundary treatments around this property. All properties are accessed by a vehicular lane which runs from the north and wraps around the western and southern edges of the property group. Overall, views from the property gardens are medium in distance, and look across grassland associated with Creeting Hall estate, and neighbouring arable farmland, with backdrops of riparian vegetation associated with the River Gipping to the south-east, and woodland groups and tree planting along field boundaries forming the backdrop to the south-west. Views to the north are further reaching. Vegetation within the gardens provides some light visual filtering of the landscape outside the property curtilages, but visibility would be more open in the winter.	screened from the garden of North Wing by neighbouring boundary walls, and visually filtered through garden vegetation, although visibility towards the Project would improve slightly in winter months. Views from the patio area of Tudor Barn would be largely screened by the building itself, with only the very top of the pylon possibly visible above the roof line, Visibility of RG164 would improve in the southern area of the garden of Tudor Barn, where it is more open, but overall is not anticipated to affect the amenity use. Overall, these properties would be affected by a moderate change to views in the round, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The Order Limits are to the south-east of these properties. Views to the south include open fields and small existing poles and overhead lines.				
(B17)	607700, 256136	184 m (RG166)	W	Doveshill Cottage A two-storey, roughly L-shaped, detached property orientated south-west to north-east. The property features windows on all elevations and is located in a large garden. The primary elevation appears to face north-west, and the primary outdoor amenity area and patio space is located outside the north-western elevation. The property sits in a largely rural landscape, with a cluster of neighbouring residential properties to the south-east. Medium to long distance views are possible to the north-west and north-east where boundary treatment around the property curtilage is low in height, and vegetative filtering of views out of the garden is limited. These views overlook a neighbouring area of amenity grassland, railway track and arable farmland, all interspersed by layers of field boundary planting and vegetation along the edges of the railway. Field boundary planting to the north-west is more substantial in this direction, providing heavier visual filtering of views, although visibility would improve slightly in the winter months. Views to the south-west are filtered through planting along the property curtilage and roadside vegetation but look towards open arable farmland in this direction. The Order Limits lie to the north-west of this property, at the closest point.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG166) would be located to the north-west of Doveshill Cottage. Visibility of the full extents of this pylon are anticipated from the patio and north-eastern parts of the garden. There would be some limited filtering of views towards the base of the pylon from the western most part of the garden (due to the tree along the property boundary and stretch of evergreen hedge in this location) but visibility would improve in winter months, and the upper reaches of the pylon would still be clear above this. Views of the Project from within the property would be more limited; two elevations face away from the Project, and although visibility of the Project is anticipated from windows on the south-west elevation, it would appear more distant in the middle and background of the view. The stretch of evergreen hedge in the western most part of the garden would filter ground floor views of pylon RG166 all year round, and the boundary planting along the north-western edge of the curtilage is anticipated to filter views of the pylon from the first-floor windows which look towards it, although visibility would improve in winter months. Clear full views of RG166 would be possible from the ground-floor, north-west facing windows on the northern most part of the property, however, these windows appear to be connected to the garage, rather than a living space. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round. It would be clearly discernible from the north-west aspect of the house and garden but would not be the key defining feature of the views due to the presence and location of	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					vegetation within the property curtilage, which would filter views. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B18)	606625, 254333	118 m (RG174)	SE	Laurel Cottage, Gibbons Farm and The Bungalow Laurel Cottage is a two-storey detached house orientated south-north with windows facing the curtilage to the north. Its front access via private road to the south. The primary outlook appears to be from the northern elevation. The property is set in a large garden, and the primary outdoor amenity area is located to the north of the building. There is an existing electricity power line cutting across the curtilage to the north of the cottage, and the property boundary is lined with mixed tree planting on all sides. Gibbons Farm is a three-storey detached house in the centre of this group, orientated south-west to north-east and featuring windows on all but the north-west elevation. The property sits in a large garden with the primary outdoor amenity areas located to the south-east and east of the property. The primary outlook appears to be south-west facing, and views from the property are largely focussed within the grounds of the property itself, with mixed mature trees lining much of the garden boundary and restricting longer distance views into the surrounding landscape. The Bungalow a single storey detached house orientated south to north. There only appear to be windows and doors on the southern and western elevations of this property, with the primary outlook facing south across a patio area and towards the garden at Gibbons Farm. Views west are short to medium in distance, looking across the neighbouring arable field and towards a group of trees in the background. This property sits immediately adjacent to the neighbouring arable field, which sits slightly higher than the grounds of The Bungalow.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG174) would be located to the south-east of this property group. RG174 sits at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. Only the very upper reaches and incontiguous sections of the overhead lines would be clearly visible from The Bungalow, due to the angle and height of views available, and layers of intervening screening from built form at Gibbons Farm and vegetation within the property curtilage, garden of Gibbons Farm, and intervening roadside vegetation, all of which would heavily filter visibility of the lower portions of the pylon. Visibility would improve in the winter months, but not to such an extent that it is expected to significantly change residential visual amenity at that time of year. Overall, this property would be affected by a small change to views in the round, and the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **low.** Gibbons Farm and Laural Cottage would sit closer to RG174, increasing effects on these properties. Views from Gibbons Farm would be oblique, and the Project would only be seen from one elevation of Gibbons Farm; the south-east, side elevation. This elevation features one first floor window and four ground floor windows, glimpsed views of RG174 would be possible from all windows of this elevation, and the south-east facing patio, above low-level boundary treatment, but these would be partially filtered through intervening garden and roadside vegetation and would not be the focus of the view. The upper reaches of the RG174 may also be visible from the back	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** The magnitude of effect may increase to high if the Project was moved 50 m closer to this property group.

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				The Order Limits are located to the south-east of this property group, at the nearest point. There are existing pylons in the landscape around these properties, but these are located to the north.	garden above intervening mature tree planting, but this is not expected to affect the use or enjoyment of this space. Overall, Gibbons Farm would be affected by a small to moderate change in visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect. Views from Laural Cottage towards RG174 would be possible from windows on the south facing (front) elevation, and west facing (side) elevation, on both storeys, but these would be very oblique in nature. Mature roadside vegetation to the south and east of the property would provide visual filtering of the pylon from both ground and first floor windows, although some clearer glimpsed views may be possible through occasional gaps in planting. Views of the upper reaches of the pylon and overhead lines may also be possible from the north facing back garden, with the lower portions visually screened by the property itself. Overall, Laurel Cottage would be affected by a moderate change in visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(B20)	605839, 252279	190 m (RG181)	NW	Top Farm (Grade II Listed) A two-storey, L-shaped detached house with windows on all elevations, and a window in the attic which faces east. The property sits in a large garden and is orientated south-north, with the primary elevation appearing to face west. The garden is divided into various amenity areas which are separated by a mix of hedgerows and tree planting. The main patio area is located west of the property, and this is edged by an evergreen hedge which visually separates it from several outbuildings which lie to the west of the residence. Views from the property are rural in nature, and furthest reaching to the south-west, where they overlook low level hedging along the property curtilage, towards flat and open arable fields, separated by occasional hedgerows, with some	The nearest proposed pylon (RG181) would be located to the north-west of this property. It is expected this would be visible to varying degrees from the garden and primary (west-facing) elevation. The upper portions of RG181 pylon and the overhead lines would be clearly visible in views from west facing, first floor windows, seen behind adjacent outbuildings and intervening planting along field boundaries and within the garden. The top of the pylon and overhead lines may also be visible from ground floor west-facing windows, the patio and western parts of the garden, but would form a very small portion of the overall view, as they would be largely screened by adjacent built form or filtered	**Low**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m to this property, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium, but this would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				agricultural and residential built form in the distance. Views to the north are similar in nature but partially filtered by mature tree planting along the property boundary. Several agricultural and outbuildings are located within close range to the west and east of the property and these partly screen ground level views in these directions. West facing views are shortest in distance and more enclosed in nature, looking towards a mix of evergreen hedges and layers of outbuildings, and framed by groups of trees on either side. The Order Limits are to the north-west and west of this property.	through layers of tree planting within the property curtilage. Views of the pylon would also be possible from other parts of the garden to the north, east and south of the property, but again, are anticipated to only take up a very small portion of the view, above intervening vegetation and built form. These areas of the garden would also sit further away from the pylon, so it would appear smaller in the overall view. RG180 would be visible in the centre of the views from north facing windows, however this would appear more distant in the landscape. Overall, this property is expected to be affected by a small change to visual amenity in the round; the Project would be visible but have relatively little influence on visual amenity of residents due to the presence of screening, resulting in a **low** magnitude of effect.			
(B21)	605878, 250418	197 m (RG187)	W	Bulls Ash Bulls Ash is a single-storey property orientated north-south, which sits at the northern end of a long garden. The property is access from the northern elevation and the primary elevation appears to face south. Windows feature on all sides of the property. The property boundary is planted with a hedge on the northern edge, which restricts views of the adjacent arable farmland in this direction and focuses views on the front garden. The long garden to the south is heavily planted with mixed vegetation along the boundary, which also encloses south facing views, focussing them on the garden, although there are occasional gaps in the planting which allow longer distance views over neighbouring farmland. Boundary treatment to the east and west of the bungalow consists of low and visually permeable fencing, which allows for further reaching views across adjacent fields, particularly to the east. To the west, views look	The nearest proposed pylon (RG187) would be visible from one window on the western (side) elevation of this property. The lower parts of the pylon would be visually filtered by intervening vegetation, but the upper parts of RG187 and overhead line would be clearly visible above this. Visibility of the lower portion of the pylon is expected to improve slightly in winter months. Similar views are anticipated from the western and northern parts of the garden, where boundary treatment consists of a low fence. Overall, this property would be affected by a small to moderate change to views in the round. The Project would be visible from one elevation and the garden but would not be the key defining feature of these views, due to the intervening vegetation which would filter views towards it. There is also an existing pylon in west facing views from this property. Therefore, a **low to medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium, but this would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				across an adjacent pasture field with a backdrop of tree planting along the field boundary, and an existing pylon behind this breaks the skyline. Visibility though the field boundary planting is expected to improve in the winter months, to allow for further reaching views towards surrounding farmland. The Order Limits are located to the west of this property.				
(B23)	605972, 248698	202 m (RG192)	NE	Lost Farm *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* Lost Farm is a roughly U-shaped two-storey detached house orientated north-east to south-west and featuring windows on all elevations. The property sits in a large garden with a swimming pool and tennis courts to the north-west of the main building, and outbuildings located at the north-west and western edges of the garden, however the primary outdoor amenity area appears to be the south-facing patio space located outside the property entrance. The property lies in a relatively flat landscape and is surrounded by arable farmland on all sides. The property boundary is lined by trees in all directions which largely focus views from the house towards the gardens. However, boundary vegetation is lower in height along the eastern boundary, allowing for first floor views into the neighbouring field. The Order Limits lie north-east of this residence.	The closest proposed pylon (RG192) would be located to the north-east of this property, and RG193 would be located directly east, although slightly further away. Views from the primary outdoor amenity areas towards the lower portions of RG192 would be filtered through boundary vegetation, with only the upper reaches clearly visible above it. The greatest visibility of RG192 would be from the swimming pool area, but the lower portions of the proposed pylon would still be visually filtered through intervening planting. The Project would be visible in views from north-east facing windows, but all other elevations face away from the Project. Views from north-east facing ground floor windows would be largely filtered through the boundary vegetation, with potential oblique visibility of the uppers reaches of RG192 in the side of the views. Visibility would improve during the winter months, but due to the density of planting along the boundary, this is not expected to change significantly. Larger portions of the pylon would be clearly visible from the first floor north-east facing windows, but visibility towards the base would still be filtered through boundary vegetation. Overhead lines would be clearly visible across the width of the view. Visibility of RG193 may also be possible to the east, over boundary vegetation which runs along the south-eastern edge of the site. This is only anticipated to comprise a small	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No.** If the nearest proposed pylon were to move 50 m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium, but this would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					proportion of the overall view in this direction, due to the distance between the property and pylon, and height and density of the south-eastern boundary planting. Overall, the property would be affected by a small to moderate change to visual amenity in the round. The Project would be visible from one aspect of the property but would not be the key defining feature of views. Therefore, a **low to medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(B24)	606745, 248170	157 m (RG195)	N	Cherry Cottage A two-storey detached cottage with windows on both floors on all four elevations. The property is orientated north-west to south-east, and the primary outlook is to the north-east. The garden of the property is focussed to the north-east and south-west of the building. Although there are some small outdoor areas to the north-west and south-east. Patio areas are located immediately north-east and south-west of the property, and the driveway, a detached single storey outbuilding and garage (which adjoins the property) are located to the south-west. The boundary is lined with mixed planting which is most substantial at the north-eastern and south-western ends of the curtilage; ground floor views of the wider landscape are heavily filtered in these directions. Elsewhere, views are further reaching, overlooking arable farmland to the north-east and south-west, and adjacent grassland where views are more open to the north-west and south-east. The Order Limits lie to the north-east of this residence.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG195) would be located to the north of this property. Views towards this pylon from ground floor locations would be heavily filtered through vegetation along the roadside and within the property curtilage, although the very upper reaches of RG195 may be clearly visible above this. There are also some locations in the south-western part of the garden where glimpsed views of the pylon may be possible, through gaps between the outbuilding and garage. Visibility from windows of the property, along the primary (north-east facing) elevation and the front (north-west facing) elevation would be very oblique in nature, with the pylon sitting at the edge of the view. However, the overhead lines and full extents of RG195 are anticipated to be visible from the first floor, north-west facing window. Garden and roadside vegetation would provide some filtering of views from first floor north-east facing windows but the upper reaches of RG195 are expected to be visible above this, and overall visibility would improve slightly in the winter months. Overall, the property would be affected by a small change to views in the round. The Project would be visible from two aspects of the house but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property and is anticipated to have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents	**Low**	**No**	**No**. The magnitude of effect might rise to medium if the closest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property. The increase in magnitude of effect would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					using the house and garden. Therefore, a **low** magnitude of effect is expected.			
(B25)	607586, 248104	138 m (RG198)	S	Clamp Farm A two-storey property with windows on both floors on south-west, south-east and north-east elevations. The primary outlook appears to be to the north-east, towards the back garden. The property is surrounded by arable farmland, with a road running past the south-western elevation. A group of trees on the opposite side of the road from the property partially filter views in this direction, although views further north are much more open and far reaching. Views to the south and east are screened by neighbouring agricultural buildings which sit within the grounds of the farm and reach up to two storeys. The Order Limits are located to the south of this property.	The nearest proposed pylon (RG198) would be located to the south of Clamp Farm. There would be potential visibility of this pylon from windows on the south-western and south-eastern elevations of the property, and the upper reaches of it would be visible from the back garden, above the roof of the property. Visibility of RG199 is also expected from the south-east and north-eastern elevations and the back garden, but this would be more distant, and the majority of it is expected to be screened by the outbuilding which surround the property in these directions. Visibility from the south-eastern ground floor windows would likely be screened by adjacent outbuildings. Clear oblique views of the full extents of the pylon are anticipated from the first-floor windows in this direction. Oblique views of the pylon are also anticipated from the south-western facing windows on the ground and first floor, but these would be filtered through roadside planting, and, even in winter, the Project is only anticipated to occupy a very small portion of the whole view in this direction. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate change to views in the round. The Project would be clearly discernible from the first floor, south-east facing windows, and the upper reaches would be visible from the north-eastern, but it would not be the key defining feature of these views. It would also be visible to a much lesser extent from south-west facing windows and the garden. Therefore, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **medium**.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. The magnitude of effect might rise to medium to high if the closest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer, but this increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.
(B26)	607695, 247874	176 m (RG199)	NE	Bleak Hall (Grade II Listed) and Sugar Loaf Cottage Sugar Loaf Cottage is located to the south of this property group. It is a two-storey detached	The nearest proposed pylons (RG198 and RG199) would be located to the north-west and north-east of this property group, respectively.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No.** It is considered that the magnitude would not increase if the nearest pylon was moved 50 m

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				house, orientated east to west, with windows on all but the northern elevation. It is located at the front (eastern end) of the plot, with a long garden behind it, to the west. A single storey garage and extension are attached to the southern elevation of the property, and include a patio on the roof, which is access from south-facing patio doors on the first floor. Boundary treatment around the property curtilage is mixed; in some areas it is open, whilst in others there is close board fencing or small to medium tree planting. Most of the structural vegetation and tree planting is focussed immediately south of the property, with the furthest reaching views from the property towards the east and west, where there is limited boundary treatment. Bleak Hall Is located to the north of this property group. It is a detached, two storey residence orientated north to south, towards Blood Hill, and is roughly cross-shaped in plan. The primary elevation appears to be south-facing, and there is a conservatory and patio area attached to the southern elevation which faces south and west. The property sits at the eastern end of a large plot, with a gravelled driveway and outbuildings to the north of the main house and additional outbuildings to the west. The gardens are mainly laid to grass, with a handful of trees located within the eastern part of the garden, and post and rail fencing dividing the garden up into different areas. A mix of low fence and hedgerow planting lines the property curtilage, but this is sparse in places, allowing for views into the neighbouring arable fields in all directions. The Order Limits lie to the north of both properties.	The northern (front) elevation of Bleak Hall and the eastern (front) elevation of Sugar Loaf Cottage would experience views of the pylons, although the views from windows at Sugar Loaf Cottage would be very oblique in nature. Views from north-facing ground floor windows at Bleak Hall would be partially screened by the outbuildings to the north, so that only the upper reaches of RG198 are expected to be visible above the roof line, although oblique views of the full extents RG199 are anticipated at the edge of these views. Both RG198 and RG199 would be clearly visible from the first-floor windows of the northern elevation; these would sit at either edge of the view, with the overhead lines spanning across the view. Clear and largely unfiltered views of the pylon RG198 and overhead lines are anticipated from the garden of Bleak Hall, although the boundary planting would provide some very limited filtering of the lower parts of the pylon. RG199 would also be visible to varying degrees from different parts of the garden. In some places the lower parts of this pylon would be screened by the house itself and outbuildings, with the upper parts of the pylon visible above the roof lines. The full extent of this pylon is likely to be visible from the driveway and from the back garden, where there are gaps between buildings. More limited effects are anticipated on the patio area, from which visibility of the pylons would be largely screened by the house and outbuildings, although glimpsed views of the upper reaches of pylon RG198 may be possible. Unfiltered views of RG199 are anticipated at the very edge of the views from windows along the front elevation of Sugar Loaf Cottage. All other windows on this property face away from the Project. Visibility of the pylons from the garden of Sugar Loaf Cottage would vary. The upper reaches of RG199 are likely to be visible above the roofline of the property, and the			closer to this property group.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					majority of RG198 would be visible from locations in the western most part of the garden, through gaps in boundary planting. However, views of RG198 from the patio area would be largely filtered through garden and boundary vegetation. Visibility of this pylon from the patio is likely to improve in the winter months, but this space is likely to get less use at this time of year. Overall, the Project is expected to result in a **medium** magnitude of effect for Sugar Loaf Cottage, and a **medium to high** magnitude of effect for Bleak Hall.			
(C1)	610751, 244634	172 m (JC11)	NE	Hill Farm House A two-storey detached house orientated east-west with a large garden. There are windows on both floors on the eastern, southern and western elevations of the house, and on the top floor of the northern elevation. The primary outlook is to the west, overlooking the large back garden which wraps around to the west, north and east of the property. The property is set in a rural landscape and is surrounded by flat arable farmland to the west, north and east. There is a country road to the south. Views out of the property include garden and roadside vegetation. Views towards Burstall Lane's telephone poles and overhead wires are to the south and are densely filtered by vegetation. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north-east. Views in this direction are filtered by garden vegetation with the farmland partially visible in the background. These may be clearer in winter.	The nearest proposed pylon (JC11) would be to the north-east of the property. Views to the pylon (JC11) and the overhead wires would be filtered by garden vegetation, with higher parts and overhead lines more visible from the top floor windows on the eastern elevation. Views would be clearer in winter, and more parts of the pylon and overhead lines would be visible. JC12 would be to the south of the property, from within the property curtilage. It would be visible in the distance from the upper floors, as will the overhead lines connecting it to JC11 and further north. Overall, the Project would be affected by a moderate change in visual amenity resulting in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No**. The magnitude of effect might rise to high if the closest pylon was to move 50 m closer, but it would not reduce from medium if it was 50 m further away. The increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.
(C2)	611046, 244662	181 m (JC11)	NW	Windy Ridge, Greenacres and Windrush Greenacres is a two-storeyed semi-detached house orientated north-west/south-east with windows on both floors of the north, west and south elevations, and sharing its eastern wall with the adjacent property. It has a large back	The nearest proposed pylon (JC11) would be to the north-west of both properties. Views towards it would be oblique and filtered by roadside vegetation and a group of trees in the opposite field. Higher parts of the pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the access to all properties along the adjacent	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No** – if the pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, the magnitude of effect would rise from low to medium. The increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				garden to the south-east of the house. Windy Ridge is a two-storeyed detached house orientated north-west/south-east to the west of Greenacres with windows on both floors along the northern and southern elevations. It has a large back garden to the south-east of the house. Windrush is a two-storeyed, detached house orientated north-west/south-east. There are windows on both floors of the north-western, south-western and south-eastern elevations, and windows on the ground floor of the north-eastern elevation. The property has a large back garden to the south-east and a gravel front drive to the front. All properties are set to the south of a country road. They are set on flat ground with arable fields to the north and south, with properties to the west and east. The primary outlook of all properties is to the south-east towards the back gardens. Views out are filtered by garden and roadside vegetation to the south and north respectively. Views towards Burstall Lane include roadside vegetation with telephone poles and wires visible intermittently. Overall, views to the north are more open and include a stretch of farmland. Views to the south from the properties overlook the back gardens. Views from the curtilage are filtered by garden vegetation and boundary fences. Windrush has more dense garden vegetation, closing the views further. This vegetation filters views out from the gardens of Windy Ridge and Greenacres to the west. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north-west, west and south-west. They consist of surrounding fields and roadside hedging and are filtered by roadside vegetation and adjacent properties. Views would be clearer from both floors of Greenacres and Windy Ridge, while those from Windrush are screened by dense roadside vegetation to the north-west.	road. Views would be clearer in winter. Views from the curtilage to the nearest proposed pylon (JC11) and overhead lines would be filtered by garden vegetation of the western-most property (Windrush). Views to the proposed pylon further south (JC12) and associated overhead lines would be more open and oblique. Lower portions of the proposed pylon (JC12) would be filtered by garden and farmland vegetation. Overall, the properties would be affected by a **low to medium** change to views and visual amenity in the round.			included in the Step 4 assessment.

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(C3)	610962, 244619	147 m (JC11)	NW	Woodfield and Cherwell House Cherwell House is a three-storey estate house orientated north-west/south-east with a large garden to the south. There are windows on all four elevations, and the primary outlook is to the south-east. There are windows on all floors to all four elevations. The front of the house looks onto the road to the north and to the separate barns to the east and west. Northern view includes roadside vegetation with telephone pole and wires in the near distance, overlooking open fields farther away. A separate structure to the west of the property grounds looks out to the west. Views characterised by open fields and filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the east look towards the private parking spaces. Views to the south and south-east look towards the back garden, which filters views of the adjacent field in the background. Woodfield is a two-storeyed detached house orientated east-west with a small garden to the south of the property. There are windows on all four elevations. The primary outlook is to the east. Views to the east include the adjacent property (Cherwell House) and its front access. Views from the ground floor to the west are screened by fencing along the boundary. Views from the top floor are open and look towards the adjacent field. Views to the south look towards the garden and are restricted by dense tree planting. Views to the north look towards the separate shed and adjacent main road, filtered by garden vegetation. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north-west and west. Northern views include roadside vegetation and overhead telephone wires. Western views from Cherwell House are screened on ground level by Woodfield and associated garden vegetation. Second and top floor views are filtered by taller vegetation and may be clearer in winter. Western views from Woodfield are open.	The nearest pylon (JC11) would be to the north-west of the property. It is filtered by roadside vegetation, and higher parts and the overhead lines would be visible through gaps in said vegetation. To the west, JC12 and overhead lines would be visible from Woodfield and top floors of Cherwell House, filtered by garden vegetation. Views would be clearer in the winter. The proposed pylon to the south (JC12) would also be visible from Woodfield, and from the southern edge of the curtilage of Cherwell House. Views may be clearer from the latter in winter. Overall, the western-most property would experience a larger change in views, and the eastern property would experience a moderate change in views and visual amenity. This would result in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No** - it is considered that the magnitude would not increase nor decrease if the nearest pylon was moved 50 m closer. The magnitude could decrease to low if the nearest pylon was moved 50 m farther.

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(C4)	611127, 243726	152 m (JC15)	SW	Brookfield House, Finjaro, ~~and~~ The Palms and The Bungalow Finjaro Guest House is a two-storeyed, detached house orientated east-west. It has a back garden to the west. There are windows to the eastern and western elevations on both floors. The primary outlook is to the western elevation with clear views towards the adjacent field. There are windows on both floors of the southern and northern elevation too. Views to the north look towards the adjacent field and main road beyond. View to the south look towards the adjacent property. The Palms is a single-storeyed detached house orientated east-west. There are windows to eastern, western and southern elevations. The primary outlook is to the west looking towards the adjacent field with lightly filtered views by garden vegetation. Brookfield House is a single-storeyed detached house orientated west-east. The primary outlook is to the west with lightly filtered views towards the fields on the opposite side of the access road. There are windows on all four elevations. Views to the east include the back garden, Views to the north look towards the main road filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the south include the separate garage and shed in the property grounds. The Bungalow is a single-storey detached house orientated south-east to north-west, located opposite The Palms. The primary outlook is to the north-west, with views filtered by adjacent built form and intervening vegetation into neighbouring fields. The Order Limits are to the west of the properties. Views include open fields and some small poles and overhead wires. The properties are on higher ground compared to the field, providing a longer distance view.	The nearest proposed pylon (JC15) would be located to the west of these properties. The pylon JC15 and overhead lines would be visible from all properties to the west, but to a greater degree from Finjaro and The Palms, whose primary elevations and rear gardens directly overlook the field in which the nearest pylon would be located. Views from Brookfield House would be partially screened by Finjaro and The Palms, so that only the upper reaches of JC15 would be visible. The primary elevation of Brookfield House faces away from the Project. Proposed pylons JC14, JC16 and overhead lines connecting them would be visible from the properties, but these views would be more distant. Overall, Finjaro and The Palms would experience a large change to views and visual amenity, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect. Lesser effects are anticipated for Brookfield House, for which a **medium** magnitude of effect is assumed.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** If the pylon were to move closer to the property, Step 4 would still be triggered.
(C5)	611175, 243641	173 m	W	Rose Cottage and West Cottage	The nearest proposed pylon (JC15) would be visible to the west, with lower parts of the	**Low-Medium**	**Yes**	**No.** If the pylon was to move 50 m closer to the

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		(JC15)		Rose Cottage and West Cottage ~~is~~ area ~~a~~ two-storey semi detached house~~s~~ orientated east-west. The primary outlook is the western elevation with views towards the small back garden and adjacent dense vegetation. Views to the south look towards the adjacent land and are filtered by garden vegetation. There are existing pylons to the south of ~~Rose Cottage~~these properties visible in the middle distance. Views to the east look at the field opposite, filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north include the adjacent properties filtered by garden vegetation. The Order Limits are to the west of the property. Views in this direction include the adjacent dense tree planting beyond the back garden. The adjacent fields are visible through the upper floor windows on the rear elevation and the northern elevation.	structure being filtered by the dense tree planting from the ground level. Views would be less filtered from the upper floor windows. Upper parts of the proposed pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the back garden and windows of the primary outlook. Proposed overhead lines connecting to the adjacent proposed pylon to the south (JC16) would also be visible from the property, with oblique views of proposed pylon JC16. Views would be clearer in winter. The local landscape within which this property is located is undulating. The property sits higher than the land in which JC15 would be located, reducing the extents of the pylon that would typically be expected to be visible in a flatter landscape. Only the upper reaches of the nearest pylon are expected to be visible, and from only one elevation of the property. This would result in a small to moderate change, and therefore **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			property, the magnitude of effect may rise to medium / medium-high, however, the increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.
(C6)	611186, 243468	175 m (JC16)	SW	Home Farm Home Farm is a two-storey, detached house orientated south-east/north-west. The primary outlook is to the south-east with views to the large property grounds. The property is set in an open rural landscape surrounded by arable fields. The topography is undulating, and Home Farm sits at a slightly higher level compared to its surroundings. There are windows to the front, rear and north-eastern elevations on both floors. The south-western elevation has windows on the upper floor. Views to the north-west, north-east and south-east are open to adjacent grounds with some filtered views by garden vegetation. Views to the south-west are only available from two top-floor windows and looks towards the property grounds and adjacent fields.	The nearest proposed pylon (JC16) would be to the west of the property. The proposed pylon and overhead lines would be visible to the west of the property from upper floor windows with views filtered by garden vegetation. The overhead lines continuing north would also be visible from the property. The upper extents of the project would be visible from the grounds of the property as the property is on higher ground level than the adjacent field. This topography lends to some screening of the lower structure of the proposed pylon to the west (JC16). Views would be clearer in winter. There would be oblique views of the proposed pylon to the north (JC15), screened from the ground floor by a single-storeyed built structure within the property grounds. Views from the upper floor windows would be filtered by garden vegetation.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. Due to the level of visual screening around this property, if the nearest pylon were to move 50m closer, it is unlikely to warrant the need for a Step 4 assessment.

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				The Order Limits are to the west and north-west. Views in this direction include open fields and existing pylons to the west and south.	Overall, there would be some change to views and visual amenity of the property, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(C7)	610758, 242930	142 m (JC18)	W	Primrose Cottage and Southfield Primrose Cottage is a two-storey detached cottage orientated south-north. There are windows on both floors of all four elevations. The primary outlook is to the north. The property is set on higher ground than surrounding fields, offering slightly more distant views. Views from both floors to north, west and south look towards the adjacent fields and are clear. Views to the east are filtered by garden vegetation and look towards the garden of the property. There are small, existing pylons to the south-west of the property also visible in the distance from the windows on the western elevation. Southfield is a two-storeyed detached house with windows on all four elevations and a large garden to the back of the house in the south. The primary outlook is to the south. The garden includes dense tree vegetation and an open ground area with a pond. Views to the north from the house are filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north-west, south and south-west look onto the adjacent fields from the garden. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north-west. Both properties also have views of larger existing pylons towards the north-west filtered by roadside vegetation.	The nearest proposed pylon (JC18) would be to the north-west of the properties. It would be visible in the distance from the garden of Southfield house, filtered by garden vegetation and Primrose Cottage. The proposed overhead lines would be visible from both properties in the distance. Proposed pylon JC19 would also be visible in the far distance to the south-west of both properties, filtered by field vegetation. Overall, there would be moderate changes to views and visual amenity, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. Should the nearest pylon move 50m closer or further away, no change would be expected to the overall magnitude of effect.
(C10)	604915, 230094	195 m (TB12/13)	E/S	Meadow Cottage, Heath House, Red House, Ingleside and Kingswood Meadow Cottage is a two-storeyed detached housed orientated north-west/south-east and is set back from the main road by about 40 m. It has windows on all four elevations with a large back garden. The primary outlook is to the south-east. Views to the north, east and south overlook the back garden with dense tree vegetation in the background. Views to the	The nearest proposed pylon (TB12) would be located to the east of this property group. Views towards the pylon are filtered or screened by garden vegetation with the upper parts and overhead lines visible. Views would be clearer in winter months and of the proposed pylon's (TB12) structure would be visible. The overhead line would be visible in the distance from the top floor windows of the properties. Of the four properties, views towards the Project from Heath House would be most open, with top floor windows getting a	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. Should the nearest pylon move 50m closer or further away, no change would be expected to the overall magnitude of effect

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				west overlook the road heavily filtered by garden vegetation. Heath House is a two-storeyed detached house orientated north-south with a separate garage to the north and back garden. The house has windows on all four elevations on both floors, and the primary outlook is to the south. Views to the north, east and south consist of garden, garden vegetation and garage. Views to the west look onto the main road and include views of open fields, telephone poles and wires filtered through roadside vegetation. Red House and Ingleside are two semi-detached houses sharing a wall, orientated west-east. Red House has windows on both floors on the east and west elevations, and windows on the upper floor on the northern elevation. Ingleside is to the south of Red House, sharing its northern wall with the latter. It has windows on both floors of the eastern and western elevations. The southern elevation has windows on the ground floor only. The primary outlook is to the east facing the small back gardens. Views to the east overlook the garden and garden vegetation. Views to the west overlook the open fields and main road, filtered by roadside and garden vegetation. Views to the south are screened by garden vegetation. These views are also characterised by intermittent telephone poles and wires. Kingswood is a two-storeyed detached house orientated south-west/north-east. There are windows on both floors on all four elevations. The primary outlook is to the north, facing the back garden. Overall, views are filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Views to the east are from the upper floor windows are less filtered and look towards the adjacent field. All properties are set in a flat rural landscape along a carriageway, surrounded by moderate to dense garden vegetation with arable lands stretching beyond to the west and east.	view of the proposed overhead lines and pylon (TB12) visible in the middle distance. Overall, there would be a moderate change in views and visual amenities for all properties, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Views to the Order Limits are to the east and south. Views to the east are screened or filtered by garden vegetation around all 4 properties. Views from Red House and Ingleside are screened by dense garden vegetation to the east. From Heath House and Meadow Cottage, views to the east are filtered by garden vegetation, with some gaps providing a view to the adjacent farmland. View would be clearer in winter. Views to the south are filtered by roadside and garden vegetation from all four properties.				
(C11)	605272, 230091	156 m (TB12)	SW	Rookery Cottage A two-storey detached cottage orientated south-north. The property is set in a flat rural landscape surrounded by arable land. The primary outlook is to the northern elevation, looking towards the adjacent fields. There are windows on both floors of all four elevations. Views to the south, north, and east are clear and include views of the surrounding fields. There are small, existing poles and overhead wires to the north-east. Ground floor views to the north are filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the west are filtered by garden vegetation. The Order Limits are to the south and south-west. Views to the south are clear from the property and the main access towards it. Views to the south-west are partially filtered by garden vegetation.	The nearest proposed pylons (TB11/TB12) would be located to the south. Both proposed pylons and associated overhead lines would be visible in the immediate line of sight from both floors. Proposed pylon TB12 further to the south-west would also be visible, with oblique views from windows on the eastern part of the property. There may be some filtered views of the proposed pylon by garden vegetation, most of the structure would be visible in the background over the trees. Overall, due to proximity of the proposed pylons TB11 and TB12, there would be a considerable amount of change in views and visual amenity, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. If the project were to move 50 m further from the property, the magnitude of effect may reduce to medium.
(C12)	604944, 230008	112 m (TB13)	S	1 and 2 Diamond Cottages Single-storey semi-detached houses with back gardens to the south of the house. These properties are orientated north-east/south-west. There are windows on all four elevations on both floors, with the primary outlook looking to the south. Views to the south overlook the garden, with views of the adjacent field filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the south would be clearer in winter months. Views to the east and west consist of adjacent fields lightly filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Small telephone poles and wires are visible	TB13 would be the nearest proposed pylon, situated to the south of the property. The higher parts of the pylon would be visible from the property and its back garden, while the lower parts of the structure would be filtered by garden vegetation. The overhead lines would be visible from the south and south-east of the property grounds filtered by garden vegetation. Views would be clearer in winter, with garden vegetation only lightly filtering out the views to the base of the pylon. Proposed pylon TB12 is to the north-east of the property. Higher parts of the pylon and the	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. If the pylon were to move 50 m farther then the magnitude of effect would reduce to medium and therefore would not trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				intermittently along roadside vegetation. Views to the north are towards the main road and consist of roadside vegetation with telephone wires filtered through it. Views to the Order Limits are to the south. These would be filtered by garden vegetation. Views would be clearer in winter months.	overhead line would be visible from the northern areas of property grounds, filtered by roadside vegetation. Views may be clearer in winter months, with the project being lightly filtered by roadside vegetation and visible in the middle distance. Overall, there would be a significant change in views and visual amenity, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(C13)	605066, 229921	150 m (TB13)	W	Island Lodge and Slam Lodge Island Lodge is a two-storeyed detached house orientated north-south. There are windows on the northern and southern elevations on both floors. The primary outlook is to the north. Views to the south are screened by dense garden vegetation. Views to the north are filtered by roadside vegetation and look towards the field opposite. There are no available views from the property to the east or west. Views in these directions are available from the curtilage. Views to the west look to the adjacent farmland, filtered by hedgerow planting. Views to the east are screened by dense garden vegetation. Overall, views would be clearer in winter. Slam Lodge is a two-storeyed detached house orientated north-south. There are windows on the northern, eastern and western elevations. There are roof windows on the southern elevation. The primary outlook is to the north. Views to the north include the road in front of the property, the drive and the field on the opposite side filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the east and west include the property grounds, which include a small back garden. Views to the south are screened, and only available from the roof windows. Views towards the Order Limits are to the west and north. To the north, views are filtered by garden and roadside vegetation and include overhead telephone wires. Views to the west overlook the adjacent field and are open from the curtilage of Island Lodge but screened by	The nearest proposed pylon would be TB13, to the west of the property. Views to the Project would be open, and the pylon and overhead lines would be visible. Proposed pylon TB12 would also be visible to the north-east filtered by roadside vegetation. Higher parts of the pylon and overhead lines would be visible in the middle distance. Views in all directions would be clearer in winter. Overall, there would be a large change in views due to proximity of the proposed pylons and would result in a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. If the pylon were to move 50 m farther, the magnitude of effect would decrease to medium.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				vegetation and the built form of Island Lodge when viewed from Slam Lodge.				
(C14)	605935, 229989	187 m (TB10)	SW	Orchid House, Cedar Grange and Falconers View A group of three detached houses situated side-by-side in relation to each other; all of them are two-storey with windows on all four elevations on both floors. The western-most property is orientated north-east/south-west. The property in the middle is orientated north-south. The eastern-most property is orientated north-south. All three properties also have windows on the roof facing south and north. Primary outlooks for the western property is to the south-west. Primary outlook for the other 2 properties is to the south. These properties are set on a flat rural landscape with arable fields to the south and built residential and industrial structure to the east and north. There are arable fields to the west, on the opposite side of the adjacent road. Views to the south look to the adjacent fields, filtered by farmland vegetation. Views to the south-west look to the main road and the fields beyond filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north consist of the adjacent grounds and neighbouring properties. Views to the west overlook the neighbouring industrial grounds, country lane and the warehouses beyond. These are filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the Order Limits are to the south-west and south.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB10) would be to the south-west. Views would be filtered by roadside vegetation from the western property. Higher parts of the proposed pylon would be visible in the middle distance. Views to the pylon would be more filtered from the eastern-most property due to the angle at which the elevations are orientated. From the middle property, views would be open but oblique. Overhead lines associated with the proposed pylons (TB10 and TB9) would be visible in the distance. The proposed pylon TB9 is to the south of the properties. Views to it would be filtered by farmland vegetation at ground level. The proposed pylon and overhead lines would be visible in the far distance from upper floor windows from all three properties. Overall, there would be a moderate change in visual amenity and views, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - Should the Project move 50m closer or further away, no change would be expected to the overall magnitude of effect.
(C15)	605875, 229418	152 m (TB8)	E	1,2 and 3 Glebe Cottages 1 and 2 Glebe Cottages are two-storeyed detached cottages. 1 Glebe Cottage is orientated north-east/south-west. There are windows on both floors on all elevations. The primary outlook is to the south-east elevation and looks towards the adjacent field. Views to the north-west look towards the main access road with roadside vegetation in the background screening the adjacent railway	The nearest proposed pylon (TB8) would be to the east of the properties. Views towards the pylon and overhead lines are clear. Views from 3 Glebe Cottage would be lightly filtered by garden vegetation. Proposed pylon TB7 to the south-east of the cottages would be visible from two out of the three properties.	**High**	**Yes**	**No** - Should the Project move 50m closer or further away, no change would be expected to the overall magnitude of effect.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				line. Views to the south-west look towards the adjacent property. Views to the north-east are screened by roadside vegetation. 2 Glebe Cottage is orientated west-east. The primary outlook is to the west, looking towards the main access road with the roadside vegetation screening the adjacent railway line. Views to the north include the adjacent property. Views to the south include the adjacent field. 3 Glebe Cottage is a single-storeyed detached house orientated west-east, with windows on all four elevations. The primary outlook may be to the east. Views to the south include the adjacent field. Views to the west look towards the main access road with the roadside vegetation screening the adjacent railway line. Views to the north look at the adjacent properties. The Order Limits are towards the north-east and east.	Overall, there would be a significant change in views and visual amenity of the properties, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(C16)	607169, 228959	218 m (TB3)	NE	The Lodge and Badley Hall *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* The Lodge and Badley Hall is a two-storeyed detached property orientated west-east with windows on both floors on all four elevations. The primary outlook is to the west. Views to the west include the front garden with the main road filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north are screened by dense vegetation of the adjacent grounds. Views to the east overlook the back garden and the single-storeyed industrial units beyond. Views to the south look towards the adjacent field, filtered by garden vegetation. The Order Limits are towards the north and north-east. Views in this direction look towards the adjacent grounds part of the property curtilage. Views from the curtilage to the east of the industrial units are clear in this direction.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB3) would be to the north-east of the property. Views from the property would be screened by garden vegetation, with the upper parts of the proposed pylon and overhead lines potentially visible in the distance in winter. Proposed pylons TB1 and TB2 would also be visible in the distance, with views filtered by the industrial units to the east of the property. The pylons would be visible from the grounds and curtilage of the property. Views would be clearer in winter. Due to intervening vegetation in the direction of the Project, the change in views is minimised during most of the year. Overall, there is a moderate change to views and visual amenity, resulting in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes** - If the project were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to high and would trigger a Step 4 Assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
(C19)	603168, 229681	137 m (TB19)	NW	1 and 2 Wick Lane Cottages, Friesian Bungalow and Hollytree Bungalow Friesian Bungalow is a single-storeyed detached house orientated south-north with windows on the northern and southern elevations. The primary outlook is to the north, looking to the back garden. Views to the north include the back garden and adjacent fields, filtered by garden and farmland vegetation. They also include a woodland area in the middle distance. View to the south looks onto the road filtered by roadside vegetation. Hollytree Bungalow is a single-storeyed detached house orientated south-north with windows to the northern and southern elevations. The primary outlook is to the north and looks at the back garden of the property. Views to the north include the back garden and adjacent fields, heavily filtered by garden and farmland vegetation. They also include a woodland area in the middle distance, though heavily filtered by garden vegetation. View to the south looks onto the road filtered by roadside vegetation. 1 and 2 Wick Lane Cottages are two semi-detached properties that share their eastern/western elevation walls. They are orientated south-north and are two-storeyed cottages with windows on both floors of the southern and northern elevations. 1 Wick Lane has windows of both floors of the western elevation. 2 Wick Lane has windows on both floors of the eastern elevation. The primary outlook is to the south, looking at the main road and filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north overlook the adjacent field but are heavily filtered by garden vegetation. These views would be clearer during winter months. Views to the south look to the main road, filtered by roadside vegetation. The properties are set in a flat rural landscape with arable lands in all four directions.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB19) would be to the north-west of the properties and would be visible in the middle distance filtered through garden, roadside and farmland vegetation. Higher parts of the pylon and overhead lines would be visible in the distance and may be more visible in the winter. Views towards the project from Friesian Bungalow would be more visible, however vegetation to the back of Hollytree Bungalow and 1-2 Wick Lane Cottages would filter the project views. The proposed pylon to the east (TB19) would be visible in the distance from the properties. Views would be oblique from all available windows, with more filtered views on the ground level. Views would also be open from the back gardens of the properties. Due to the distance of proposed pylon TB19 available views would not be highly affected. Associated overhead lines connecting TB18 and TB19 would form part of the views to the north but not obstruct it due to the visual permeability of the wires. Overall, there would be some distinguishable changes to the views and visual amenity, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude may rise to medium to high but would not trigger Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Views towards the Order Limits are to the north-west. Views in this direction include the surrounding arable farmlands to the north, west and east. A shelterbelt tree planting to the north-west provides screening.				
(C20)	602453, 229857	176 m (TB21)	N	Elmtrees, Fern View and The Orchards Elmtrees is a single-storeyed detached house oriented north-east/south-west. The primary outlook is at the back elevation looking south-east. There are also windows on the north-west elevation and south-west elevation. Views from the primary outlook include the back garden with roadside vegetation in the background. Views to the south-west look to the back garden and the adjacent property beyond the garden boundary. Views to the north-west overlook the main road and the property opposite which is filtered by roadside vegetation. Fern View is a single-storeyed detached house with windows on all for elevations. It is oriented north-west/south-east, and the front elevation is to the north-east. The primary outlook is to the south-east elevation and looks out to part of the back garden and the adjacent property. Views to the north-west look out to the main road and roadside vegetation. Views to the south-west look to the back garden and the roadside vegetation beyond. Views to the north-east include the shed and garden vegetation of the adjacent property. The Orchards is a two-storeyed detached house oriented north-east/south-west. The primary is the front elevation to the north-east. There are windows on both floors on the north-east and south-west elevations and there is a ground floor window to the north-west elevation. Views to the north-east look to the drive and front garden vegetation, which filters views of the main road and telephone poles and wires. Views to the south-east overlook the back garden and the roadside vegetation	Higher parts of the nearest proposed pylon (TB21) would be visible in the distance with lower parts filtered by roadside vegetation to the north of Elmtrees and Fern View. Overhead lines would be visible towards the north and north-west. Views through the vegetation would be clearer in winter months, and more of the pylon would be visible. The project would be visible from the upper floors of The Orchards in the distance, lightly filtered by roadside vegetation. The proposed pylon TB21 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. Overall, due to the available filtering and screening by vegetation around the properties and the distance of the nearest proposed pylon, views and visual amenity would experience small changes. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low to Medium**	**No**	**No** - If the nearest pylon was to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium but would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				beyond. Views to the north-west are screened by boundary fencing. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north. The properties are set in a residential area to the west of a carriageway.				
(C21)	607181 , 229362	255 m (TB3)	SE	Bounds Farm This is a detached, 2 storey property which has windows located on all elevations, ground floor and second storey. The front of the property faces north and the back faces south. The property sits on a large plot and garden extents to the south and south-west, framed mature woodland to the west, south and south-west. The northern boundary and north-eastern corner of the plot comprise built form (garages) and sporadic mature trees and hedging. There are no views available to the surrounding landscape, except for to the north and north-east where gaps in vegetation afford glimpses into neighbouring fields from the upper storeys of the building, bounded by mature vegetation. Facing north, views are more extensive from upper stories over neighbouring properties and a wooded landscape. The primary elevation faces south and the Order Limits are located to the south-east and south-west. The south and east façades will have glimpsed views of the Order Limits, although vegetation will be in the views, causing substantial screening. Views are unlikely to be more open in Winter.	Higher parts of the nearest proposed pylon (TB3 and also TB4 which sits at a similar distance) would be visible in the views from the southern rear elevation, with lower parts screened by mature vegetation. It is unlikely but possible that views would be slightly clearer in the winter months due to the density of vegetation surrounding the property boundary. The proposed pylon TB4 would sit at a height of 54.48 m AOD; which would be visible above treelines surrounding the property. The East Anglia Connection Node Substation would be located directly east of the property, allowing direct views from the eastern elevation and oblique views from the southern elevation towards the Project, albeit filtered heavily by intervening vegetation. Overall, due to the available filtering and screening by vegetation, views and visual amenity would experience small changes. This would result in a **low** magnitude of effect.	**Low**	**No**	**No** - If the nearest pylon was to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium but would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.
(D1)	602466, 229924	108 m (TB21)	N	The Plovers This is a detached, 2 storey property which has windows located on all elevations, ground floor and second storey, except south-west, although this façade has a sunroom/green house at ground level. The front of the property faces south-east and the back faces north-west.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB21) would be located to the north of this property and would be visible from the upper storeys of the property, through gaps in intervening vegetation. TB22 would also likely to be seen in the distance to the north-west albeit views would be filtered by vegetation. The overhead	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if the Project were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The property sits on a medium sized plot and the garden extends to the south south-west, framed by hedge on the south-east boundary and dense mature vegetation at the south-western end. Long ranging views to the north-west are possible through gaps in vegetation from the garden. Views in all other directions are enclosed due to vegetation within the garden or just out with. The primary elevation faces south-east and the Order Limits are located to the north. The north-west and north-east façade will have views of the Order Limits, although neighbouring vegetation and built form will be in the views, causing some filtered views. Views will be more open in Winter.	lines would also be discernible within available views. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of this property and would be a key defining feature of views experienced due the proximity of TB21 and associated overhead lines. There would be a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(D2)	602409, 229872	175 m (TB21)	NE	The Old Thatched Cottage This is a detached. 2 storey residence with windows on all facades on both round and second storeys. The front of the property faces south-east and the back faces north-west. The primary elevation faces north-west and the Order Limits are located to the north-east. The property sits on a medium sized plot with a garden to the north-east of the property. Dense boundary vegetation on the north-east and south-eastern borders create an enclosed character and screened views in these directions. Built forms have a similar effect in a south-west direction, although views to the north-west are framed by a gap in built form and vegetation, providing views into the neighbouring landscape to the north-west. The north-west elevation will have views of the Order Limits with some screening from adjacent buildings and filtered views through vegetation in the midground. Views will be more open in winter.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB21) would be located north-east of this property and would be fully screened due to dense boundary vegetation around this property. TB22, however, and overhead lines to TB21 would be visible to the north-west albeit at more of a distance away. TB21 would be visible in the view through filtered vegetation in the mid ground, although the ground floor of the property may have screened views of the lower reaches of the Project due to adjacent built form. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of this property and would be a key defining feature of the views experience due to the wide-reaching existing character of the views in this direction. There would be a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.
(D3)	601594, 229998	196 m	NW	Tanga, Lodge Lane	The nearest proposed pylons would be TB24 and TB23, located to the north-west and north-	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
		(TB24)		This is a 2 storey, detached property with windows on all elevations although second story windows are only present on north and west facing facades. The front facade faces south-west, and the rear faces the north-east. The primary facade is the rear, north-east facing elevation and the Order Limits are located to the north-west. The garden wraps around the property to the north-east, west and south-west, extending further to the west. It is bounded by a mixture of low-lying hedge and more mature vegetation, creating filtered views into the surrounding landscape in a north, west and south direction. Views are more open to the north. The north and west elevations will have views of the Order Limits although these will be filtered through boundary vegetation. Views would be more open in winter.	east of this property respectively. Both would be experienced at close range although views of the Project would be filtered through boundary vegetation which is dense in places. The overhead lines would also be visible. The second storey windows to the north and west would experience views of the Project more clearly, whilst the ground floor windows would likely experience screened views of the lower portions of the pylons. There would be a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered..
(D4)	600666, 230301	162 m (TB26)	SE	Eastview, Langham Lane This is a bungalow with windows on all elevations. The front of the property faces the south-east and the back of the property faces the north-west. The primary elevation is the south-west façade. The grounds of the property is extensive, stretching to the south-west, north-west and north-east of the property. The garden is mostly framed by dense vegetation creating enclosed views; although at the north-west portion of the garden, views south-west extend into a neighbouring medium size field with some scope for filtered views beyond. Due to dense boundary and road side vegetation in the direction of the Order Limits, views to the south-east are almost fully screened with the potential for glimpses to be experienced from this property. Views would be more open in winter.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB26) would be located to the south-east of the residence. Views would be almost completely screened due to the property having no second storey and intervening vegetation being dense and at close range. Glimpses of the Project and overhead lines would be possible through gaps in vegetation. There would be a **low** magnitude of effect, therefore step 4 is not triggered.	**Low**	**No**	**No** - If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
(D6)	599753, 230201	226 m (TB28)	NE	67 Oaks Farm and 68 Greenacres Farm *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* These are two detached residences, one is 3 storeys high and the other is 2 storeys high. They have windows on all elevations reaching at least 2 storeys except for the north-west and south-east façade of the eastern property where windows are only on ground floor. The fronts of the properties face the north-east and the backs face the south-west. The primary elevations for both properties are arguably both the front and back of the properties as (north-east and south-west) due to the number of windows on both sides. Number 68 has a more contained and small scale garden at the north-east and south-west of the property. Views from the ground floor are contained by hedges and vegetation on the garden border, but second storeys will have a more open view into surrounding plots. No. 67 has a larger garden that extents to the north-west round to the south-west. With mature vegetation within the garden, filtered and long range views are possible to the south-west and north-east. The Order Limits are located to the north-east and north-west, and these properties would experience views that are heavily filtered through intervening vegetation. Neighbouring properties would also be present in the view. Views would be more open in winter.	The nearest proposed pylon would be TB28 to the north-east of these properties, although TB29 would also be close and located to the north-west. Views towards TB28 and TB29 would be filtered through intervening vegetation, and gaps would provide framed views of the Project from certain aspects. It is likely that views from the ground floor would be almost fully screened by vegetation and adjacent built form, but second storey windows would experience more impactful views. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(D7)	599758, 230277	154 m (TB29)	NW	Haveli This is a 2 storey, detached property with windows on all elevations. The Order Limits are located to the north-west and north-east. The front and primary elevation faces south-west and the rear faces the north-east.	The nearest proposed pylons would be TB28 and TB29 which would be located at close range to the north-west and north-east respectively. Views towards the Project would be clear and wide reaching into the surrounding landscape. The Project would be a key defining feature in the landscape that would effect views	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The garden extends out to the north-east of the property with very little vegetation causing any screening or filtering of views in a north-east, north-west and south-east direction. It is a large plot and the garden has very much open views, and long ranging views (especially towards the east) into neighbouring fields. Views towards the Order Limits would be clear and open.	significantly. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(D8)	599579, 230362	137 m (TB29)	NE	36-40 Straight Road These are a group of 2 storey, detached and semi-detached residences with windows at ground and second storey levels on all elevations, except for number 39 which has no windows on its north-eastern elevation, and one property which only has ground floor windows facing north-east. The front and primary elevations of the properties face the south-east, and the rear of the properties face the north-west. The Order Limits are located to the north-east. The gardens of the properties generally extend out to the west/north-west although one property has a garden which extends around the residence from the north-west, south and towards the south-east. The gardens are all small in size and are framed by hedge fairly consistently on all borders although dense vegetation screens views to the north-west for properties at the north-west of the group, and some other mature groups of vegetation create more filtering in a north, north-east and south-east direction. Generally, the gardens are all enclosed in character with some gaps in vegetation and built form allowing for views into the wider landscape, particularly from second storey windows, facing north-east, and southwards. Views towards the Order Limits would be filtered through dense boundary vegetation although substantial gaps in vegetation would	The nearest proposed pylons would be TB29 and TB30 located to the north-east and north-west of this group of residences. Views towards the Project would be filtered through boundary vegetation although substantial gaps, particularly to the north-east, would allow for less obstructed and more impactful views. Views would be more impactful from the second storey in this direction as the ground floor views would experience intervening vegetation and adjacent built form that would likely screen views. There would be a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				create more open views in this direction (north-east). Views would be more open in winter.				
(D9)	599407, 230409	152 m (TB30)	N	42 and 43 Peppers Lane These properties are two-storey, semi-detached residences which have windows on all elevations at both ground and second storey level, but no windows are present on the eastern façade. The backs of the properties face north towards Order Limits, with primary and front elevations facing south. To the north, views comprise garden and surrounding field boundary vegetation as well as some smaller built form. The gardens are both medium to large in size and wrap around the residences from the south to the west and north to north-east with clumps of mature vegetation and built form providing views which are semi enclosed, but mid-range views are achieved into the surrounding landscape. Second storey windows would experience long ranging views north and north-westwards in particular. Views towards the Order Limits would be filtered through sporadic vegetation and would be clearer from the upper storeys. The views would be more open in winter.	The nearest proposed pylon would be TB30 to the north-east and views in this direction would be partially open but filtered through immediate sporadic boundary vegetation from the second storey windows of the properties. The ground floor would experience views of the Project but these are likely to be more contained albeit filtered into the surrounding landscape towards pylons and overhead wires. The views would be more open in winter. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.
(D10)	599674, 230518	101 m (TB29)	SE	45, 45 Annex and 46 Straight Road This group comprises detached and semi-detached residences; one bungalow and two 2 storey residences. Windows are present on all elevations, on both ground floor and second storey levels (of the 2 storey residences) except for one façade (north-west) which only has windows at the ground level with primary elevations facing north-west, south-east and south-west. The gardens of the properties range from small to medium in size and extend south-west and south-eastwards, although the northern most	The nearest proposed pylons would be TB29 and TB30 to the south-east and the south-west. Views to the Project would be filtered through vegetation with some gaps in vegetation creating framed views particularly to the south-west Views from the ground floor would likely be screened from the Project from the majority of perspectives. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, more of it would be immediately visible, but due to sufficient screening of foreground vegetation it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				property has a garden that extends northwards as well. The character of the gardens are generally enclosed, with mature vegetation in clumps to the north-west, south-west and south-west causing screening and filtered views. into the surrounding landscape. The nature of existing views from the properties are primarily enclosed also due to the density and proximity of boundary vegetation, although gaps in vegetation and neighbouring built form allow for framed views into the surrounding landscape. Views to the Order Limit will be heavily screened from the ground floor by intervening vegetation and neighbouring properties, although views from the second storey will experience filtered views to the south-west and glimpses to the south-east. Views will be more open in winter.				
(D11)	599608, 230568	151 m (TB30)	W	47a Straight Road This property is a detached, two-storey residence with windows at ground level and second storey levels, on all elevations except for the south-facing façade. The primary elevation is north-west facing. The front of the property faces south-east and the back faces north-west. The garden stretches around all sides of the property, divided into sections by hedges, and mature vegetation. Views are semi enclosed with potential long ranging views into surrounding landscape through gaps in vegetation and adjacent built form, particularly to the south-west. Views towards the Order Limits would be filtered by low lying vegetation, the primary elevation although at a north-west perspective would experience clear views from the second storey.	The nearest proposed pylon would beTB30 to the south-west, and TB29 would also be in close proximity to the south-east. Views towards the south-west is much more open than views to the south-east, albeit filtered through boundary vegetation. The ground floor would experience more filtered views than the second floor which would have more open and far-reaching views into the surrounding landscape. The Project would therefore be a key defining feature in the landscape. Views to the south-east would be more screened by neighbouring vegetation and built form. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest propert~~ie~~y's OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The nature of the views are open and wide reaching into the surrounding landscape, views are more open to the west and south-west.				
(D12)	599628, 230619	183 m (TB30)	SW	48 Straight Road This is a semi-detached, two-storey property with windows on south-east, south-west and north-west facing elevations. The front of the property faces south-east and the back faces north-west. The primary elevation is on the south-east elevation. The plot is medium-large in scale and stretches from the south-east to the north-east and north-west with sporadic trees creating a semi enclosed character with views through gaps in vegetation and built for allowing for long ranging views particularly from the second storey windows to the south-east and north-west. Views towards the Order Limits are open from the second floor of the property, although vegetation and neighbouring built form would be in the view and cause some filtered views. There are more elements in the view towards the south-east so more screening will occur in this direction towards TB29. Ground floor views would be more filtered due to close proximity vegetation. Views would be more open in winter. The nature of existing views are more open towards the south-west with some filtered views caused by intervening vegetation and adjacent built form.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB30) would be to the south-west although TB29 would also be in close range to the south-east. Views towards TB30 would be filtered but clear in the landscape from the second storey above intervening vegetation and adjacent built form. Ground floor vegetation would experience more filtered views due to surrounding vegetation and built form, but the Project would still be a key defining feature in the view towards the south-west. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.
(D15)	593812, 228387	125 m (TB44)	NW	Hill Cottage The property is a bungalow with windows on all elevations with the primary elevation facing north-west. The front elevation faces the north-west and the back faces the south-east. The garden extends mainly out to the south-west at the front of the property on a medium sized plot. The garden is bounded by a mixture	The nearest proposed pylon (TB44) would be located to the north-west. Views experienced towards the Project and overhead lines would be filtered towards the north-west and open towards other proposed pylons in the distance (TB43 to the north-east and TB45 to the south-west). Clumps of planting and built form would create filtered views in a north-western direction and	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				of hedges, mature trees and built form occupy the northern edge as well as internally to the garden as well. These elements create a semi enclosed character and create filtered, long ranging views into the wider landscape through gaps in vegetation/intervening elements. The north-west elevation would have filtered and partially screened views of the Order Limits, due to intervening vegetation and built form. The overhead lines would be visible in the wider landscape due to the open nature of existing views in all directions except for the north-west where intervening vegetation is located. Views would be more open in winter.	where there would be screening, the upper reaches of TB44 would be visible and still a key focus in the landscape. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(D16)	592822, 227753	239 m (TB48)	S	1, 2 and 3 Hall Cottages *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* These properties are two-storey, semi-detached residences. The front of the properties face west and the rears face east. All elevations have windows with primary façades facing east. All facades have windows on the ground and second floor level. The garden reaches around from the west/south-west to the north and round to the east/north-east. The properties and gardens sit on a medium sized plot and is bounded by a mix of hedge and tree belts with gaps allowing for views into the wider landscape. The garden therefor has an enclosed character, although filtered views, particularly to the east and south, are long ranging and stretch into the mid distance. The Order Limits would be visible from the eastern and southern facades. Views from upper storeys facing south would be clear into the surrounding landscape beyond some intervening vegetation and built form. Views east are more filtered due to boundary	The nearest proposed pylon would be TB47 to the south-east and TB48 to the south. Views south and south-east are filtered from the ground floor of these residences and partially screened due to vegetation and built form. From the second storey, however, intervening vegetation would be less obstructive in views experienced in these directions due to the open nature of the wider landscape. Due to the primary elevation facing east towards the Project, and views in this direction would be largely uninhibited and therefore the Project and overhead lines would create a new fey feature within the landscape. TB47 would also sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - Due to the proximity of the Project, if it were were to move 50m closer to this property, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to increase to high, and Step 4 would be triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				vegetation, although gaps in planting allow for framed views of the Order Limits. Views would be more open in winter. The nature of existing views stretch to the mid distance to the east and north, with further reaching views to the south beyond intervening vegetation which would cause some filtered views towards the Order Limits.				
(D19)	592302, 226423	196 m (TB52)	NW	Heathfield, Halstead Road This property is two-storeyed detached house, oriented north-south. The front elevation is to the south and is the primary outlook, and the rear is orientated to the north. Windows occupy north and south facades and are present on the ground and second storey levels. The western elevation has windows on the second storey, and it is unclear about the number or height of windows on the eastern façade due to dense close-range vegetation to the property. The garden extends north and is framed by dense vegetation, creating an enclosed character. Glimpsed views from the garden into the surrounding landscape are possible towards the south-western end of the plot. Views to the south are screened by garden vegetation but include the drive and an overhead telephone wire. Views to the north look to the back garden and the open fields beyond filtered by garden vegetation. The views to the west overlook the adjacent road filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the east look to the adjacent property grounds heavily filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the Order Limits are to the north-west and would be filtered from second storey windows.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB52) would be to the north-west of the property. Views from the lower floors would be screened by ground level garden vegetation. The upper reaches of the Project and the overhead lines would be visible from the upper floor windows of the property in this direction and lightly filtered by roadside vegetation. There would be a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No** – if the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium but would not trigger Step 4.
(D20)	592212, 226181	192 m (TB53)	W	Frogs Hall Cottage This is a two-storeyed detached cottage orientated south-north with windows on all four elevations. Windows are present at ground level and second storey level on all facades,	The upper parts of the proposed pylon TB53 and overhead lines to the north-west would be visible in the distance. Lower parts of the structure and overhead lines would be filtered by vegetation. There may be some views of TB52 to the north and some filtered views of	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium/high, but would not trigger a Step 4 assessment ~~and would~~

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				except for the north-eastern façade where it is unclear if a second storey window is present. The primary outlook is to the south. Views to the north are screened by roadside vegetation. Views to the west look towards the property grounds with dense vegetation in the background. Views to the east look towards the adjacent field and are heavily filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the south include the garden with the field beyond filtered by vegetation. The garden stretches to the south of the property and is largely bounded by mature vegetation and high hedges which cause enclosed views with the possibility for glimpsed views out into the wider landscape. The Order Limits are to the north-west. Views in this direction are filtered by garden vegetation from the upper floors. Ground floor views are screened by garden and roadside vegetation all around.	TB54 to the south. Views from upper floors would be clearer in winter time. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.			~~trigger a Step 4 assessment~~.
(D21)	591890, 225970	197 m (TB54)	E	<u>The Harvest and Oakwood</u> The Harvest is a single-storeyed detached house orientated north-south. There are windows on the western, northern and eastern elevations. Views are clear towards the east and look towards the back garden and the field adjacent. Views to the west face the main road and are clear. Views to the north include the adjacent field and are filtered by garden vegetation. The garden extends westwards and is fairly large and open in character, with low lying vegetation and sporadic mature trees forming the boundary. This creates a mixture of open and filtered views to the north and west into the surrounding landscape. Views east and south are screened substantially by built form although sporadic filtered views are afforded in gaps within built form and vegetation. Oakwood is a single-storeyed detached house orientated east-west. The primary outlook is to	The proposed pylon (TB54) and overhead lines would be visible to the east from both properties. Views from The Harvest would also include TB53. Views to TB54 from Oakwood would be filtered by the roadside vegetation and properties opposite. The overhead lines and upper parts of pylons would be visible. Views may be clearer in winter. TB54 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - Should the Project move 50m closer or further away, no change would be expected to the overall magnitude of effect.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				the west. There are windows to the eastern, southern and western elevations. Views to the west face the back garden, with the adjacent field in the background filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the east face the main road and are clear. Views to the south are screened by garden vegetation. The garden of this property extends westwards and eastwards, framed by hedges, trees and fences to the west, and lower lying vegetation to the east, affording more open views in this direction. In the main western garden the character is enclosed due to dense vegetation, although the fence to the north provides more opportunities for views over the fence and into the surrounding landscape. The Order Limits are to the east. There are small existing poles and overhead wires in this direction in the field opposite the properties.				
(D22)	591931, 225954	153 m (TB54)	E/NE	Amora, Willows and 1 - 8 Whytes Cottages Amora is a single-storey detached house orientated west-east. There are windows to all elevations. Views to the east include the back garden and the adjacent field filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the west and south include the main road and adjacent property. Views to the north are clear and include the adjacent field. The garden is small in scale and extends to the west and more to the east. The garden is semi open in character and bounded by hedges, fences and sporadic mature trees, allowing for framed views into the surrounding landscape; particularly to the north and east. Willows is a single-storeyed detached house orientated west-east. There are windows to all elevations. Views to the east include the back garden and the adjacent field filtered by garden vegetation. Views to the west and south include the main road and adjacent property. Views to the north look towards the adjacent property.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB54) would be located to the east of the properties. The pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the primary outlooks of Amora, Willows and 1-2 Whytes Cottages. The lower parts of the pylon would be filtered by garden vegetation, though higher parts would be visible. The Project would also be visible from 3-8 Whytes Cottages from the gardens and upper floor windows to the east and north-east. Overhead lines would be visible to the east, with some filtered views on the ground floors. Higher parts of pylon TB53, TB55 and the overhead line would be visible in the middle distance towards the north and east, and the lower parts of the project would be filtered by garden vegetation. As a result there would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - If the Project were to move 50m further away from the property, the magnitude of effect is expected to reduce to medium.

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				The garden stretches mainly to the east where the space feels open despite clumps of mature vegetation to the east, but to the north and south-east, views open into neighbouring fields and adjacent property's gardens. 1-2 Whytes Cottages are two-storeyed semi-detached cottages orientated north-east/south-west. The front elevations are towards the north-west. The primary outlook for both properties is to the east, looking at the back gardens. The shared wall forms the south-western and north-eastern elevations of 5 and 6 respectively. There are windows to all available elevations on both floors. Views to the north of 5 Whytes Cottage are available from a top floor window, looking towards the adjacent property and garden vegetation beyond with overhead telephone wires visible. Views to the north-west of both properties look to the road, opposite properties, small telephone poles and overhead wires, and roadside vegetation. Views to the south-west from 6 Whytes Cottages looks to the adjacent property, the ground floor views screened by boundary fencing. Views to the south-east of both properties look towards the back gardens and the adjacent fields filtered by garden vegetation. Views are more open from the top floor windows. The gardens for these properties stretch north and eastwards of these properties with views open to the north-east for number 1, and mainly open views to the east for number 2. Clumps of mature vegetation and garden buildings create areas of screening but framed views into the surrounding landscape are afforded. 3-4 Whytes Cottages are two-storeyed semi-detached cottages orientated north-east/south-west. The front elevations are towards the north-west. The primary outlook for both properties is to the east, looking at the back gardens. The shared wall forms the south-western and north-eastern elevations of 3 and 4 respectively. There are windows to all			

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				available elevations on both floors. Views to the north from 3 Whytes Cottage are screened by garden vegetation. Views to the south of 4 Whytes cottage look to the adjacent property filtered by garden vegetation and boundary fencing. Views to the west face the main road and opposite properties, and include roadside vegetation, small telephone poles and overhead wires. Views to the east look onto the back gardens of both properties and the fields beyond which are filtered by garden vegetation. Views are clearer from the upper floor windows. The gardens for these properties stetch eastwards and are bounded by hedging, fencing and sporadic mature trees. Views northwards and southwards are either screened or filtered by dense vegetation but are more open but filtered to the east and south-east through vegetation and garden buildings. 5-6 Whytes Cottages are two-storeyed semi-detached cottages orientated north-east/south-west. The front elevations are towards the north-west. The primary outlook for both properties is to the east, looking at the back gardens. The shared wall forms the south-western and north-eastern elevations of 5 and 6 respectively. There are windows to all available elevations on both floors. Views to the north of 5 Whytes Cottage are available from a top floor window, looking towards the adjacent property and garden vegetation beyond with overhead telephone wires visible. Views to the north-west of both properties look to the road, opposite properties, small telephone poles and overhead wires, and roadside vegetation. Views to the south-west from 6 Whytes Cottages looks to the adjacent property, the ground floor views screened by boundary fencing. Views to the south-east of both properties look towards the back gardens and the adjacent fields filtered by garden vegetation. Views are more open from the top floor windows.			

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The gardens for these properties extend east; with views north, east and south filtered by vegetation and fencing into neighbouring fields and southern gardens. 7-8 Whytes Cottages are two-storeyed semi-detached cottages orientated north-east/south-west. The front elevations are towards the north-west. The primary outlook for both properties is to the east, looking at the back gardens. The shared wall forms the south-western and north-eastern elevations of 7 and 8 respectively. There are windows to all available elevations on both floors. Views to the north of 7 Whytes Cottage are available from a top floor window, looking towards the adjacent property and garden vegetation beyond with overhead telephone wires visible. Views to the north-west of both properties look to the road, opposite properties, small telephone poles and overhead wires, and roadside vegetation. Views to the south-west from 8 Whytes Cottages looks to the adjacent property, the ground floor views screened by boundary fencing. Views to the south-east of both properties look towards the back gardens and the adjacent fields filtered by garden vegetation. Views are more open from the top floor windows. The gardens for these properties extend west and eastwards, although the main gardens are located to the east. Views are more screened southwards due to adjacent built form and vegetation, but to the east, views are framed into the wider landscape, although filtered by intervening built form and vegetation in some places. 7 Whytes Cottage in particular has substantial built form in the garden which provides screening from the majority of the garden facing eastwards. In the round, views around 5-8 Whytes Cottages are unfiltered or lightly filtered in all available directions. Views towards the Order Limits are to the north, east and south-east.			

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
(D24)	591898, 225698	141 m (TB55)	SE	18 – 32 Hines Close Two-storeyed detached houses. 19, 21,23, 25, 27 Hines Cl are orientated north-south with front elevations to the south. 31 and 32 are orientated east-west with front elevations facing west. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 are orientated north-south with front elevations to the north. Front elevations to all properties look towards the road, and adjacent and opposite properties filtered lightly by roadside vegetation. The primary outlook for south-facing properties is to the north at the back elevation looking to the back gardens and properties on the adjacent road filtered by garden vegetation. Upper floor windows have more open views of the adjacent fields through garden vegetation. The primary outlook to the north-facing properties is to the south at the back elevation looking to the back gardens. Views include the adjacent fields filtered by garden vegetation. There are windows on both floors on north and south elevations of all properties. Windows on the east or west elevations are screened by adjacent properties and views are not open to surroundings. The primary outlook for 31 and 32 Hines Cl is to the east and include views of the adjacent fields filtered by garden vegetation. Upper floor windows have clearer views of the fields. The gardens for these properties are all a similar size and with the same characteristics, located at the rear of the properties with a semi enclosed character due to mature vegetation, built form in the gardens and also adjacent properties creating substantial screening to surrounding landscapes. Gardens facing northwards (belonging to 19, 21,23, 25, 27 Hines Cl) have close range views which are heavily filtered from the external landscape, with intervening urban form and neighbouring vegetation to the north, north-west, west and north-east providing limited views out with their respective gardens. Gardens stretching eastwards (belonging to 29-32 Hines Cl) are	The nearest proposed pylon (TB55) is to the south-east of the group of properties. The Project would be visible from the properties in the middle distance. Views from the properties to the north of Hines Close would be filtered by properties along the south of Hines Close. Views from ground floor windows of the latter would also be filtered by garden vegetation. Views from the upper floor windows would be clearer towards the Project. As a result, there would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	~~**Yes** - If the Project were to move 50m further away from the property, the magnitude of effect is expected to reduce to medium.~~N/A. Step 4 assessment already triggered.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				bound by hedging, fencing and some mature vegetation. They have open views, with the exception of sporadic mature vegetation causing some screening, facing north-east, east and south-east into neighbouring fields, creating a generally more open character for these gardens. Gardens facing southwards (belonging to 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30) are similar in size, character and offer similar views into the wider landscape. Mature vegetation, hedges and fencing framed these gardens but filtered views are afforded south-westwards, south and south-eastwards into adjacent fields. Views towards the Order Limits are to the east and south-east.				
(D25)	591716, 225150	112 m (TB57)	SE	1 and 3 Brick Cottages (both Grade II Listed) These are semi-detached, 2 storey properties with front elevations orientated to the north-west and rear elevations facing the south-east. Windows are present on all elevations on both ground and 2nd storeys, with the primary elevation facing the south-east. The Order Limits are located to the south-east although views in this direction would include garden vegetation which would cause filtered views and screening, particularly from ground level windows. The gardens for these properties extend southwards, where the character is semi enclosed due to built form of the properties but also clumps of mature vegetation, creating filtered views in all directions with areas of screening also. Where there are gaps in vegetation views are long ranging into the surrounding landscape, particularly to the south, east and north. Views would be more open in winter. The nature of the existing views are fairly enclosed although gaps in vegetation provide views into neighbouring fields where more	The nearest proposed pylon (TB57) would be located to the south-east, and views in this direction would be filtered through garden and neighbouring vegetation which would also provide substantial screening, particularly for some ground level views. Upper levels would experience more views of the Project and overhead line, mainly within gaps and above foreground vegetation. The Project would unlikely be a dominant feature in the view. Views would be open in winter much less obstructed in winter. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium/high, but this would not ~~and would~~ trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				vegetation and neighbouring properties are visible.				
(D26)	591840, 224933	175 m (TB57)	N	Wood View Wood View is a detached, 2 storey residence with a front elevation facing north-west and rear elevations facing south-east and north-east (the rear garden spans the south-east, south, south-east and north-east facades). All elevations have windows on both ground and second storey except the side, south-east facing elevation. The primary elevation is the north-east façade, and the Order Limits are located to the north-west. The north-west, front elevation would have views towards the Order Limits, and these would be filtered through vegetation in the foreground and adjacent buildings, the latter of which would cause some screening particularly for lower-level views. The garden stretches predominantly southwards and is bounded by hedges and sporadic mature vegetation which causes an enclosed character. Views into the foreground are generally screened although filtered views may be afforded where gaps in vegetation are, to the north-west into neighbouring land and north-east into surrounding landscape. Views would be more open in winter. The nature of existing views are busy in the foreground but long ranging views are available from upper storeys, into neighbouring fields and beyond.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB57) would be located to the north-west and north-east of the residences. Views in this direction are partially filtered by intervening vegetation and built form but gaps into neighbouring fields provide long reaching views. The upper reaches of the Project and overhead lines would be clear and at close range above intervening elements from the north-west façade of the property east of this group. TB57 sits at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. Views would be more open in winter. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes** - If the Project were to move 50m further away from the property, the magnitude of effect is expected to reduce to medium.
(D28)	591635, 224864	188 m (TB58)	NW	Brook House This is a two-storeyed detached house orientated north-west/south-east. The front elevation faces south-east. The primary outlook is to the back elevation facing north-west. There are windows on all four elevations on both floors.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB58) would be located to the north-west of the residence. Views in this direction are significantly filtered by boundary vegetation in the foreground, with full screening of ground level views likely. Views from the upper storeys of this residence would experience filtered views of the Project	**Medium**	**No**	**No** - If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium/high, but this would not ~~and would~~ trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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				The north-west elevation will have views towards the Order Limits. Views in this direction primarily include adjacent buildings garden boundary vegetation which provide significant filtering of the Order Limits, providing sparse views, particularly from upper storeys, within gaps and above vegetation. The garden sits on a large plot and stretches to the north and to the west where there is a large amenity space. Northern, south and north-eastern boundaries are lines with mature trees and vegetation which provides substantial screening although filtered views are afforded into the surrounding landscape through gaps in vegetation. To the west and north-west are open due to a lack of boundary vegetation here, although some intervening vegetation causing some filtered of views. Views would be more open in winter. The nature of existing views towards the Order Limits are enclosed, due to dense boundary vegetation	at close range, and the upper reaches would be clear in the wider landscape above boundary vegetation. Views would be more open in winter. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(D29)	589291, 224409	195 m (TB64)	SE	Little Tey Barn (Grade II* Listed) This two storey detached property features windows on all elevations. The front elevation faces south-east, and rear elevation faces the south-west. The south-east and south-west elevations would have views towards the Order Limits. Views would be open and expansive towards the Order Limits with some foreground vegetation and built form in the view providing some filtered views. Views would be slightly more open in winter.	The closest proposed pylon (TB64) would be located to the south-east of the property. These views are largely open and extensive in this direction with some filtering due to intervening vegetation. Views are particularly open from the upper storeys of this residence Views would be similar in all seasons, although slightly more open in winter. There would therefore be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**No** - Due to the open nature of views from this property, the magnitude of effect is likely to remain high should the Project move 50m closer or further away.
(D31)	588231, 223833	154 m (TB68)	S	Anahata Cottage, 2 and 3 East Gores Road This group are a series of detached and semi-detached residences which are 1 and 2 storeys in height. Front elevations face the south-west and rear elevations face the north-east.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB68) would be located to the south-west of the properties. All views towards the Project from all properties in this grouping would be open and unobstructed, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. TB68 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and	**High**	**Yes**	**No** - Due to the open nature of views from this property group, the magnitude of effect is likely to remain high should the

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				For 2 and 3 Gores Road, the front and rear elevations have windows on the ground and second storeys, although the north-western façade only has a window on the ground floor, and the south eastern façade only has a window on the second floor. The primary elevation being the front facing, south-west elevation. For Anahata Cottage, windows occur on all elevations and the primary elevation faces north-east to the rear. The Order Limits are located to the south-west and views in this direction are open, unobstructed and extensive over a large-scale field network. The view comprises low lying field boundary vegetation which sits beyond the immediate road on which the properties are located. Beyond that, arable fields stretch into the distance where further field boundary vegetation and some urban form can be seen. The gardens for these properties extend to the north-east. 3 Gores Road has a garden which is enclosed in nature with hedging at its western and eastern boundary and mature vegetation to the north. Views into neighbouring fields and gardens are possible through gaps in vegetation. 2 Gores Road has a garden which feels more open, with less vegetation present, allowing for open and long reaching views north. Views east and west are enclosed and screened by fencing, hedges and built form. Anahata cottage has again a more enclosed feel to its garden with more mature vegetation causing filtered views north, east and south where the garden hugs the property, and fencing to the west. Where there are gaps in vegetation, filtered views are available northwards and eastwards into surrounding fields.	as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.			Project move 50m closer or further away.
(D32)	588124, 223854	189 m (TB68)	SE	4 Tye Cottage East Gores Road and 5 East Gores Road This group are a series of detached and semi-detached residences which are 2 storeys in	The nearest proposed pylon (TB68) which is located to the south-east of the properties, with TB69 and associated overhead lines also visible in a south-west direction. All views	**High**	**Yes**	**No** - Due to the open nature of views from this property group, the magnitude of effect is likely

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				height. Front elevations face the south-west and rear elevations face the north-east. All elevations have windows at the ground and second storey levels except for 4 Tye Cottage which has none on its north-western façade and 5 East Gores Road which only has windows at ground level on its south-eastern façade. The primary elevations fort these properties are front facing, south-west elevation. The Order Limits are located to the south-east and views in this direction are open and extensive over large scale fields, with little obstruction from intervening vegetation. The views towards the Order Limits comprise sores garden vegetation and low-medium lying field boundary vegetation which sits beyond the immediate road on which the properties are located. Beyond that, arable fields stretch into the distance where further field boundary vegetation and some urban form can be seen. The gardens for 4 Tye Cottage extend southwards, northwards and eastwards and are bounded by hedge to the south and east, and fencing to the west. It sits on a large plot. Views are not contained to the south, allowing for open views into neighbouring fields over hedges and through gaps in roadside vegetation. Views east and west are more contained due to mature vegetation and built form, and to the north views open up to allow for distant views into the landscape due to a lack of boundary vegetation. The gardens for 5 East Gores Road mainly extend northwards on a large plot. Views close to the house at the southern end of the garden are enclosed to the west and east due to boundary vegetation and fencing but open up towards the north of the garden to provide open views west, north and east into surrounding landscape. Views from the front gardens are filtered south and south-east mainly within gaps in roadside vegetation just south of the	towards the Project from all properties in this grouping would be open with little obstruction, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. TB68 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.			to remain high should the Project move 50m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				property. These views are long reaching into neighbouring fields.				
(D33)	588512, 223734	231 m (TB67)	N	The Stable Barn and Upp Hall Farm (Grade II Listed) *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* These properties are a group of 1 and 2 storey properties with windows on all elevations. Upp Hall Barn has windows at both ground floor and second storey height on all elevations. The front elevation for one property faces north-east and the rear faces south-west. For the other property, it's front elevation faces south-west and its rear elevation faces north-east. The Order Limits are located to the north-west and west and primary elevations for both properties face the south-west. Views towards the Order Limits are heavily filtered by intervening mature vegetation and built form, creating potential glimpses through gaps in obstructing elements. Views from the upper levels of the two storey property would have more potential for views towards the Order Limits, over or within gaps of existing vegetation. The view is generally enclosed in nature. Up Hall Farms's garden is enclosed in nature, although on a large plot and separated into different sections. It hugs the property on all sides with the main amenity space to the north-west and south-east of the property. Views to the north-west round to the south and south-east are all screened by mature vegetation. Filtered views into neighbouring residential land are available to the east, north-east and north of the property through built form and vegetation, although views are still fairly enclosed in these directions also. Views would be more open in winter.	The nearest proposed pylons would be TB67 to the north-west and TB68 to the south-west of the properties. All views towards the Project from all properties in this grouping would be enclosed and heavily screened by intervening, dense vegetation and adjacent built form, the latter of which has a particular screening effect for ground level views. The Project and over-head lines would be glimpsed or viewed sparsely from upper storeys between gaps in vegetation. TB67 and TB68 sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. Views would be more open in winter There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes** - If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to high and would trigger a Step 4 assessment.

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(D34)	588351, 223567	188 m (TB68)	NW	Salmons Farm This is a detached, 2 storey property with a front elevation facing north-east, and a rear elevation facing south west. Windows are present on all facades on both ground and second storey levels. The Order Limits are located to the north-west of the property and the primarily elevation is on the south-west façade. Side views to the north-west in the direction of the Order Limits are open and extensive over large scape arable fields with no obstructing elements in the view. The garden has an open character and extends to the south-west of the property. With some more mature vegetation to the south-east there is very little other vegetation so views to the north-west in particular are more open into the surrounding landscape, views south and south-east are more filtered through vegetation.	The nearest proposed pylon would be TB68 which would be located to the north-west of the property. Views towards the Project would be open with no obstruction, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. TB68 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**No** - Due to the open nature of views from this property, the magnitude of effect is likely to remain high should the Project move 50m closer or further away.
(D36)	587788, 223209	357 m (TB70)	N	Wishit , Bracks Lane This is a 2 storey, detached property with a front elevation facing east, and a rear elevation facing north. The primary elevation is on the property's front, east facing façade. There are windows on all elevations at both ground floor and second storey levels, and the Order Limits are located to the north-east. Views in this direction are filtered by close range, mature vegetation creating partially screened views particularly for views at ground level. Views in this direction are varied. They are a mixture of enclosed due to vegetation at close range but also offer filtered, long range views between obstructing elements such as built form and lower lying vegetation, into field networks in the wider landscape. The garden sits on a large plot that extends north-eastwards and whilst closer to the house	The closest proposed pylon would be TB70 located to the north-east. Views towards the project would be filtered through mature vegetation and adjacent built form which would screen portions of the Project, particularly for lower level views. The Project and associated over head wires would be at a distance that it would be visible but potentially not a new key feature in the view, although views would be more open in winter which would create more visibility in the wider landscape. TB70 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. Due to the size of the plot, and location of main house within it, if the nearest pylon were to move 50 m closer, it is unlikely to affect the magnitude of effect in the round.

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				the character of the garden feels semi open, particularly to the east where gaps in vegetation allow for long reaching views, into the garden further north the garden becomes enclosed by dense boundary vegetation. Views are largely screened to the east, north and west whilst views south are filtered into neighbouring properties and urban areas through vegetation and built form. Views would be more open in winter.				
(D37)	593521, 227925	247180m (TB46)	W	Watercress Hall Two-storey detached property which is accessed via a driveway which runs in an east- west orientation and exits onto Fossetts Lane. Primary elevations are east and west-facing. There are windows on all elevations, and the Order Limits are located to the north-west. Views in this direction are filtered by close range, mature hedges creating partially screened views at ground level. Apart from the partially screened views at ground level, views in this direction are mostly unfiltered. The west-facing elevation overlooks an arable field with no intervening vegetation. There will also be views towards the Order Limits when accessing the property from the driveway, despite being partially screened by the property itself. Views would be slightly more open in winter.	The closest pylon is TB46 and TB47 located to west and southwest of the property respectively. Views towards the project would be filtered by mature hedges that would partially screen views at ground level. Views towards both pylons would be mostly open. The Project and associated overhead would therefore be visible in the close-medium range view. They would be a visually prominent feature introduced to the field and wider landscape west of the property. There would be a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**No.** Due to the proximity of the Project and lack of screening, Step 4 would still be triggered.
(E1)	586508, 221538	199 m (TB77)	SE	Bury Lodge and Littlebury Two two-storey detached properties which are accessed via a shared driveway which runs in a north-east to south-west orientation and exits onto Coggeshall Road. Both properties are orientated north-west/south-east. The main entrances to both properties are on the front (north-western) elevation, facing away from the Order Limits. Both properties have windows on all elevations, and the gardens extend around all sides of each property. The	First-floor views towards the closest proposed pylon TB77 (south-east of both properties) from the assumed primary elevation of Bury Lodge will be filtered by near-distance boundary planting associated with the garden of the property. More open but oblique views are anticipated to be possible from the first-floor side elevation (south-east facing) windows of Littlebury, however, roadside planting along Coggeshall Road would filter views of the lower parts of the proposed pylon, with only the top of the pylon and overhead	**Low**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away, and there is enough presence of vegetation to filter the views

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				primary elevation of Bury Lodge appears to face south-east, in the direction of the Order Limits, whilst the primary elevation of Littlebury appears to face south-west. The garden of Bury Lodge is bordered by dense boundary planting on the south-eastern and north-eastern edges (in the directions of the Order Limits) which screens both lower and upper levels of the property. This comprises a mix of evergreen and deciduous planting, which would screen views from the ground floor windows of the north-eastern and south-eastern elevations all year round. Filtered views from the upper floor in these directions may be possible in the winter; these views are rural in nature, overlooking arable farmland in the middle distance. Boundaries are more open on the north-western and south-western edges of this property, allowing for broader views in these directions, towards the grounds of Feeringbury Manor and agricultural structures in front of this. These views are occasionally filtered by specimen tree planting located within the property boundary. The garden of Littlebury is bordered by a dense hedge along the north-eastern, south-eastern, and south-western boundaries which appears to limit views out of the property at ground level, this is also accompanied by occasional tree planting. Along the north-western boundary, a single storey structure creates a solid visual screen which prevents further reaching ground floor views in this direction. Views from the first floor are less visually enclosed, and unobstructed views in a south-easterly direction, towards the Order Limits, are likely. Only short-range views, into the property garden itself, appear to be possible from the upper floor windows of the other elevations, due to the locations of tree planting within the garden, and neighbouring structures. Filtered short and middle-distance views from the upper storey and facing north-east and south-west may be possible in the winter. These would	lines remaining visible. Views towards the pylon would be more open in winter, however, due to the layers of planting the change in this visibility is unlikely to be significant. Views from the western edges of the curtilage would include the upper parts of the proposed pylon TB77 and associated overhead lines. Changes to views from Bury Lodge are anticipated to be barely perceptible due to the orientation of the property and dense layers of planting within the garden and along Coggeshall road. The Project would result in a small change to views from upper floor windows on the south-eastern side elevation of Littlebury, due to the angle of the view towards the nearest pylon and would have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents using the garden, as this is south-west facing. This would result in a **low** magnitude of effect for this receptor.			

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				overlook the garden of Bury Lodge to the north-east, and arable farmland and a small tree plantation in the south-west.				
(E2)	586558, 221178	167 m (TB78)	SE	Threadkells and Annex Two-storey detached properties with windows on all four elevations of each building. The buildings sit in a north-west to south-east orientation, with access from the north-west elevations via Old Mill Lane (a road which only serves these properties). The primary elevations face a south-westerly direction, and the garden is located to the west / south-west of the property. The garden is bordered by a tall dense hedge, which is approximately 8 m thick, on the eastern, western and southern boundaries. This screens ground-floor views in these directions and filters views from the south-east facing first-floor windows. Views across the adjacent landscape would be available from the first-floor windows of the north-eastern elevation of the annex. These would be open views with large skies, comprising open arable farmland in the foreground, Coggeshall Road in the middle-distance and arable farmland continuing in the background, all interspersed with tree planting along field boundaries and the roadside. Views from the front (north-west) elevations of the properties look across arable farmland in the north and a tree plantation to the west. The Order Limits are located south and east of this receptor.	The south-east and south-western elevations would have views towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB78). The Project (south-east of the receptor) would be partially filtered by vegetation, with the top of the proposed pylon and the overhead lines extending north-east and south-west. These views would be largely impacted from the first floor as ground floor views are likely to be almost fully screened from the ground floor due to the dense tall hedge bordering the north-east and south-east of the property. Any views captured from the south-west elevations would be filtered by mature vegetation in the midground. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. Potential reduction in change/effects should the pylon move 50 m further away, magnitude would reduce to low and Step 4 would not be triggered. If the project were to move 50 m closer, the magnitude of effect would rise to medium and would not trigger a Step 4 assessment.
(E4)	585198, 220254	169 m (TB84)	NW	1 – 3 Monks Farm Cottages (Grade II Listed) A group of two-storey semi-detached properties featuring windows on all elevations. The houses are set back from the main access road, Pantlings lane. The properties are bordered by hedges and small trees. They are surrounded by gardens. They are situated in an L-shape, two properties are orientated east-west, the other property is orientated south-	East, south and northern elevations have views towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB84, north- west of the receptor) would be largely filtered by vegetation and a large woodland block to the north-west, with only the top of the pylon and the wiring remaining visible. Due to the proximity, both upper and lower windows of the rear elevation would offer potential filtered views of the pylons in the	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away, and there is enough presence of vegetation of filter the views.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				north. Lower-level views from the front (south and east), side, and rear (north and west) elevations are partially filtered by trees. The upper-level offers more open views. A large woodland block screens views to the north-west of the properties. The primary elevations face the north-west and the Order Limits are to the north-west of the properties.	greater distance. The proposed pylon TB84 sits at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. The Project would result in a moderate change to the views, with its presence clearly noticeable from at least one aspect of the property. The views would be more open during the winter, and the resultant magnitude of effect to the views would be **medium**.			
(E5)	583390, 219271	203 m (TB90)	NW	Porters Farm and Annex (Grade II Listed) A two-storeyed detached property featuring windows on the front (south-east), rear (north-west), and side (north-east and south-west) elevations. The house is set back from the main road, Park gate road. The property is bordered by hedges, and partially by trees. It has a large back garden to the south-west and west, and a large front drive to the south-east. The primary elevation faces the south-east. Lower-level views from the front, side, and rear elevations are filtered by trees. The upper level offers more open views. The side garden views are screened by vegetation. Views from the curtilage are closed by garden vegetation, though may open up to include the adjacent fields in winter. The Order Limits are located to the north-west of the properties.	The north-west and north-east views towards the Project and nearest proposed pylon (TB90, north-west of the receptor) would be partially screened by vegetation, with only the top of the pylon and the overhead lines extending north of the property remaining visible. Due to the proximity, both upper and lower windows of the rear elevation would offer potential filtered views of the pylons in the greater distance. Views towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB90) would be oblique from the available windows. From the curtilage, the Project would be filtered by garden vegetation with the upper parts of the proposed pylon (TB90) and overhead lines visible. The proposed pylon to the south-west (TB91) would be visible in the distance from the southern edge of the curtilage. The Project would result in a moderate change to the views, with its presence clearly noticeable from at least one aspect of the property. The views would be more open during the winter, and the resultant magnitude of effect would be **medium**.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away, and there is enough presence of vegetation of filter the views.
(E7)	582507, 218559	176 m (TB93)	N	West Ford Farm Cottage A two-storey detached property orientated south-west to north-east, featuring windows on all elevations. The primary elevations appear to be both at the front (south-west facing) and	Clear views of the Project (towards proposed pylon TB93) are expected from most parts of the garden, the first-floor balcony and most windows on the north-east (rear/primary) elevation. There would be occasional filtering of views through boundary vegetation, but this	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. There would be a potential reduction in magnitude of effect should the pylon move 50 m further away. The magnitude would reduce to

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				rear (north-east facing). Outdoor amenity areas are located north-east and north-west of the property, and a first-floor balcony is located on the rear elevation. The plot is bordered by a low hedge to the rear and a low wall and close board fence at the front, where the curtilage lies adjacent to Church Road. There is more substantial tree planting to the south-east end of the plot. The Order Limits are located north/north-west of this property. Views in this direction are medium in distance and overlook neighbouring arable farmland, with a treed skyline and some filtering from intervening roadside vegetation. Views to the south-west and north-east are further reaching, across large arable fields with occasional field boundary planting.	would be limited, and visibility would improve in the winter months. Very oblique and more distant views towards TB94 and overhead lines are also likely from the south-west (front/primary) elevation and the north-west (side) elevation, with limited intervening screening. The Project would result in a large change to the views, with its presence clearly noticeable. It would be a key defining element in views from the garden and rear/primary façade, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect.			medium and Step 4 would not be triggered.
(E8)	580833, 217959	175 m (TB98)	NW	Whiteheads Farm A two-storey detached property orientated south-west to north-east and featuring windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be south-west facing, and there is a patio area located adjacent to the front/primary (south-western) elevation. The property sits roughly in the centre of a large garden which is mostly laid to lawn. A low hedge borders it to the north-west, north-east and south-east, and a post and rail fence runs along the south-western boundary. Views in all directions are open and medium to long distance, looking across a surrounding predominantly arable landscape, with occasional field boundary planting and a generally treed skyline. There are several agricultural outbuildings located to the south-east and east of the property, and equestrian facilities immediately north. The Order Limits lie to the north/north-west of this property.	Clear views of the full extent of the nearest proposed pylon (TB98) and overhead lines are anticipated from the first-floor side elevation (north-west facing) windows. The pylon would also be clearly visible from the ground floor windows and most parts of the garden, albeit with some limited lower-level visual filtering of the very base of the pylon. TB99 would also be noticeable within the views, but at more of a distance. The property would be affected by a large change to views. It would be clearly discernible from the garden and side elevation windows and due to the character of the existing views and lack of screening, is likely to be a key defining feature of views experienced from the property, resulting in a **high** magnitude of effect.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. There would be a potential reduction in magnitude of effect should the pylon move 50 m further away. The magnitude would reduce to medium and Step 4 would not be triggered.
(E9)	580261, 218059	173 m (TB99)	SE	The Old Granary at Hungry Hall and Hungry Hall (Grade II Listed)	The nearest proposed pylon to these properties would be TB99, to the south-east. The very upper reaches of this pylon may be	**Low**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease

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				The Old Granary is a single storey property featuring windows on the front (north-west) and rear (south-east). A close board fence runs around the perimeter of the property curtilage, and it is surrounded by single storey out-buildings on all sides. The primary outdoor amenity area is located to the north of this property. Hungry Hall is a two-storey detached property, orientated west to east and featuring windows on all elevations. The house is set within a large garden, which is bordered by mixed trees and hedgerows, but the primary outdoor amenity area appears to be located to the east of the property. There is also a small courtyard area which is enclosed by the property on three sides. The Order Limits lie to the south of this property group. Views in this direction from The Old Granary are screened by surrounding built form, and both ground floor and first floor views from Hungry Hall are heavily filtered through layers of intervening garden and boundary vegetation. Views to the north and west are also restricted for both properties due the nearby built form and roadside vegetation. Views east/north-east are the furthest reaching, although medium in distance, with glimpsed views towards neighbouring arable farmland, field boundary planting and a treed skyline.	visible from The Old Granary, but these would only take up a very small proportion of the overall view, with most of the pylon screened by built form. Visibility of the upper reaches of TB99 is also anticipated from Hungry Hall to a slightly greater degree. The lower parts of this pylon would be heavily filtered through intervening planting. Whilst visibility would improve slightly during winter months, the cumulative layered effect of intervening planting means seasonal changes in visibility of the Project are expected to be small, with views from the garden and upper storey side (south facing) windows most impacted. Overall, the Project would be affected by a small change to visual amenity in the round. The Project would be visible but is expected to have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents using the houses and gardens in this property group. Therefore, a **low** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			should the Project move 50 m closer or further away, and there is enough presence of vegetation and adjoining farm buildings to screen the views.
(E10)	578908, 217575	156 m (TB104)	SW	Maltings Farm, 1 and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages This group consists of three properties; two semi-detached houses located to the south-east of the group (1 and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages), and one detached property (Maltings Farm) to the north-west of the group. All properties are two storey and orientated north-east to south-west. The primary elevations for 1 and 2 Maltings Farm appear to be to both the front and rear (south-west and north-east facing) facades, and the primary elevation of Maltings Farm is the front (north-east) elevation. The main garden areas for 1	This property group sits between two of the proposed pylons; TB104 would be located to the south-west of the group, and TB103 to the east, although TB103 would sit at over 200 m away from the closest property. Very oblique views of the pylons and overhead lines are likely from the primary elevations at 1 and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages, and the front/primary and rear elevations of Maltings Farm. Views towards the nearest pylon TB104 from both the ground and first floor rear/primary windows, and the gardens, of Maltings Farm Cottages would be heavily	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** The magnitude of effect may increase for Maltings Farm if the Project were to move 50 m closer to this property.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages are to the rear of the properties, looking south-west, whilst the primary outdoor amenity area to Maltings Farm wraps around the south-east and south-west elevations of the property. The Order Limits are located to the south-east of these properties. Views from property elevations in this direction are limited; 1 Maltings Farm Cottage has no windows in this direction, and 2 Maltings Farm Cottage and Maltings Farm each feature only one small window on the ground floor. Visibility in this direction from the gardens is enclosed by built form and boundary vegetation. Elsewhere, views are more open to the north-east for all properties, where they overlook Church Hill Road in the foreground, and an arable field surrounded by tree and hedgerows, with a treed backdrop in the middle distance. Maltings Farm also has longer distance views to the south-west of the property due to the low-level boundary treatment along this edge of the property boundary, views overlook flat arable landscape with a treed skyline in the distance. Views in this direction from 1 and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages are heavily filtered through boundary vegetation from both the ground and upper floors. Views north-west are limited; the only window facing this orientation is a ground floor side elevation window at 1 Maltings Farm Cottage, but views outside the property curtilage from this window are screened by the neighbouring garage. Ground floor views in this direction are enclosed by a mix of built form and garden vegetation.	filtered through boundary vegetation, but likely more open in the winter months. Only the upper reaches of this pylon are anticipated to be visible from the garden, above boundary planting and outbuildings. Clearer visibility of TB104 is anticipated from Maltings Farm, where a large proportion of the pylon would be visible from the garden. Visibility of the full extents of TB104 is expected from ground and first floor rear elevation windows, but views would be oblique, with the pylon sitting at the edge of the view, and not the key defining feature. Partial visibility of TB103 is also expected from the front elevation windows of all properties, with greater visibility from the first-floor windows, Visibility of the lower parts of this would be filtered through intervening field boundary vegetation, views would also be very oblique, and this pylon would appear more distant in the landscape. Overall, a small to moderate change to views is anticipated for this property group. The Project would be visible but have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents at 1 and 2 Maltings Farm Cottages. Visibility would be greater from Maltings Farm, but the Project would not be the key defining feature of these views, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F1)	573866, 216564	129 m (TB124)	SE	Glebelands and Valentines (incl. Annex) Two detached, two-storey properties orientated north/south (Glebelands) and east/west (Valentines) with front, side and rear elevation windows. The primary elevation appears to be to the rear for Glebelands and the side (south façade) for Valentines.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB124) would be located to the south-east and would be partially filtered by roadside and garden vegetation from both properties. Valentines might partially screen views of the Project from Glebelands. Views from the rear gardens would be more open from both properties, particularly during winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. The overhead line	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the Project was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not expected to trigger Step 4.

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				Some views are filtered by vegetation. The Order Limits are located to the south-east of these properties. Views in this direction are available from the rear elevation from both upper and lower floor of Glebelands, and side elevation ground floor views from Valentines. Views from the front elevation of Valentines and side elevation of Glebelands in this direction are filtered by vegetation. Views towards the Order Limits are likely to be available from back gardens of both properties, though filtered by garden vegetation and field boundary vegetation. Views are likely to be more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Available views are likely to be filtered over surrounding arable fields, with a few telegraph poles breaking the skyline in the middle distance.	would also be discernible within available views, as would potentially the higher parts of TB125 over and filtered by intervening vegetation, within the middle distance. Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from at least one aspect of this property group but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced due to the presence of screening. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F2)	573961, 216325	165 m (TB124)	N	3 Cole Hill Cottages and Porchleigh Cottage Semi-detached, two storey properties orientated east/west with windows on the front, rear and side elevations. The primary orientation from these properties appears to be from the side elevations looking over the gardens. Lower floor windows are sometimes screened by garden fencing and vegetation, and single storey outbuildings. The gardens are mostly located to the sides of the properties. Available views from Porchleigh Cottage towards the Order Limits to the north are partially screened by 3 Cole Hill Cottage, and views from the garden are also likely to be filtered by trees. Available views are likely to be open over arable fields with some telegraph poles breaking the horizon in the close to middle distance.	Front elevation views toward the closest proposed pylon would be oblique and filtered by vegetation. Side elevation views from the upper floor windows of Cole Hill Cottage towards TB124 would also be filtered, but with the pylon likely being discernible within available views, albeit at a distance that it would not be dominant. There would be filtered rear elevation upper floor and garden views toward the overhead line and TB125 pylon from both properties, seen in the middle distance of the view. The Project would be visible but would not be a key defining feature of the views in the round, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F3)	573113, 215594	240 m (TB128)	W	Goodmans Farm (Grade II Listed) *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A detached, two-storey property, orientated north/south, with front and rear elevation	Change to views from this property would be likely be limited to those from parts of the rear garden to the property, where there would be oblique angle views towards proposed pylon TB128 and overhead lines connecting to TB129. Views from windows of the property	**Low**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				windows, and limited side elevation windows facing the Order Limits. The primary elevation appears to be the rear. Views from this property in the direction of the Order Limits are mostly limited to rear garden views with very few views likely from the property itself. Garden vegetation provides enclosure to views. Available views from the garden are mostly open to arable fields that surround the property with some telegraph poles breaking the skyline in the middle distance. Views from the property are likely to be very heavily filtered towards the surrounding fields.	are unlikely to be significantly altered as a result of the Project, due to layering of intervening vegetation and limited windows in direction of any proposals. Filtered views through field boundary vegetation would be available to TB129 in the middle distance of the view. Overall, the property would be affected by a small change to views/visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **low** magnitude of effect.			
(F4)	570667, 213581	161 m (TB138)	SE	Chatham Hall Bungalow A single storey detached property orientates east/west with front and rear windows and a skylight and limited side windows in the direction of the Order Limits to the south-east. The primary view from the property appears to be from the rear elevation. There is some screening to views from a garage building in the curtilage to the property and also screening by garden and roadside vegetation. Heavily filtered views to another individual property to the south-east and potential for long distance, filtered views to road infrastructure at the roundabout to the north-east from the front elevation of the property.	There would be heavily filtered and limited views of the Project from the front elevation of the property, over garden and field boundary hedgerows. These views would be slightly more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf, and look towards proposed pylon TB138. Side elevation and rear elevation views would be filtered through vegetation and partially screened by the garage building. Garden views are also quite filtered due to mature garden hedgerows. Pylons and associated overhead lines could be just discernible from two elevations, but very limited. Overall, the Project would be visible but would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect, due to screening and ground floor views only. It would not be a key defining feature of the views in the round for the properties. Views would be slightly more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. The magnitude might rise to Medium if the closest pylon was to move 50 m closer, but it would not reduce from low to medium if it was 50 m further away. The increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.
(F5)	570985, 213434	199 m (TB138)	W/NW	Albion House A detached, three-storey property with available views from windows on all elevations, including large rear elevation window and conservatory. The property is orientated south-east/ north-west and the primary elevation appears to be from the rear of the property, facing north-west. There is also a rear balcony	There would be the potential for some open views from the upper floors of the property towards the Project to the west (proposed pylon TB138), south-west (proposed pylon TB139) and slightly more oblique views from the side elevation of the property looking north (TB137 and TB138). Views would be mostly unfiltered from the upper floors on three	**Medium-High**	~~Yes~~**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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				at first floor level of the property which has open, elevated views in the direction of the Order Limits. There is some screening to lower storey views from garden vegetation, but upper floor sides and rear elevation views from the property are likely to be open in the direction of the Order Limits. Garden views are likely to be filtered by garden perimeter hedgerows. Views are likely to be more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Views are mostly over arable fields and to other detached properties to the south and west, and road infrastructure to the north at the roundabout.	elevations of the property. Ground floor views, garden and driveway views would be filtered by existing garden vegetation. The Project would result in a noticeable change in overall views due to the number of aspects that are anticipated to have visibility of the Project. Overall, the property would be affected by a **medium to high** magnitude of effect to visual amenity in the round.			
(F6)	570862, 213219	222 m (TB139)	W/ NW	113, 115, 117, 119 and 121 The Street *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Four detached bungalows and one detached chalet bungalow with a second floor form this group, with rear views and gardens backing onto the B1008. No. 121 is the closest property to the Order Limits, with the whole property and garden falling within the 200 m buffer. The remaining properties have just the gardens within the buffer so are considered within this assessment. The property group is orientated south-east/north-west and the primary elevations for the group are from the rear of the properties No. 121 has rear, side and front elevation windows. Views in the direction of the Order Limits from the rear of the property are through a large bi-folding door and double glass door, and skylights. These views are heavily filtered by an evergreen perimeter hedgerow. Side elevation views towards the Order Limits are also screened by garden fencing. Views from the rear elevations and gardens of all properties are also heavily filtered by garden and roadside vegetation, some of which is evergreen. Upper floor views from no. 117	Views towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB139) would be heavily filtered in any available views from this property group due to vegetation and heights of the housing, being mostly limited to ground floor views only. Oblique views towards neighbouring pylon (TB138) would also be screened and filtered by fencing and vegetation. Wintertime vegetation would likely screen views similarly to summer due to evergreen hedging and trees, though some gardens with deciduous species would have potential for more intervisibility with the Project. The property would be affected by a small change to views/visual amenity in the round as a result of the Project, leading to a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				would be slightly less filtered by the lower vegetation. Available views towards enclosed arable fields are mostly filtered by vegetation. Views to road infrastructure including lampposts, signage and cars, are likely to punctuate views in the foreground along the B1008.				
(F7)	570107, 212988	201 m (TB141)	SE	Sweet Briar and Cherrytrees *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Semi-detached, two storey properties with front, rear and side windows, rear gardens and parking at the rear of the properties. Properties are orientated east/west with the primary elevation likely to be from the rear of the properties. Front elevation views towards the Order Limits in the south-east are partially screened by existing properties on Chelmsford Road, as are front garden views and some of the driveway views looking south. Side elevation views towards the Order Limits to the south-east are also partially screened by other properties or filtered slightly by field boundary and garden vegetation. Rear views are slightly more oblique but also filtered, with more open views from the upper floors. Garden views are partially filtered. Small scale telegraph poles with wires cross available views to the south of the property over arable fields and some buildings at Tarset Farm are present within the baseline view.	The nearest proposed pylon of the Project (TB141) would be partially screened within available views from the side elevation of Sweet Briar by neighbouring buildings. Upper floor views would be slightly more open but still partially screened. The overhead line of the Project travelling south-west would be visible in these views. Front elevation and front garden views would also be partially screened. Rear elevation views and rear garden views towards the Project would be partially filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation. Views would be more open during winter where filtered through vegetation. The change to views as a result of the Project would be discernible but is anticipated to have a small influence on the overall visual amenity for these properties, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F8)	570145, 212989	191 m (TB141)	S	1 and 2 Lace Cottages (Grade II Listed) A one and a half storey semi-detached property group of two houses orientated south-west/north-east and the primary elevation appearing to be from the side or rear of the properties.	There would be very oblique, lower floor front elevation views, and front garden views, towards the top of the closest proposed pylon (TB141), with the base being screened by properties on the south side of Chelmsford Road. Upper floor front elevation views towards the Project would also be quite restricted and oblique. Within rear elevation views, some pylons (TB140 and TB139) and	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				There are front, side and rear elevation windows and a conservatory. Some of the views from these windows are screened by extension buildings connected to the main property. The windows of the property are particularly small. Front elevation views are onto Chelmsford Road and are foreshortened by properties on the other side of the road and by roadside vegetation. Views are more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Properties to the north along Chelmsford Road are likely to have similar partially filtered views. There are likely to be some views over the neighbouring arable fields, sometimes with a wooded backdrop.	overhead lines would be screened by structures within the building complex. TB140 sits at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. There would be some layering of the pylons, where there are rear elevation and garden views available, which would be partially filtered by garden vegetation. Overall, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated for views from this property.			
(F9)	570137, 212944	149 m (TB141)	S	Little Bakers Cottage A two-storey detached property orientated north-east/south-west, with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be from the rear (south-west facing) elevation of the property. Side elevation views look towards Order Limits. Ground floor views from the front and rear elevations of the property are heavily filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Upper floor views are more open. Views from within the rear garden are partially screened by garden vegetation, especially during summer months. Small scale telegraph poles with wires cross available views over quite open, primarily arable, fields to the south of the property. Some buildings at Tarset Farm are present within the existing view.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB141) would be partially screened by outbuildings and the main house of the neighbouring property. There would be very oblique views towards the pylons and overhead lines (extending to the north-east and east of the property) from the front elevation windows, and more open views from the front curtilage. Filtered views towards the Project would be available from the rear elevation ground floor windows and garden views, and more open views towards a potential layering of pylons from upper floor views looking to the south-west. Pylons would form new features in the view within some of the aspects from the property, but not all. There would be a moderate change to views with the Project being visible from at least one aspect of the property, but it would not be a defining feature in the view. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the front elevation and limited side elevation views, would still not trigger Step 4.
(F10)	570159, 212882	84 m (TB141)	S	Windmill House A two and a half storey, detached property with windows on all sides, orientated north-east/south-west. The primary elevation appears to be from the rear or front of the property.	The Project is in very close proximity to the property boundary and the closest proposed pylon (TB141) would be present within side elevation views and oblique views from the rear of the property. From the rear elevation of the property the Project (TB140) would be present in the middle distance of the view,	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. There would be a potential reduction in change/effects should the pylon move 50 m further away, magnitude would reduce to Moderate and

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Views looking south-east from the lower floor window on the side elevation of the property are filtered slightly by garden vegetation. Ground floor views from the front elevation of the property are likely to be partially filtered by the roadside hedgerows, whereas upper floor views would be more open. Lower and upper floor rear elevation views looking south-west are more open. There are open views from the garden and curtilage to the arable fields surrounding the property. Front elevation views are also over arable fields, sometimes with a wooded backdrop. Small scale telegraph poles with wires cross available views to the south and west of the property and some buildings at Tarset Farm are present within the existing view.	from available front elevation views. There would be potential to see pylons in the longer distance views from the upper floors of the property. There would be some filtering of views toward the Project by garden and roadside vegetation from the ground floors of the property. Due to the proximity and views available from the property and curtilage in the round, there would likely be a large change to views from this property. The Project would introduce new built elements and layering of pylons within available views from three directions of the Property, therefore a **high** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			Step 4 would not be triggered.
(F11)	570254, 212691	133 m (T141)	NW	Red House Detached, two and a half storey period property, with mostly narrow windows on all elevations, orientated south-west/north-east. The primary elevation appears to be the side (north-west façade). On this side elevation of the property, facing towards the Order Limits, there is also an apex roof dormer window (2.5 storeys). Ground level views are filtered through garden vegetation and partially screened by a single storey telephone exchange building to the immediate north. Upper floor views are more available but are filtered through garden vegetation. Front elevation views in the direction of the Order Limits are partially screened by garage buildings. Views from the garden and driveway to property are also filtered by surrounding vegetation. These views are more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. The building to the north screens views to arable fields behind. Buildings at Tarset Farm are also visible from front elevation upper floor windows.	The Project would be mostly screened and/or filtered within available ground floor views from the property and garden due to built form obstructing the immediate views to the north and garden vegetation also further filtering views. Internal property views would be heavily filtered from the side elevation upper floor windows, over the single storey telephone exchange building, towards the top of closest pylon (TB141) and associated overhead line. Rear elevation views towards TB140 would be heavily filtered from the layers of intervening vegetation, although views would be slightly more open during the winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Oblique views from the front elevation of the property looking west and south-west towards TB142 would be partially screened by garage buildings and only upper floor views are likely to be available albeit filtered. The top of TB143 might just be discernible over intervening buildings. A moderate change to views is anticipated, with the Project being visible from at least one aspect of the property, however, it would not	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
					be the defining feature in the views. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F12)	570290, 212663	177 m (TB141)	NW	Corner Cottage and Meadow View Semi-detached two storey properties orientated north-east/south-west, with windows on all sides, though fewer upper floor windows on the rear (south-west) elevation. The main elevation views appear to be from the front of the properties. The front elevations have views towards the Order Limits to the north-east, though partially filtered by vegetation in the front gardens, along the road and within the field boundaries. Side and rear elevation views towards the Order Limits are filtered also by vegetation associated with neighbouring properties. Open views away from the Order Limits from the other side elevation looking south-east. Outbuildings and neighbouring properties further restrict views towards the Order Limits from the side and rear elevations and from the rear garden. A few telegraph poles and associated wires, and road infrastructure, are present within available views from the front elevations looking over arable fields, often with a wooded backdrop. Corner Cottage is on the Order Limits side of this property group and as such views from Meadow View are much more limited and side elevation views are looking over arable fields in the opposite direction to the Order Limits.	There would be screened and filtered views towards the closest proposed pylon to this property group (TB141), from the side elevation of Corner Cottage; TB141 would sit behind intervening built form and structural vegetation. There would be more readily available views, albeit also filtered and at a distance of circa 360 m, from the front elevation and front gardens of the property group towards pylon TB140 and associated overhead line. There could be layering of pylons within filtered views from the front elevation, with TB139 being seen behind TB140. Rear elevation views and garden views from both properties would be very limited due to outbuildings, neighbouring properties and vegetation. There could be glimpsed views towards pylon TB142. Views would be more open during winter, when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Change to the existing views as a result of the Project would be discernible but would have a small influence on the overall visual amenity for these properties, therefore resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude or significance would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F13)	570167, 212611	190 m (TB141)	N	Larks Lodge and Annex Detached two and a half-storey property and a single storey detached annex in the curtilage. Windows are on all elevations of the properties. Larks Lodge is orientated south-west/north-west. The annex is orientated south-east/north-west. The primary elevation for Larks Lodge appears to be to the north-east and south-east. The ground floor, side elevation views (north-west façade) are filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation. Front elevation views	There would be ground floor views of the Project over garden hedgerows from the annex, and upper floor from Larks Lodge. There would be filtered side elevation views from Larks Lodge towards two pylons (TB142 and TB141) and associated overhead line. Views would be more oblique and limited from the side elevations of the annex, and front / rear elevations of the main property. Views from the front and rear garden of the property would also be available over hedgerows or filtered through garden trees. Views towards	**Medium-High**	**No**~~**Yes**~~	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~y OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				from the ground floor are slightly less filtered. Rear views are partially screened by outhouses in the curtilage. Upper floor views on the side (north-west façade), front and rear elevations of Larks Lodge are more open towards the Order Limits, though still slightly filtered by vegetation. There are likely to be ground floor views from the rear elevation of the annex towards the Order Limits. Views from within the rear and front garden, and from the driveway towards the Order Limits are available over the garden hedge. Views are more open during winter. Some buildings at Tarset Farm are present within the baseline views over a primarily arable landscape alongside other neighbouring properties.	the pylons would be more filtered during summer months but still available from upper floors. The Project would result in a noticeable change in views due to the number of aspects that would have to potential to see the Project and openness in some cases. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change to visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(F14)	570008, 212477	194 m (TB142)	N	Rievers Detached two-storey property orientated south/north with front and side elevation windows on the ground and upper floor. There are more limited windows on the rear elevation of the property. The primary elevation appears to be to the rear of the property. Views to the Order Limits are primarily from the rear elevation and are likely to be mostly open from the upper floor window. The ground floor window has some filtering to available views by garden vegetation. There are more limited and angled views from the side elevation windows. Views from within the rear garden are available towards the Order Limits. Buildings at neighbouring Tarset Farm restrict some views from lower-level side elevation views from the property and are existing built elements within the view. Front elevation views are mostly in the opposite direction to the Order Limits, except for very angled, partly filtered views to the south-west. Available views are over arable fields and filtered views towards neighbouring farm buildings and other houses, with telegraph poles and associated wires breaking the skyline in views from the front and side elevations. Views are more open during winter.	There would be open views from one upper floor and rear elevation window towards the nearest proposed pylon TB142 and TB141 in the distance. The rear ground floor window and garden views would be partially filtered by garden boundary vegetation. The top of pylon TB143, and connecting overhead line, would also be visible over existing buildings at Tarset Farm from side elevation, upper floor views. Lower-level views from windows would be more screened. There would be very oblique upper floor views towards TB142 to the north from the side elevation windows, and very oblique and filtered views from the other side elevation windows toward TB141 to the north-east. Front elevation views towards the Project would be very oblique and limited to filtered upper floor views towards TB144. The Project would result in a noticeable change in views due to the number of aspects that would have potential to see the Project, and the openness of these views in some cases. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change to visual amenity in the round; this would be more noticeable in winter. This would result in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	No~~Yes~~	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of change would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
(F15)	569902, 212475	150 m (TB143)	NE	Balls Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) Detached two-storey property, orientated south/north, with upper and ground floor windows on all sides. Ground floor views from the rear and side elevations to the west are partially screened by buildings at Tarset Farm and garden vegetation. Front elevation ground floor views to the south are a little more open. Upper floor views from side and rear elevations are partially screened from the neighbouring properties, but there are likely to be available views over these buildings. There is likely to be some filtering of views from upper floors by garden vegetation. Buildings at the neighbouring farm and telegraph poles with wires are visible breaking the skyline to views over the surrounding arable fields. Views are likely to be more open during winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf.	There would be partially screened views of the Project from the rear, side and front elevations of the property. Ground floor views towards the Project would likely be most limited due to existing buildings partially screening views. Pylons would be visible over existing buildings from the rear, side (west façade) and front elevation windows to the south-west, though partially filtered in some views by vegetation. The closest proposed pylon (TB143) would be noticeable within oblique views from the rear and side elevation upper floor windows. Views from the rear garden would be filtered by vegetation. Front elevation, oblique views would be available towards pylon TB144, with upper floors views being more open. Views would also be filtered from the front garden of the property. The existing screening of views by buildings at Tarset Farm reduce the magnitude of effect upon available views. The property would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round, where pylons and associated overhead lines would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden, therefore resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude of effect would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F16)	569530, 212450	225 m (TB144)	SE	Plum Tree Cottage and Primrose Cottage *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Both properties are detached. Plum Tree has two storeys and Primrose Cottage is a bungalow. Primrose Cottage is orientated west/east and Plum Tree Cottage is orientated east/west. Primary views for each property are likely to be from the rear (east facing) elevation. Both properties have windows on all elevations. The Order Limits lie closest to the side elevations (southern façade) of the properties, however there is intervening garden vegetation and buildings here which filter and	Side elevation ground floor views and garden views from Primrose Cottage towards the closest proposed pylon (TB144) would be mostly screened and filtered by intervening buildings and vegetation to the south-east. Views towards the pylon TB143 would be more readily available, though at a greater distance, and lightly filtered by field boundary vegetation. Overhead lines from TB144 to TB143 would be discernible and there would likely be some layering of pylons in available views looking east. Front elevation views towards the Project to the south would be mostly screened by Plum Tree Cottage. From the curtilage of Plum Tree Cottage, TB144 would also be mostly screened (as described	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				partially obstruct available views. More open views are available from the front elevation of Plum Tree Cottage and rear elevation of Primrose Cottage. There are also filtered views available from the gardens of both properties. Upper floor views from Plum Tree Cottage are likely to be more open than the ground floor views, and there are mostly open views except for some clipped field boundary vegetation from the rear and side elevations, towards the Order Limits located to the south-east. Views from Primrose Cottage in the same direction are screened by Plum Tree Cottage. There are some telegraph poles and associated wiring within baseline views over surrounding arable fields and filtered views to neighbouring properties.	above), with more available, lightly filtered views to TB145 to the south-west and the overhead line associated with this pylon. Views would be more open in winter when intervening garden and layered field boundary vegetation is without leaf. A moderate change to views from this property group, as a result of the Project, is anticipated. The Project would visible from at least one aspect of the property group but would not be a defining feature in the view. Overall, there would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F17)	569565, 212355	147 m (TB144)	SE	Two Hoots (with Annex), Rose Cottage Caravan Three detached, one storey properties with windows on all sides and orientated west/east. The rear elevations of all three properties are orientated towards the Order Limits, however views in this direction are contained by other properties in the group or by mature garden boundary vegetation. Views are also limited due to there being no upper floors to the properties. Front elevation views from Two Hoots towards the Order Limits are filtered by roadside vegetation. There are very heavily filtered and contained views from within the curtilages of these properties, due to presence of outbuildings, the location of the properties themselves, fencing and vegetation. Available views from the properties and within the gardens are more open in winter. Filtered views over surrounding arable fields sometimes include telegraph poles and associated wires breaking the skyline	There would be heavily filtered and partially screened views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB144) to the south-east, from the rear and side elevations and rear gardens of these properties. The very top of the pylon and associated overhead line would likely be present in these views, above intervening screening. There would be filtered views from Two Hoots front elevation windows and front garden looking north towards TB143. Although views would be more open during winter. Change would be discernible but would have a small influence on the overall visual amenity for these properties, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F18)	569452, 211823	267 m (TB145)	N	Partridge Green Farm *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.*	The very top of the closest proposed pylon (TB145) would be discernible within side elevation, upper floor views and seen behind the existing buildings at the farm to the north.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. The magnitude might rise to medium if pylon TB146 was to move 50 m closer to the other side of the field boundary. It would

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	For groups, closest property~~ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				A detached, two-storey property with windows on all elevations, orientated south/north. The Order Limits are closest within views from the side elevation (west façade) of the property, however farm buildings to the north, and a garage building, obstruct ground floor views and also partially screen upper floor views. Lower floor views from the rear and side elevations views, looking west and south-west towards the Order Limits, are likely to be filtered by garden vegetation with upper floor views being more open. There are heavily filtered views from the rear garden of the property. Available views are slightly more open during winter, though some species look to be coniferous. The farm buildings to the north are visible within available views looking north. Some telegraph poles and associated wires are present in baseline views over arable fields.	There would be filtered views from the rear elevation, and oblique filtered views from the side elevation, on the upper floors of the properties towards pylons TB146 and TB147. Ground floor views and garden views would be more filtered due to vegetation. Front elevation views would be largely unaffected due to the distance to the nearest pylon and screening by field boundary vegetation. The property would be affected by a small change to views/visual amenity in the round, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.		not reduce from low if it was 50 m further away. The increase in magnitude would not warrant this property being included in the Step 4 assessment.
(F19)	567517, 209792	250 m (TB155)	SW	The Woodpeckers and Sunnyside *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Two detached properties orientated west/east with The Woodpeckers being a bungalow, and Sunnyside being a two storey property. The rear garden of The Woodpeckers is enclosed with thick vegetation which screens available views, whereas the front and side parts of the garden are more open with lower hedgerows. The garden for Sunnyside has lightly filtered views available to the surrounding countryside, with some screening provided by residential buildings to the south. Views from both curtilages are more open during winter.	There would be partially filtered views from within the garden of Sunnyside, and more heavily filtered views from within the garden of The Woodpeckers, towards the closest proposed pylon (TB155). There would be more limited, long-distance views from the Sunnyside Garden only towards TB154, looking further east. Views towards pylon TB156 and TB157 would mostly be screened by intervening buildings and roadside vegetation. Views would be more open during winter where filtered through deciduous vegetation. Overall, change would be discernible but would have a small influence on the overall visual amenity from these gardens, resulting in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(F20)	567525, 209632	192 m (TB156)	SW	Warwicks, Adare, The Three Elms and Springwood This group has a mix of detached and semi-detached properties of one and two-storeys, orientated south-west/north-east. The	Front elevation views from all properties towards the closest proposed pylon (TB156) to the south-west would be oblique and filtered by intervening vegetation and buildings. Side elevation and rear elevation views towards	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				properties have windows on all elevations. Springwood is a bungalow and is the closest property to the Order Limits. Rear views towards the Order Limits, for properties in the northern extent of the group, are filtered through garden vegetation. Views are more open for the properties closer to the Order Limits. Front elevation views from all properties are screened and filtered by the Braddocks property and vegetation on the other side of Mashbury Road. Upper floor side elevation views from The Three Elms are partially screened by Springwood. Views are more open during winter. Available views look over arable fields with filtered views to other properties and a few telegraph poles with wires breaking the skyline next to the road in the foreground.	pylon TB155 are more open from the properties to the south of the group. There would be ground floor views from Springwood and upper floor views from The Three Elms towards pylon TB155 and more filtered, long-distance views to TB154, with associated overhead wires. Garden views would be partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Views would be more open in winter when intervening garden and layered field boundary vegetation is without leaf. Overall, a moderate change to views is anticipated, with the Project being visible from at least one aspect of the property, but it would not be a defining feature in the view. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F21)	567472, 209656	187 m (TB156)	SW	Braddocks, Mashbury Road A detached, two-storey property with windows on all elevations, orientated east/west. Views towards the Order Limits are filtered and screened by vegetation and other buildings on all elevations of the property, most notably the tree belt forming the southern boundary to the garden. Views are more available from the upper floors of the property but still partially screened. Views are likely to be more open in winter, particularly from the rear and side elevation, and from the garden where only vegetation screens the views towards the Order Limits. Available views look over arable fields with filtered views to other properties, and a few telegraph poles with wires breaking the skyline next to the road in the foreground.	There would be heavily filtered, oblique limited views from the rear and side elevations of the property towards the closest proposed pylon (TB156) and associated overhead wires to the south-west. Views from the ground floor and garden would be more filtered than those from the top floor. Front elevation views towards the Project would be screened by properties on the other side of Mashbury Road. Pylons TB155 and TB154, and associated overhead wires, would be just discernible from upper floor front elevation views, over the screening of buildings in the foreground. Overall, change would be discernible but would have a small influence on the overall visual amenity from these properties, resulting in a **low** magnitude of effect.	**Low**	**No**	**Yes**. The magnitude of effect could increase to High if the closest pylon was to move 50 m closer, as would likely feature more over the intervening vegetation. It would not reduce from low to medium if it was 50 m further away. It would not trigger step 4.
(F22)	567606, 209445	202 m (TB156)	NW / W	Harrys Hall Farm (incl. Walton Lodge) and Brittons Hall Farm *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.*	Although proposed pylon TB156 is closer to Britons Hall Farm, front elevation ground and upper floor, and front garden views to TB155 and TB154 would be more noticeable within available views. Ground floor rear, side and garden views towards TB156 would be filtered	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Detached properties. Brittons Hall Farm has two-storeys with windows on all elevations, orientated north-east/south-west and Walton Lodge is a bungalow with limited windows towards the Order Limits. Views from Walton Lodge are mostly screened by buildings in the immediate vicinity. There is one window on the rear elevation of the bungalow. Ground floor views from the rear and side elevations of Brittons Hall Farm are filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation. Front elevation, ground floor and front garden views are more open over clipped garden hedgerows. Upper floor views towards the Order Limits are more open from all elevations though still partially filtered in rear and side elevation views. Views are more open during winter. There are available views over the surrounding arable fields with telegraph poles and wires sometimes breaking the skyline and objects within the grounds to the farm filtered within the foreground to views to the south/south-west.	by boundary vegetation. Upper floor views would be more open towards the Project. The tops of the pylon and associated overhead wires would be discernible within available views. From the one small rear elevation window and driveway to Walton Lodge, there would be partially filtered by views towards pylon TB155 and TB154. There would be no other views from this property towards the Project. There would be more open views during winter. Overall, a moderate change to views is anticipated, with the Project being visible from at least one aspect of the property, but it would not be a defining feature in the views. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect in the round, although slightly lesser effects are expected for Walton Lodge.			
(F25)	566148, 208034	192 m (TB162)	W	The Haven, Sycamore Bungalow, By The Way and The Chalet This group consists of four properties: three detached bungalows and one detached chalet bungalow. The properties are orientated north-east/south-east and the primary elevation for these properties appears to be the front (north-east) facing elevation. There are windows on all elevations, with the majority of windows on the front and rear elevations. Rear elevation, ground floor and rear garden views towards the Order Limits from the closest property within the group, 'The Haven', are likely to be heavily filtered by garden vegetation. More open and lightly filtered views being available from Sycamore Bungalow and By The Way. Rear garden vegetation for The Chalet would also likely filter views from the rear elevations of the property. Front elevation views from all properties in the group are likely to be heavily filtered by front garden and roadside	The nearest proposed pylon (TB162) is located to the west and would be partially filtered by garden vegetation within available views from properties in this group. More open views would likely be possible towards the Project from the rear elevations of Sycamore Bungalow and By The Way. Rear elevation filtered views towards TB163 would also be available looking south. Pylon TB161 would be visible within heavily filtered front elevation and front garden views. Views would be more open during the winter months. Overall, the property group would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round; the Project would be visible but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the properties due to distance from the pylons and the presence of screening. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				vegetation. Front elevation upper floor views from The Chalet are likely to be more open. Available views from all properties within the group are more open in winter where vegetation filters views.				
(F26)	565923, 205987	152 m (TB169)	SW	Range Cottage Detached, two-storey property orientated west/east. The primary elevation appears to be from the side elevation of the property (on the northern façade). There are limited windows on the front elevation, but windows appear to feature on all other sides of the property, at both ground floor and first floor level. The front and side elevations are closest to the Order Limits, and the ground floor views are likely to be filtered by garden hedgerows and partially screened by the garage building to the west. Upper floor views are more open. Side elevation views looking north towards the Order Limits are lightly filtered. Rear elevation views are filtered and enclosed by garden vegetation. Any upper floor views available from this property are likely to be filtered views to arable fields with little built form. Available views from the property are more open in winter where vegetation filters views.	There would be oblique, heavily filtered ground floor side elevation views (from the southern façade), towards the closest proposed pylon (TB169). Upper floor views would likely be more open but still oblique towards the closest pylon. More direct views from the limited front elevation windows, looking west, would be partially screened by the garage building, but overhead wires would likely be visible from upper floor views, views to the pylon TB169 would be more oblique. Oblique front and side elevation views looking north-west towards TB168 would be filtered by some vegetation. Pylon TB170 would likely be visible within views looking south from the side elevation of the property. Rear elevation views would be unlikely to be altered. Views would be more open during the winter months. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property, due to screening and pylon locations, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(F27)	566212, 205486	202 m (TB171)	SW	Caravan at Littlefield *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* Detached, single storey lodge orientated north-west/south-east, which is likely to have windows on all sides. The side elevation (south-western façade) has views towards the Order Limits; however, this is very heavily filtered by garden boundary vegetation. Available front and rear elevation views are also likely to be screened by objects within the curtilage of the property and also by enclosed	There would be very filtered views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB171) from the side elevation of this property, due to intervening vegetation. Front and rear elevation views and garden views would be very limited due vegetation and screening by the property. Views looking south-west from within the curtilage might just see the top of the pylon TB171 and associated wires. Views would be more open during winter, when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				mature vegetation. Views from within the curtilage of the property towards the Order Limits are likely to be partially screened by the property.	Change would be discernible but would have a small influence on the overall visual amenity for this property. The Project would be visible but views towards it would be filtered from one elevation and would not be the key defining feature within available views. This would result in a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			
(F28)	566192, 205425	168 m (T171)	W	Halfway House (Incl. Annex) Detached, two-storey property orientated north-west/south-east with the primary elevation from the rear of elevation of the property. There are windows on all elevations. The front, side (south-western façade) and rear elevations have views towards the Order Limits with some filtering by garden vegetation and ground floor side elevation screening by the Annex in the garden. Views towards the Order Limits are likely to be more open from the rear, side and front elevation windows from the upper floor. The Annex is a single storey property also orientated north-west/south-east. Front and side elevation views are partially filtered by garden vegetation. Rear elevation views are more open but also filtered by garden boundary hedgerow. The garden wraps around three sides of the property and views available towards the Order Limits are filtered slightly by the clipped garden hedgerow and more heavily filtered by trees along the north-west boundary of the property. Available views from both properties within the group are more open in winter where vegetation filters views. Where views are available, they are over arable fields and likely include heavily filtered views to neighbouring buildings in the long distance to the view.	There would be filtered, oblique views from the front elevation of the property towards the closest proposed pylon (TB171), with upper floor views of the Project anticipated to be clearer, but still oblique. Front elevation views from the annex towards the closest pylon would be more filtered by vegetation and also oblique. Side views from both properties towards the Project would be partially filtered and oblique towards TB171 and to pylon TB172 to the south. Rear views from both properties looking south towards TB172 would be partially filtered by garden and intervening field boundary vegetation. Upper floor views from the rear elevation would be more open towards the Project due the clipped nature of the garden hedgerow. Views would be more open towards the Project during winter. Overall, the property group would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round. The Project would be visible but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the properties due to distance from the pylons and the presence of screening. Therefore a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away. it would not trigger Step 4.
(F29)	567025, 204623	199 m (T174)	W	Green Acre Bumpsteads Farm A detached, two-storey property orientated south/north. The primary elevation appears to be to the rear of the property, facing north.	There would be filtered views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB174) from side elevation windows on the ground floor, and more open views from the upper floor windows	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				There are windows on all elevations of the property and the rear includes a conservatory. The side (west façade), rear and front elevations have views towards the Order Limits. Ground floor views from these elevations are likely to be partially filtered by garden vegetation, these include evergreen hedges within south-east facing views. Upper floor views are likely to be more open over the top of the garden vegetation, particularly from the side elevation. Buildings located to the north would partially screen views from the rear of the property towards the Order Limits to the north-west. Front elevation views towards the Order limits are likely to be more filtered by layering of vegetation. The garden wraps around the entirety of this property and views are likely to be enclosed by boundary vegetation. Views would be slightly more open in winter but still filtered by some evergreen species and screened by buildings in some cases.	of this elevation. There would also be oblique rear elevation views towards TB174. Oblique rear elevation and side elevation would also be possible towards TB173 to the north-west, though these would be more heavily filtered by intervening vegetation and partially screened by buildings to the north. There would be very heavily filtered ground floor views from the front elevation towards TB175 to the south-west. Upper floor views would be slightly more open but still filtered by intervening vegetation. Heavily filtered views to the Project would also be available from within the garden. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated for this property.			m closer or further away. it would not trigger Step 4.
(F32)	566400, 202719	179 m (TB180)	SW	Inner Lodge A detached two storey property orientated east/west, with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be the side (south-facing) elevation. The side (southern), rear (western) and side (northern) elevations have views towards the Order Limits. There is likely to be some filtering to available ground floor views from all elevations and the garden due to the garden hedgerow, with side elevation views (southern) being the most open. Upper floor views from this side elevation are mostly open towards the Order Limit. Upper floor views from the northern elevation are likely a little more filtered by existing vegetation. The garden wraps around three sides of the property and views available towards the Order Limits are filtered slightly through the clipped garden hedgerow and more heavily filtered by trees to the north and north-west.	There would be open views from upper floor rear elevation window (western elevation) towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB180). The ground floor side elevation windows, and garden views, would be partially filtered through garden boundary vegetation but pylon TB180 would feature within views above this vegetation. Ground floor rear views towards the closest pylon would be more oblique and filtered by garden vegetation. Side elevation (north façade) ground floor and upper floor views towards pylon TB179 would be partially filtered, with upper floor views being more open. Front elevation views would not be changed by the Project. Change would be more noticeable in winter. Overall, the Project would result in a noticeable change in views due to the number of aspects that would have potential to see the Project and the openness of views in some cases. Therefore, a **medium to high** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium-High**	**No**~~**Yes**~~	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Where views are available, they are over mostly open arable fields.				
(F33)	566113, 202099	193 m (TB181)	NE	Hoopers and Ivy Barns Two semi-detached, two-storey properties orientated north/south. The primary elevation appears to be at the rear of this property group, facing south. Windows are located on all elevations. The front, side (east façade) and rear elevations have views towards the Order Limits. There is likely to be some filtering to available ground floor views from all elevations and garden views due to garden and roadside vegetation. There is also some screening of views from the garage attached to Hoopers. The western side elevation of Ivy Barns is in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Upper floor views from the front elevations are likely to be more open but still lightly filtered by vegetation. The garden wraps around three sides of the property and views available towards the Order Limits are filtered slightly through the garden hedgerow, and more heavily filtered by trees to the north and north-west. Garden views would be partially filtered by vegetation. Available views are more open in winter. Where views are available, they are over mostly open arable fields, with some heavily filtered views to farm buildings to the south-west.	There would be oblique, filtered views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB181) to the north-east from the front elevation windows on the ground floor, and slightly more open views from the upper floor windows in this direction. There would likely be views to TB180 behind, though there would be more filtering to this pylon by intervening filed boundary vegetation. There would be oblique and very filtered views from the side elevation of Hoopers (also towards TB181) and only upper floor views to the south to TB182. Rear elevation views would also be possible to TB182, though also filtered by intervening vegetation. Filtered views towards the Project would also be available from within the gardens. Overall, the property group would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round, but the Project would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the properties. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away. it would not trigger Step 4.
(F34)	565966, 201911	167 m (TB182)	E	Handley Green Barn A detached, single storey property orientated west/east with windows on the front, rear and side (northern façade) elevations. The primary elevation appears to be the front (north-west) of the property, which faces the patio. This elevation faces away from the Order Limits.	Views from the upper rear elevation windows and garden towards nearest proposed pylon (TB182), located to the east, would be lightly filtered by garden vegetation. There would be more oblique and filtered views from the side (north façade) elevation towards overhead lines, with the upper parts of the pylon visible over the property and intervening vegetation. There would be very	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The garden is located to the north-east of the property. Views to the south and east include existing poles and overhead wires. Views towards the Order Limits are available from the rear elevation, and side (north façade) elevation windows on the ground floor. Views are partially filtered by garden hedgerow vegetation. Views from the front elevation are looking in the opposite direction to the Order Limits and the south side elevation has no windows. Views towards the Order Limits are likely to be available from back garden, lightly filtered by garden vegetation and field boundary vegetation. Views are likely to be more open in winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Available views are over arable field and mostly rural in nature.	filtered, and in some cases oblique, long distance views towards pylon TB181. Views would be more open during winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from at least one aspect of this property group but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced due to the presence of screening. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(F35)	566280, 201746	187 m (TB182)	NW	Marshalls Farm (Incl. Annex) A semi-detached two-storey farmhouse and attached single storey annex, orientated north-west/south-east. The primary elevation appears to be the rear of the properties. There are windows on all elevations, though the side elevations from the two-storey farmhouse have fewer windows and on the ground floor only. Views towards the Order Limits appear to be available from the front elevation of the farmhouse and limited from the side elevations. Views are likely from the front and side elevations of the single storey annex building. Views through rear elevation windows are in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Views are partially filtered by garden vegetation, trees lining the access road, and field boundary vegetation. Views are available from the garden which wraps around the property. More open views are available from the front garden, with the properties and outbuildings screening some views from the rear garden. Some views are open into arable fields with filtered views to neighbouring	Views from the front elevation windows and garden towards nearest proposed pylon (TB182), located to the west, would be partially filtered by garden and access road vegetation. Views would be more open from the annex where there is less intervening vegetation. Upper floor views from the farmhouse would be slightly less filtered than available ground floor views. There would be oblique and filtered views from the side elevation (south-west façade) towards pylon TB183. There would be very filtered, and in some cases oblique, views in the long distance to pylon TB181 from the side elevation of the annex, looking north. Views would be more open during winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from at least one aspect of this property group but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced due to the presence of	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				properties. Views are likely to be more open during winter.	screening. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(G0)	566413, 199049	218 m (TB190)	NE	Riverside Farm *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A detached, single-storey property, orientated south-east/north-west, with windows on all elevations and a conservatory at the rear. The primary elevation appears to be from the front of the property (south-east façade). The side elevation (north-east façade) is the closest to the Order Limits, but views are filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Front elevation views and garden views looking east and south are likely to be more open though still filtered by field boundaries. Rear views are filtered by waterside vegetation to the north-west, however views from the conservatory looking north/north-east appear to be more open. The south-west side elevation views are likely to be screened by buildings in the curtilage. Views are likely to be more open in winter. Views towards the Order Limits to the east and south-east look out onto arable fields with parkland trees, filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation. Neighbouring properties are likely to be heavily filtered within available views.	Views from the south-east side elevation windows, the conservatory and the garden looking north/north-east towards the closest proposed pylon (TB190), would be heavily filtered by roadside and waterside vegetation. Views from the front, primary elevation of the property would be slightly more open to the pylon (TB191) but still filtered through vegetation. There would be oblique, longer distance and filtered views towards pylon TB192 from the front elevation, looking south-east. Views would be more open during winter when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(G1)	566436, 198758	190 m (T192)	E	Buttsbury Hall Farm A detached, one and a half storey period cottage, orientated north/south with assumed windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be from the rear (southern façade) of the property. Side elevation (eastern façade) views to the Order Limits at its closest point to the east are likely to be screened by barn buildings within the curtilage of the property. Front elevation and garden views looking north towards the order limits are partially filtered by roadside vegetation. Rear	Ground floor views from the front elevation (north façade) and side elevation of the property towards the closest proposed pylon (TB192) would be oblique and partially screened by buildings and filtered by vegetation. Upper floor views would likely be slightly more available but still partially screened. There would be filtered views looking north-east towards pylon TB191, and further afield, pylon TB190, from the garden and front elevation windows of the property.	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to the angle of the available views and intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				elevation views (south façade) are also filtered by mature field boundary vegetation and screened by barn buildings. Views from the property are rural in nature, primarily consisting of filtered views too small to medium scale arable fields with some individual specimen trees. Views are likely to be more open during winter months.	Rear elevation views looking south-east towards TB193 would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. The project would be more visible in winter months. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. Therefore, a **low to medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			
(G2)	566702, 198482	131 m (T193)	W	1 and 2 White Tyrells Cottages, White Tyrells Cottage A semi-detached, two-storey property orientated south/north with both houses appearing to have windows on all elevations. The primary elevations appear to be from the rear of these properties. Views from 1 White Tyrells Cottage side elevation (western façade) towards the Order Limits at its closest point looking west are partially filtered by garden vegetation and fencing. Upper floor views are likely to be more open but still filtered. Front elevation (south façade) and front garden/driveway views are filtered by garden and roadside vegetation, and likely to slightly more open from No.2 within the group. Rear elevation and garden views are also filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation looking north and north-east towards the Order Limits. Upper floor views are likely be more open. Side elevation (eastern façade) views from No.2 look in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Views also are likely to be more open during winter. Available views from the property are mostly over arable fields of medium to large scale, with some telegraph poles breaking the skyline in the near to middle distance. There are filtered views to neighbouring properties and a treed horizon in most directions.	There would be partially filtered views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB193) from the side elevation of No.1, and more oblique views from the front elevations of both properties. Views would likely be more available from the upper floors of the property. Filtered views towards pylon TB194 from the front elevation (south façade) would be available with potential layering of other pylons (TB194 and TB195) behind in the longer distance view. Rear elevation (northern façade) views from both properties towards pylon TB192 would also be likely, though filtered through boundary vegetation. There would be filtered rear garden views towards TB193 and TB192, looking north/north-west. The Project would feature in views from two or three elevations of these semi-detached properties in the round. The Project would result in a noticeable change visual amenity due to the number of aspects that would have the potential to see the Project. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change to visual amenity in the round, which would be most noticeable in winter, resulting in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect**.**	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No.** It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(G3)	566451, 197285	166 m	N	The Cottage Nurseries and The Glen, Buckwyns Chase	There would be very heavily filtered views from internal views looking north towards proposed	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would

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	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
		(T197)		Two detached, two/two and half storey properties set in large garden plots, orientated west/east (The Cottage Nurseries) and south/north (The Glen). The primary elevation for The Cottage Nurseries appears to be the rear (east façade), side turret and garage/outbuilding (north/northeast). The western and southern facades of The Glen have both been considered as primary elevations. Views looking north towards the Order Limits, at its closest point, would be heavily filtered by garden woodland vegetation. There are channelled views from the garden of The Cottage Nurseries looking north. Upper floor views from these northern façade views are likely to be more open but still heavily filtered by mature vegetation. Views from the western side façade from The Glen towards the Order Limits would also be partially filtered by garden vegetation. Views are also likely to be more open during winter. Available views appear to be mostly enclosed by garden woodland vegetation with only channelled views through to the wider arable landscape in a few limited directions. Within the channelled or heavily filtered views, neighbouring properties are likely to feature within a wooded and arable landscape.	pylon TB197, although upper floor views would likely be slightly more open. There would be channelled views through a gap in garden vegetation from the garden of The Cottage Nurseries towards the nearest pylon TB197. Views from The Glen would be filtered to the north, but more open to the west, with very heavily filtered views from the western façade and within the garden towards pylon TB198. Rear and side elevation (east and north-east façades) views for The Cottage Nurseries would be very heavily filtered towards TB196. Change would be more noticeable in winter but views to the Project would likely remain filtered due to the layering of vegetation. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. Therefore a **low to medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(G4)	565741, 196706	185 m (TB200)	NW	St Michaels Royal A detached, two-storey property orientated east/west with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be the rear of the property (west façade), which is also the closest to the Order Limits. There is little garden vegetation to filter views towards the Order Limits from the rear primary elevation (west façade), or side elevations (north and south façades), with both ground floor and upper floor views and garden views available. The front elevation views are directed in the opposite direction to the Order Limits and are also filtered by a tree belt along the northern boundary to the property. Views	There would be mostly open, but oblique views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB200) from the rear elevation of the property from both ground and upper floor windows. There would be some limited filtering from a couple of individual trees in the rear garden. Ground and upper floor views from the side elevation (north façade) towards TB200 would also be oblique but mostly open. Ground and upper floor views towards TB199 would also be available from this north elevation but filtered by field boundary vegetation. Views looking south towards TB201 from the side elevation (south façade) would be filtered by field boundary vegetation and screened in part by the garage building within the curtilage.	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				from within the front garden are also heavily filtered by vegetation. Views also are likely to be more open during winter. Views from the property towards the Order Limits look over medium scale arable fields, backdropped by woodland and field boundary vegetation.	Rear garden views would be mostly open towards the Project. Front garden views would be more filtered by vegetation and so less available. The Project would result in a noticeable change in visual amenity due to the number of aspects that would have the potential to see the Project. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change to visual amenity in the round, and change would be slightly more noticeable in winter. This would result in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(G5)	565412, 196321	198 m (TB202)	SE	Rivendell and Hawthorn Cottage Two semi-detached, two storey properties orientated north-west/south-east, featuring windows on all elevations. The primary elevation is likely to be the rear of these properties. This property group is located in between two pylons and so the distance to the nearest is nearly 200 m. Views from the ground floor, rear elevations looking east/south-east/north-east towards the Order Limits are partly filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation, upper floor views are likely to be slightly more open. Front elevation views are in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Rear garden views are available though filtered in some places. Views are likely to be more open during wintertime. Views towards the Order Limits look over small to medium scale fields with mature boundary vegetation and young plantation in the middle distance. Some telegraph poles and overhead lines may break the skyline adjoining Old Church Lane. Views south are heavily filtered by woodland vegetation.	There would be oblique, filtered ground floor and upper floor rear elevation views towards proposed pylons TB202 (south-east) and TB201 (north-east), and more direct views to the overhead line connecting them. Side elevation views looking north-east from upper floor views from Rivendell towards TB201, and potentially TB200 behind, would be available. Side elevation, oblique views looking south-east from Hawthorne cottage would be heavily filtered towards proposed pylon TB202. Upper floor views would be slightly more open but still filtered by intervening field vegetation. Change would be slightly more noticeable in winter. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. As a result, there would be a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. If pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially be more visible, but due to intervening vegetation, it is not considered to trigger Step 4.
(G6)	564336, 195050	172 m (TB207)	E / NE	Bushwood Farm, 4 Oakleigh Farm Cottages and Oakleigh Farm House One detached, two storey property and one semi-detached property with two storeys (Oakleigh Farmhouse) and one storey (4	There would be filtered, partially screened and slightly oblique views towards proposed pylon TB207 from the side (eastern façade) elevations and from within the curtilage of the property group. More open views would be	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. The magnitude would increase to Medium should the Project move 50 m closer south as would be more direct in available

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				Oakleigh Farm Cottage). All properties in the group are orientated south/north. The primary elevation for the properties is assumed to be from the front/side elevations looking south/south-west. The side elevation (east façades) of these properties are the closest towards the Order Limits. Ground floor views from the eastern façade from all properties in the group are likely to be lightly filtered or screened by intervening buildings. Upper floor views would be more open. Ground floor front elevation (south façade) views are in the most part screened by intervening buildings and vegetation. Upper floor views (excluding 4 Oakleigh Farm Cottage) are slightly less screened but likely to still have some buildings obscuring views looking south/ east towards the Order Limits. Rear elevation views (north faced) and garden/curtilage views towards the Order Limits are partially filtered or screened. Available views towards the Order Limits feature built elements, some with pasture behind.	likely from the grounds to the property group further east. Upper floor views would be more open but still partially screened or oblique. Rear views from Bushwood Farm towards TB207 and TB208 behind would be very oblique and filtered by garden and field boundary vegetation. Front elevation views towards the Project would be mostly screened, upper floors views would be slightly more available but still screened. Views would be slightly more open in winter. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. As a result, there would be a **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			views. However, this would not trigger Step 4.
(G7)	564346, 194917	161 m (TB208)	SE	Treetops (Annex) 3 Oakleigh Farm, 3 Oakleigh Farm Cottages, The Beeches 2 Oakleigh Farm Cottages and 1 Oakleigh Farm Cottages, Oakleigh Farm Three detached, single storey properties and one two storey property (No. 3 has a loft extension on rear elevation - south-west façade), with windows assumed on all elevations of the group. Two properties within the south of the group, 1 and 2 Oakleigh Farm Cottages are orientated south-west/north-east. 3 Oakleigh Farm Cottages (two storeys) is orientated north-east/south-west and the Treetops (Annex) 3 Oakleigh Farm is orientated south/north. The primary elevation for all but the Annex, appear to be the north-eastern façades, with the Annex being the southern façade. The group falls between two pylons and so some properties in the south are closer to TB208 and the ones in the north are closer to TB207. The group mostly has north-eastern façade views towards the Order Limits, of	There would be oblique but mostly open views towards proposed pylon TB207 from the primary elevation ground floor windows and gardens looking north-east from these properties. Filtered views towards the top of TB206 would likely be available. Views from the side elevations (south-east façade) of No. 1 Oakleigh Farm Cottages would have very heavily filtered views towards pylon TB208. Views from the annex buildings towards the Project would be much more restricted and heavily filtered. Views would likely be more open during the winter months. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				which some are partially filtered by garden vegetation or partially screened by neighbouring buildings. 1 Oakleigh Farm Cottages would also have side elevation (south-eastern façade) views towards the Order Limits. Front or rear elevation (south-western façade) views are very heavily filtered by tree belt vegetation. Views are likely to be more open during winter. Front and rear elevation views (north-eastern façade) are open over paddocks and a backdrop of mature tree belt vegetation. Farm buildings and neighbouring properties would also feature within filtered views.				
(G8)	564611, 194851	215 m (TB208)	SW	Oak Cottage and Farview Cottage *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* Semi-detached properties with two and a half stories, orientated north/south and windows likely on all elevations, and Annex. Gardens are primarily located at the sides of the properties. The primary elevation is likely to be from the northern façade the main property and the southern façade for the Annex. The side and rear elevations (western and southern façade) are closest to the Order Limits and ground floor views are heavily filtered and screened by neighbouring buildings. Upper floor views are likely to be slightly more open over the intervening vegetation in the foreground, but neighbouring buildings and field boundary vegetation in the middle ground are likely to partially screen and/or filter views to the Order Limits. Front and rear elevation views are also filtered by roadside and field boundary vegetation. Annex views towards the Order Limits are heavily screened by fencing and intervening residential buildings. Views are likely to be more open during winter from the front and side elevations. Where views are available from this property group, they are primarily over small to medium scale arable fields, foreshortened by woodland or tree belts,	There would be heavily filtered, partially screened and oblique views towards proposed pylon TB208 from the side (western) elevation, these would be slightly more open from the upper floors of the property. Front elevation views (northern façade) towards TB207 to the north-west, and beyond to TB208 to the north, would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation and partially screened by built form. Rear elevation views towards the Project would be oblique and partly screened by buildings, upper floors views would be slightly more available but still likely partially screened. Views would be slightly more open in winter. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property. As a result, there would be a **medium to low** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-Low**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				and likely feature filtered views to residential and farm buildings. Field boundary tree belts enclose or provide a backdrop to available views.				
(G9)	564534, 194817	131 m (TB208)	SW	The Barn, Martines Farm A detached two and a half storey property orientated south/north with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be the front elevation (south façade). The garden wraps around two sides of the property, with areas of hardstanding and barn buildings around the other two sides. Windows are less frequent on the western side elevation, which is the façade closest to the Order Limits. Ground floor views from this side elevation are heavily filtered by a garden hedgerow. Front elevation views towards the Order Limits on the ground floor are filtered by the same garden hedgerow. Upper floor views in the direction of the Order Limits are more open over the hedgerow but partially screened by outbuildings within the curtilage of the property and field boundary trees in the middle distance. Rear elevation views are heavily filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Garden views towards the Order Limits are partially screened in places by buildings and filtered by vegetation. Views are likely to be more open during the winter months.	Views towards the closest proposed pylon (TB208) from the side elevation of the property would be filtered by vegetation and partially screened by intervening buildings within the curtilage. There would be oblique partially screened views from the front elevation of the property towards pylon TB208. Views from the upper floors, access drive and within the property would be more open towards the Project. There would be filtered rear elevation upper floor views looking north towards pylon TB207 and looking north-east to TB206, ground floor views would be more filtered and less available. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(G10)	564498, 194810	95 m (TB208)	SW	Martines Farm A detached, single-storey property orientated north/south with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be from the rear of the property, looking south. The garden wraps all around the property. The Order Limits are located to the west of the property, and garden vegetation filters available views in this direction from windows on the western (side) elevation. Front elevation views are also heavily filtered by wooden vegetation to the north. Rear elevation views, looking south, are slightly more open due to the clipped nature of the garden hedgerow. Garden views towards	There would be filtered ground floor views from the side elevation (west façade) towards proposed pylon TB208. The top of this pylon is likely to be visible over intervening vegetation due to its close proximity and height. Rear elevation views towards TB208 would be more oblique and also filtered by the same garden vegetation. Less oblique views, but at a greater distance and filtered, would be available from the rear elevation and garden of the property towards pylons TB209 and TB210. Front elevation views towards pylon TB207 would be heavily filtered by woodland vegetation. It is likely that only the very top of	**Medium-High**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				the Order Limits are available but are likely filtered by garden vegetation and field boundary vegetation beyond. Eastern side elevation views face in the opposite direction of the Order Limits and include neighbouring residential and farm buildings. Views are likely to be more open during the winter. Available views beyond those contained by woodland vegetation are over small to medium scale arable fields enclosed by mature hedgerow and tree belts.	this pylon would be discernible over intervening vegetation. The Project would result in a noticeable change in views due to the number of aspects that would have the potential to see the Project. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change to visual amenity in the round. Change would be slightly more noticeable in winter. Overall, the property would be affected by a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.			
(G11)	565076, 192901	182 m (TB214)	SW	Sudburys Farm, Maybrook Barn and Rosewood Barn This property group appears to consist of one detached two-storey property (Sudburys Farm) and one semi-detached one-storey property. The detached property is orientated south/north and the primary elevation is assumed to be to the rear (north façade). Windows are located on the front and rear of the property with limited windows on the side elevations. There is also a conservatory to the rear. The front (south façade) and side (west façade) elevations are closest to the Order Limits. The garden wraps around the property and paddocks are also located to the west. The primary elevation for both properties appears to be from the east façade in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. There are limited windows on the front façades of the semi-detached properties but there are windows on the western façade facing the Order Limits. Gardens are mostly also on the eastern side of the properties. Views from the western façade, side elevations of all properties are partially filtered by garden vegetation. Front elevation views are heavily filtered through front garden and roadside vegetation. Rear views, including from the rear conservatory, are more open due to clipped garden hedgerows, but still filtered through field boundary vegetation in the direction to the Order Limits. Available views primarily look	Views to the closest proposed pylon to the south-west (TB214) from the front (south façade) and side (west façade) elevations of the properties would be oblique and heavily filtered by garden and roadside vegetation. Upper floor views from these elevations from Sudburys Farm would be more open but still partially filtered. There would be very heavily filtered views towards TB215 to the south from the front elevation of Sudbury Farm. There would be oblique and partially filtered rear elevation views towards TB213 and TB212, views would likely be more open from the upper floors of the property. Views would likely be more available during winter. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				over small paddocks, medium to large-scale fields and sometimes with a wooded backdrop.				
(G12)	565553, 191847	105 m (TB217)	W	St Margarets Cottage A detached, two-storey property orientated north/south and windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be the rear (south-eastern façade) of the property. Views towards the Order Limits are the side elevation (south-western façade) and rear elevation. The garden wraps around the south and west of the property. The boundary is framed by hedges which all appear to be evergreen. The ground floor views from the western façade towards the Order Limits comprise of existing arable fields which are partially filtered by garden vegetation, with upper floor views being more open and slightly filtered. Rear elevation views towards the Order Limits are partially filtered by garden trees and boundary hedgerows. Front elevation views (north-western façade) are very heavily filtered by garden and roadside layering of trees. The north-eastern side elevation of the property has open views over arable land in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Garden views towards the Order Limits are filtered similarly to the ground floor views. Views available would be filtered towards large scale arable fields, sometimes with telegraph poles breaking the skyline within the view. Views are likely to be more open during the winter months.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB217) may be visible from the upper floor side elevation windows, but these views would be heavily filtered through boundary planting. All other elevations face away from this pylon. Clear views of the pylon are anticipated from the rear garden, through gaps in boundary vegetation. Very oblique but filtered views of TB218 are also anticipated from the primary elevation and upper floor side (south-west) elevation windows, but these would be more distant, with TB218 sitting 280 m away from the property. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate to large change in views in the round. It would be clearly visible from the garden, but views from within the property would be limited to filtered upper floor, side elevation views of the closest pylon, and more distant, oblique views of the Project to the south. This would result in a **medium to high** magnitude of effect.	**Medium-High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially increase the magnitude to high.
(G13)	565311, 191681	190 m (TB217)	E / NE	St. Margaret's Farmhouse, Botney Hill Cottage and Botney Hill Farm (Grade II Listed) St. Margaret's Farmhouse is a detached, two-storey residence which lies to the south of Botney Hill Road and sits lower in the landscape than the road itself. It is orientated north-west to south-east, with access on both the south-west and north-western elevations. The primary elevation faces south-east, and	The nearest proposed pylon to these properties would be TB217 to the north-east, and the Project would be visible from the side (north-eastern) elevation of Botney Hill Farm, and primary (north-east) elevation of Botney Hill Cottage. Views from these properties would be filtered due to intervening vegetation, and this and neighbouring built form would	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially increase the magnitude to high.

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	For groups, closest propert~~ie~~y's OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				the primary outdoor amenity area also appears to be located south-east of the property, with a driveway adjacent to the south-west elevation, and a small lawned area to the north-west. Existing views from the property look towards hedgerow and tree planting along the property boundary from the front (north-west) elevation; this heavily filters views from both the ground and first floor outside the property curtilage in this direction. Views to the south-west look towards new residential development in St.Margaret's Courtyard on the foreground, against a backdrop of dense tree planting. Views from the primary (south-east) facing elevation are the most expansive, as the property features large windows on the ground and first floor on this elevation and the property sits in an elevated position overlooking neighbouring arable field in the direction. Views from the north-east (side) elevation look towards the Order Limits, visibility from the ground floor windows in this direction is limited and where windows do exist, views are filtered through boundary vegetation. Views from first floor windows are more open and expansive looking towards open fields in the foreground and background of the view, with roadside planting along Botney Hill Road in the middle distance. Botney Hill Farm is located north of Botney Hill Road. The farm consists of several buildings all located around a central courtyard. The residential elements are located on the eastern edge of the courtyard and consist two detached but perpendicular two storey properties; one orientated south-east to north-west (Botney Hill Farm) and the other, smaller property (Botney Hill Cottage), is orientated south-west to north-east. The Primary elevation of Botney Hill Farm is on its south-east façade, although windows occupy all elevations. The smaller property has windows on south-west and north-east facades with no obvious primary elevation.	largely screen views of the Project to the south/south-east (towards TB218) Residents in St.Margaret's Farmhouse would experience direct open views towards TB217, but only from the upper storey windows of the side (north-eastern) elevation. Filtered views may be possible from ground floor windows looking in this direction, but visibility would be limited. Glimpsed views of the upper reaches of the pylon are also anticipated from the back garden, but this would not be the focus of the view. Visibility is expected to improve in winter months, but to a small extent due to layering of vegetation. Oblique views of TB218 in the middle distance would also be noticeable from primary elevation windows and rear garden, although boundary vegetation is anticipated to provide some filtering of this view. Overall, these properties would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round. The Project would be visible from one to two elevations of each property but would not be the key defining feature of views due to the presence of intervening vegetation and distance, particularly from TB218, which would be seen more clearly from St.Margaret's Farmhouse than TB217. Therefore, a **medium** magnitude of effect is anticipated.			

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest propert~~y'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				The Order Limits are located to the south-east, east and north-east of the properties. Views from these two properties towards the Order Limits for the close elevations (north-eastern facades) would be filtered by garden vegetation and views from the cottage also partly screened by the farmhouse. Front elevation views from Botney Hill Farm, looking south-east, would be partially filtered by garden and roadside vegetation and built form on the other side of the road. Upper floor views are slightly more open but still filtered. Views for within the garden and curtilage could get much closer to the Order Limits but are still filtered by vegetation. Views are likely to be more open during winter.				
(G14)	565227, 189781	156 m (TB224)	NW	Chadville and Mobile Home at Chadville Two detached, single-storey properties arranged in a roughly U-shaped formation. Chadville is orientated west to east, with windows on all elevations. The primary elevations appear to be from the front (western) elevation of Chadville and from the rear (north façade) elevation of the Mobile Home. The Order Limits are located to the north-west, west and south-west of the property group and cross over the west curtilage. Ground floor views in a westerly direction from both properties would be filtered through dense and mature tree planting along the property boundary. Built form around Chadville also provides some screening to views towards the Order Limits. Some views from the side and rear elevations and from within the curtilage of Chadwell, are likely to be available through this vegetation gap. There are filtered views through garden vegetation from the side and front elevations of both properties towards the Order Limits to the south. Side (eastern façade) views are more open from Chadwell looking over a hedgerow, but in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Longer distance views from the side (eastern façade) of the Mobile Home are screened by Chadville building and are in the opposite	Views towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB224) would be lightly filtered by intervening vegetation within ground floor and garden views from the rear (north façade) elevation and garden of the Mobile Home, and more heavily filtered and/or screened from the same elevations of Chadville, with only the upper reaches of this pylon visible above boundary vegetation. Front elevation views towards TB225 from both properties within the group would be filtered and oblique in nature. More direct views, though still filtered by vegetation, would be possible to pylons TB226 and TB227 in the distance. The overhead line between TB224 and TB225 cross over the curtilage of the group and so would be very visible within the garden of the property. The property will be affected by a moderate to large change to views/visual amenity in the round. Overall, the property would be affected by a **medium to high** magnitude of effect to visual amenity in the round.	**Medium-High**	**Yes**	**Yes**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m further away from the property, it would potentially decrease the magnitude to medium as wires not crossing garden.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				direction to the Order Limits. Views are likely to be more open in winter. The existing views are channelled or filtered to medium scale fields, sometimes with solar panels, or the A road in the foreground. Roadside lighting columns in the foreground, telegraph poles in the middle distance, and pylons in the long distance break the skyline to available views.				
(G15)	565024, 189648	155 m (TB225)	E	The Bungalow (Arnock Motors) and Faith House (Sureclean Cars) Two detached properties; one single storey (The Bungalow) and one two storey (Faith House) orientated north/south. The primary elevation for both properties appears to be the front elevation (north façade). There appear to be windows on all facades. The closest part of the Order Limits is located to the east, behind a substantial block of mature woodland which does filter views. Rear elevation (south façade) views are also filtered towards the Order Limits by this woodland and by building within the business units. Front elevation views look over the A127 and are filtered by woodland and tree belt vegetation to the north. Front elevation views are also partly screened by cars in the forecourt. Upper floor views from Faith House are more open but still filtered by vegetation. Views towards the Order Limits within the curtilage of these two properties are likely to be filtered by the mature vegetation. Views could be more open in winter. Available views are very contained and include the car forecourt, A road and backdropped by woodland. There may be heavily filtered views to the fields to the north with solar panels.	Available views towards the Project would be very heavily filtered by existing woodland vegetation and also partially screened by buildings and cars within the business complex. Only the very top of the closest pylon TB225 would likely be visible within side elevation views and from within the curtilage of the group. Front elevation upper floor views looking north-east towards TB224 an TB223 would be very heavily filtered and ground floor views from Faith House and The Bungalow further filtered. Rear views towards pylon TB226 are not expected to be available from The Bungalow, but the top of the pylon could just feature within views from the upper floor rear window of Faith House. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the houses and/or gardens but is anticipated to have relatively little influence on the visual amenity of residents using these properties. As a result, there would be a **low** magnitude of effect.	**Low**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(G16)	565382, 188743	150 m (TB228)	W	Old Rectory Cottage A detached two-storey property orientated north/south with windows on all elevations. The primary elevation appears to be from the front of the property with the most windows, but the views from the side elevation (western façade) are further reaching. The closest part of the Order Limits is located to the west and there	There would be mostly open views from the side elevation upper and ground floors (western façade) of the property towards the nearest proposed pylon (TB228). There would also be oblique, partially filtered views from the side elevation to TB229 and TB227 from the upper floors and the garden. Front elevation views (northern façade) towards TB228 would be oblique and partially filtered through	**Medium**	**No**	**Yes**. If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially increase the magnitude to high.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				are open views available from the ground and upper floors of the western façade of the Old Rectory Cottage, as there is limited garden vegetation here. There are also quite open views from the garden on the western side of the property, where there is a swimming pool. Front elevation views towards the Order Limits are partially filtered by garden vegetation and more oblique. Upper floor views are more open over the garden hedgerows. Views from this northern part of the garden are filtered by the boundary hedgerows and partly screened by the outbuilding. Rear elevation views are mostly screened by fencing and the neighbouring building to the south and also filtered through hedgerow vegetation. Upper floor views are likely to be a little more open but still screened in part. The side elevation (eastern façade) views are also filtered and foreshortened by garden trees and are in the opposite direction to the Order Limits. Views are likely to be more open in winter. Available views towards the Order Limits are open over a medium scale arable field with a golf course behind. A wind turbine and existing pylons break the skyline to available views within the middle distance.	vegetation. Views from the front elevation towards pylon TB227 would be less oblique but still filtered through vegetation and partially screened by the outbuilding. Rear elevation views would likely be limited to upper floors only, due to the screening provided by the neighbouring building and garden fencing. Upper floor views towards TB229 would be oblique and partially filtered and/or screened. The Project would result in a noticeable change in views due to the number of aspects that would have the potential to see the Project. Overall, the property would be affected by a moderate change to visual amenity in the round. Change would be slightly more noticeable in winter. Overall, the property would be affected by a **medium** magnitude of effect to visual amenity in the round.			
(G17)	565351, 188264	160 m (TB230)	SW	St. Marys Church and Dunton Hall (incl. Land at Dunton Hall) (Grade II Listed) Several detached properties, including a converted church, a period property, and a number of outhouses which could also be used for residential purposes. The two main detached properties are orientated south/north with windows likely all elevations. The closest part of the Order Limits is located to the south-west and would be visible from the side elevations (western façade) of these properties. There is some screening to views towards the Order Limits by outhouses at Dunton and vegetation in the gardens, but these properties are quite high, so likely to have upper floor views over the top in some cases. Front elevation views are also partially screened on the ground floors with more open views from	Views to the closest proposed pylon to the south-west (TB230 and TB231) from the side (western façade) and rear elevations (southern façade) of the properties would be partially screened by intervening buildings and filtered by garden vegetation. Upper floor views would be slightly more open but still partially filtered. There would be very heavily filtered views towards TB229 to the north-west from side and rear elevations of the group. There would be oblique and partially filtered rear elevation views towards TB229, views would likely be more open from the upper floors of the property. Views would likely be more available during winter. Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of	**Medium**	**No**	**No**. It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				the upper floors. There is filtering of views from garden through boundary vegetation. Rear elevation views are more substantially screened by the buildings themselves and further filtered through vegetation. Existing views, where available, are over small to medium scale arable fields or include the golf course, some backdropped with tree belt vegetation. A wind turbine may be visible in longer distance views available to the north-west. Existing turbines break the skyline to the view	views experienced from the properties due to the screening provided, resulting in a **medium** magnitude of effect.			
(H1)	565690, 184210	236 m (TB245)	SW	Wyfields Farm Bungalow *Note: Whilst the property itself sits outside of the Study Area, its curtilage falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A single-storey detached bungalow that lies in a west to east orientation, with the front of the property facing west, which appears to be the primary elevation. Windows are located on all elevations, with west windows facing towards the Order Limits. The property is located in the north-east corner of a large open mown field, which appears to be their amenity space/ garden equivalent, as part of the farm grounds, with the main farmhouse and single-storey barns to the south. The primary elevation faces west with open views across a mown field, in front of the bungalow, and open views of arable fields beyond, over a low hedge. An established field hedgerow with mature trees runs north of the property, filtering views of arable fields to the north west, but these would be more open in the winter. A patio area is situated on the southern side of the property with open views across the mown field and arable fields beyond to the south west, over a low hedge. The existing farmhouse and associated trees screen and filter views to the south. Views from the property's west elevation and curtilage towards the Order Limits currently comprise views of arable fields and existing	The nearest proposed pylons (TB245 and TB244) would be located to the south-west and north-west of this property, respectively. The distance between the curtilage's western boundary low hedge and property would limit the filtering to the very lower footings of the pylons, resulting in open views of the pylon to the west over the low hedge. The pylons and overhead lines would be visible for the full expanse of views directly west. Whilst to the south-west, the main farm buildings and associated group of mature trees beyond, would filter views of pylon (TB246) and overhead lines. The mature field hedgerow with trees north of the property would filter views north-west towards pylon (TB244). Given pylons already exist in the surrounding landscape, the introduction of new pylons would not be out of character from the existing views, but it would increase the local extents of the 'wirescape'. The proposed pylons would be 50 m in height (roughly twice the height of the existing pylons) but sit closer in the landscape than the existing pylons and would therefore be more prominent within the views from this property. Overall, the Project would be visible from two aspects of this property, with direct, unfiltered views of the pylons and overhead lines to the	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes.** Should the Project move 50 m away from the property, the magnitude of effect is expected to decrease to medium / medium to high, and therefore Step 4 would not be triggered**.**

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				pylons (to the west and south-west of the property).	west, from the primary frontage and garden space. This would result in a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(H2)	565709, 184043	205 m (TB245)	W	Wyfields Farm (Grade II Listed) *Note: The curtilage of this property falls within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so it has been scoped in.* A two and a half storey detached farm house that lies in a south to north orientation, with the front of the property facing south, which appears to be the primary elevation and access. The rear garden is to the east of the property and the farmyard, barns and outbuilding are to the north, with rear access from the northern elevation. Windows are located on all elevations, with west-facing windows (5no.) looking towards the Order Limits. The property's front garden is populated by a number of large mature trees that contain and filter views south. On the northern elevation, windows are on the ground floor only, with two small skylights in the roof. The farm barn and outbuildings would screen any ground floor views north. A mature hedgerow and garden planting filter views to the west and south-west towards the Order Limits from ground floor windows, but these would be more open in the winter. Similarly, the farm barns screen views north-west from the ground floor windows. Upper floors have open views across arable fields to the west and north-west, whilst the mature garden trees filter views to the south-west. Views from the property's western elevation and curtilage towards the Order Limits currently include existing pylons (to the west and south-west of the property).	The nearest proposed pylons (TB245 and TB246) would be located to the west and south-west of this property, respectively. Farm barn buildings would screen views of the pylon from ground floor windows on the western elevation and property boundary vegetation will filter views of the overhead wires. However, upper floor windows on the western elevation would have open direct views of the pylon (TB245) to the north-west, over the roofs of the farm barn buildings, and open views of the overhead lines to the west. Mature garden trees would filter views of the pylon (TB246) to the south-west from upper floor windows on the western elevation. Pylons already exist in the surrounding landscape, and the introduction of new pylons would not be completely out of character from the existing upper floor views. However, the proposed pylons would be approximately twice the height of the existing pylons and sit closer in the landscape than the existing pylons, so would appear more prominent and increase the wirescape. Overall, the Project would be visible from upper floor windows of one aspect of this property with direct views of the pylons and overhead lines to the west. This would result in a **medium** magnitude of effect.	**Medium**	**No**	**No.** It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(H3)	566039, 182835	145 m (TB249)	SW	Cranfield	The nearest proposed pylon (TB249) would be located to the south-west of this property. This pylon is a point of change in direction for the	**Low**	**No**	**No.** It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				A one and a half storey chalet bungalow that lies in a west to east orientation, with the front of the property facing west on to Orsett Road, towards the Order Limits, which appears to be the primary elevation and access. A long, thin rear garden is located to the east of the property, running west to east with extensive single storey outbuildings, sheds and polytunnels along the southern boundary edge. Windows are only located on the west and east elevations and are mostly ground floor windows, with the exception of a single upper floor window on the west elevation. Views to the west are particularly obscured by dense boundary and roadside vegetation comprising high hedgerow and mix of evergreen and broadleaf mature trees to the west, north and south of the property, but these would be more open in the winter. Beyond this are open arable fields with existing pylons and overhead lines present. The majority of views to the south, from the rear garden, are screened by the outbuildings that occupy half of the eastern boundary, with boundary vegetation filtering views of the arable fields beyond for the remainder of the boundary.	central line, change from a north south orientation to a north west to south east direction. As such, a number of pylons run across the arable field south of the property's long rear garden, with TB2450 and TB251 being the closest. The double layer of established roadside vegetation and its close proximity to the property's western elevation would heavily filter views from the ground floor windows. The mature roadside trees and evergreen trees in the property's front garden would also filter views of the pylon from the single upper floor window. The property's outbuildings, sheds and polytunnels would screen views from the ground floor windows on the eastern elevation. These garden buildings would also screen views of the run of pylons to the south from the majority of the garden. In the same way, the hedgerow will filter the majority of the two other pylons (TB250 and TB251) that run west across the view from the garden. Overall, the Project would potentially be visible from the far extent of the long garden only and filtered by mature hedgerow boundary. Due to distance, the pylons would not be a key defining feature of the views. This would result in a **low** magnitude of effect.			should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.
(H4)	566045, 182522	233 m (TB250)	NE	Linsteads House *Note: The curtilage of these properties fall within 200 m of the nearest pylon, so they have been scoped in.* This receptor is a group of three properties on the same plot. An original two and a half storey detached house that lies in a north to south orientation, with the front of the property facing north on to Orsett Road, which appears to be the primary elevation and access. The rear garden is to the south of the property. There is also two new two storey properties with east to west orientation, both with front and primary	The nearest pylons (TB249 and TB250) are located to the north and north-east of this property, respectively. For the original house, only upper floor windows of northern elevation would have views pylon TB249. However, garden trees would filter views which already have pylons present. As ground floor windows only on the east elevation, the property's boundary hedge, large evergreen trees, and outhouse building	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m closer to the property, it would potentially increase the magnitude to high.

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	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				elevation facing east. These properties share the same rear garden as the original property, to the west of the two new builds. For the main house, windows are located on all elevations, with north facing windows (5no.) and east facing ground floor only windows (4no.) towards the Order Limits. This is a point where the central line changes direction between pylon TB429 to the north of the property and TB250 pylon to the west of the property, as the overhead lines change from north south to west east direction. Views to the north are filtered by double layering of high roadside hedges and the property's own front garden trees. This obscures ground floor windows views due to short distance between property and hedgerow. Upper floor windows would have filtered views of the arable fields with existing pylons, by the garden trees. Views to the east are obscured by a line of evergreen trees and hedgerow along the property's eastern roadside boundary and screened by a single storey outbuilding. Both new properties are two storey detached house that lies in a east to west orientation, with the front of the properties facing east towards the Order Limits, with the southerly property have a slight rotation to a north west orientation. Both new properties have windows on all sides with upper and lower on the east elevation. All three properties share the same garden and the orientation of the three buildings mean they screen any garden views north or east.	would filter and screen views of pylon TB250 to the east. The northerly of the two new properties, boundary hedgerow and trees would filter view of the pylon TB249 from the north elevation. For the east elevation, ground floor views would be screened by the outhouse buildings and boundary hedgerow and mature trees would filter the oblique view of pylon TB250 from upper floors windows. For the second new property, the adjacent building screens views of pylon TB249 to the north. For ground floor views to the east, pylon TB250 would be filtered by the boundary hedgerow, while upper floors would a more direct view through a break in the line of boundary trees. Overall, the Project would potentially be visible from the main building's upper floors looking north although filtered by trees and the view already features pylons. For one of the new properties, upper floor windows on the east elevation would have open views of a pylon. However, due to distance, the pylons would not be a key defining feature of the views. This would result in a low magnitude of change for main building and medium for one of the new properties, leading to an overall **low to medium** magnitude of effect.			
(H5)	566755, 182362	163 m (TB253)	E	Cantis A two-storey detached house that lies in a south to north orientation, with the front of the property facing south which appears to be the primary elevation and access. The rear garden is to the north of the property, towards the Order Limits. Windows are on all sides, with	The nearest proposed pylons (TB252 and TB253) are located to the north-east and east of this property, respectively. TB252 is a point of direction change with the central line running west to east then changing to north south towards TB253.	**High**	**Yes**	**Yes.** If the nearest proposed pylon was to move 50 m further away from the property, it would potentially decrease the magnitude to medium.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				only ground floor windows (2no.) and a single skylight on the north elevation, facing towards the Order Limits. The east elevation also has 3no. windows facing towards the Order Limits. Ground floor and garden views both to the north and east are filtered by the property's boundary hedge with open arable fields beyond. The upper floor windows (2no.) on the east elevation have open views across arable fields over the boundary hedge.	From the rear windows on the north elevation, which are ground floor only, the garden hedgerow would filter the views of the pylon (TB252). Due to distance to pylon and close proximity of the hedgerow to the property, more than the lower half will be filtered for the ground floor views. In the same way, the hedgerow will filter the majority of the two other pylons (TB250 and TB251) that run west across the view from the north elevation. For the upper floor windows facing east, oblique views of pylon TB252 would be filtered by a boundary tree. However, the upper floor windows would experience direct views of pylon (TB253). Overall, a pylon would be visible from the upper floor windows on the east elevation and the tops of a number of pylons from the north. Due to distance, the pylons to the north would not be a key defining feature of the views. While the pylon to the east will be more prominent and potentially a defining feature as no filtering or screening. This would result in a **high** magnitude of effect.			
(H6)	567181, 181875	131 m (TB255)	W	Singlewell and Annex This group of two properties comprises a two-storey detached house (Singlewell) that lies in a north to south orientation, with the front of the property facing north on to Stanford Road (A1013) and appears to be the primary elevation. Windows are on all sides with only a ground floor window on the west elevation and windows on the south elevation both facing the Order Limits. The rear garden is located to the south of the property. The Annex, leading off a shared access of Stanford Road, is a single storey building with the primary access on the eastern elevation. The rear garden is to the east and south of the property. Windows are on all sides and at ground floor level; 2no. windows on the west	The nearest proposed pylons (TB255 and TB256) would be located to the west and south of these properties, respectively. For the two ground floor windows on the western elevations (one on each property), the upper parts of the pylon would be visible over the boundary fence, that would screen the lower section. Similarly, views to the west from the garden are expected to have sight of the upper two thirds of pylon TB255 over the boundary fence. With pylon TB256 in the distance, views south from ground floor windows and the gardens would be filtered by the garden hedgerow and trees. Views from upper floor windows on the south elevation would be filtered by a group of	**Low-Medium**	**No**	**Yes.** Should the Project move 50 m closer to the property, the magnitude of effect is expected to increase to medium / medium to high.

Ref.	OS Grid Ref.	Approx. m to nearest pylon	Direction to nearest pylon	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Project ~~at Operation (and Maintenance) Phase (Step 3)~~(assessed against proposals shown in Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features)	Magnitude of effect	Step 4 Triggered	~~Do the lateral and/or vertical~~ longitudinal ~~LoD affect magnitude of effect?~~Could the LoD affect whether a Step 4 assessment is triggered?
	For groups, closest property~~'ie~~s OS ref, distance and direction recorded							
				elevation and 2no. on the south elevation facing towards the Order Limits. Views west from both properties and gardens are obscured by a high boundary fence, with open arable fields beyond Buckingham Hill Road which runs along the properties western edge with no roadside vegetation at this location. Views south from the properties and their gardens are filtered by the boundary fence, garden planting, trees and a shed structure, beyond which, views are of a golf course populated with groups of mature trees.	mature roadside trees associated with the golf course, beyond the property curtilage. Overall, the very upper parts of a pylon would be visible from the two ground floor windows on the west elevation and the garden. Due to proximity of the windows to the fence, visibility of the Project in views from property windows would be limited, however, greater changes would be experienced in views from the garden. Overall, the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **low to medium**.			
(H7)	567163, 181528	114 m (TB256)	NW	Mayland A two-storey detached house that lies in a north to south orientation, with the front of the property facing north which appears to be the primary elevation and access leading on to Buckingham Hill Road. The rear garden is to the east of the property. The property features windows on all sides, but only the west elevation faces towards the Order Limits. The western elevation has five windows. Ground floor views are screened by a high roadside close board boundary fence with Buckingham Hill Road, which is lined by roadside hedgerow planting on either side. Evergreen and broadleaf trees along the property boundary filter views of scrubland and arable fields beyond the road from the upper floor windows. A13 Stanford-le-Hope Bypass dual carriageway runs beyond the arable field with an overbridge (Saffron Gardens) potentially visible.	The nearest proposed pylon (TB256) would be located to the north-west of this property. For ground floor views from the west elevation, the close board fence will screen the pylons as there's only a small distance between the property and boundary fence. For the single upper floor window, the layering of vegetation comprising the property's evergreen and broadleaf trees, roadside mature hedgerow and scrubland with young trees before the arable field will heavily filter views of the pylon. This would result in a **low** magnitude of effect.	**Low**	**No**	**No.** It is not considered that the magnitude would increase or decrease should the Project move 50 m closer or further away.

13.5 Residential Properties Triggering the RVAT (Step 4)

13.5.1 Tables 13.4.4 – 68 ~~– Table A13.4.47~~ sets out further assessment for those properties or group of properties from where the Project is considered to potentially trigger the RVAT. The RVAT is judged by considering whether the Project, for example:

- Blocks the only available view from a property, or
- Is overwhelming in views in all directions from the property, or
- Is unpleasantly encroaching, or
- Is inescapably dominant from the property.

13.5.2 Only those properties whose visual amenity is anticipated to experience a **high** magnitude of effect have been considered for Step 4 of this assessment.

13.5.3 The properties/property groups that have been taken forward to Step 4, and are listed below, and shown on Figure A13.4.1: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment: Property Locations in Annex A:

- Section A
  - 1 The Vale (Property Ref. A3)
  - 72 Flordon Hall Cottage (Property Ref. A6)
  - 73 Flordon Hall Cottage (Property Ref. A6)
  - The Bungalow (Property Ref. A7)
  - Elm Farm (Property Ref. A8)
  - West Lodge (Property Ref. A12)
  - White House Farm (Property Ref. A13)
  - Bressingham Road (Property Ref. A16)
  - Russett Lodge (Property Ref. A19)
  - Two Farthings (Property Ref. A19)
  - White Lodge & Annex (Property Ref A24)
- Section B
  - Windeye (Property Ref. B4)
  - Spring Farmhouse & The Phoenix (Property Ref. B5)
  - Potters Farm (Property Ref. B6)
  - Eldens Farm (Property Ref. B8)
  - Wimble Cottage (Property Ref. B9)
  - Palgrave Farm (Property Ref. B10)
  - North Wing, South Wing, Hall Barn & Tudor Barn, Creeting Hall (Property Ref. B16)
- Section C

- Finjaro (Property Ref. C4)
- The Palms (Property Ref. C4)
- Rookery Cottage (Property Ref C11)
- 1 Diamond Cottage (Property Ref. C12)
- 2 Diamond Cottage (Property Ref. C12)
- Island Lodge (Property Ref. C13)
- Slam Lodge (Property Ref. C13)
- 1 Glebe Cottage (Property Ref. C15)
- 2 Glebe Cottage (Property Ref. C15)
- 3 Glebe Cottage (Property Ref. C15)
- The Lodge & Badley Hall (Property Ref. C16)

- Section D
  - The Plovers (Property Ref. D1)
  - The Old Thatched Cottage (Property Ref. D2)
  - Tanga (Property Ref. D3)
  - Haveli (Property Ref. D7)
  - 36-40 Straight Road (Property Ref. D8)
  - 42 Peppers Lane (Property Ref. D9)
  - 43 Peppers Lane (Property Ref. D9)
  - 47a Straight Road (Property Ref. D11)
  - 48 Straight Road (Property Ref. D12)
  - Hill Cottage (Property Ref. D15)
  - 1 Hall Cottage (Property Ref. D16)
  - 2 Hall Cottage (Property Ref. D16)
  - 3 Hall Cottage (Property Ref. D16)
  - Amora (Property Ref. D22)
  - Willows (Property Ref. D22)
  - 1-8 Whytes Cottages (Property Ref. D22)
  - 18-32 Hilnes Close (Property Ref. D24)
  - Wood View (Property Ref. D26)
  - Little Tey Barn (Property Ref. D29)
  - Anahata Cottage (Property Ref. D31)
  - 2 East Gores Road (Property Ref. D31)

- 3 East Gores Road (Property Ref. D31)
- 4 Tye Cottage (Property Ref. D32)
- 5 East Gores Road (Property Ref. D32)
- The Stable Barn & Upper Hall Farm (Property Ref. D33)
- Salmons Farm (Property Ref. D34)
- Watercress Hall (Property Ref. D37)

- Section E
  - West Ford Farm Cottage (Property Ref. E7)
  - Whiteheads Farm (Property Ref. E8)
- Section F
  - Albion House (Property Ref. F5)
  - Windmill House (Property Ref. F10)
  - Larks Lodge and Annex (Property Ref. F13)
  - Inner Lodge (Property Ref. F32)
- Section G
  - St Margarets Cottage (Property Ref. G12)
  - St. Margaret's Farmhouse (Property Ref. G13)
  - Botney Hill Cottage (Property Ref. G13)
  - Botney Hill Farm (Property Ref. G13)
  - Chadville and Mobile Home at Chadville (Property Ref. G14)
  - Old Rectory Cottage (Property Ref. G16)
- Section H
  - Wyfields Farm Bungalow (Property Ref. H1)
  - Cantis (Property Ref. H5).

Table A13.4.4 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1 The Vale (A3)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A3
Property Name: 1 The Vale
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Residents of this single storey property would experience views of the Project from two elevations: filtered views towards the Project from the south (primary/front) elevation and eastern (side) elevation windows. Windows are located on all elevations, with the primary elevation facing south (towards the Project) and the main garden situated to the north of the property. Existing views towards the Order Limits comprise boundary planting and mature trees in the foreground, and the top of an existing pylon (to the south-east of the property) in the middle distance. The nearest proposed pylon to the property would be RG8, located to the south-east. Due to the property being a bungalow, and the close proximity of layered planting within the property curtilage and adjacent to it, views of the Project from inside the property are anticipated to be largely filtered. Open views of the overhead lines and upper two-thirds of RG8 are anticipated from the garden (to the north of the property), and this would be a dominant feature in the wider views. The upper reaches of more distant proposed pylons and overhead lines (to the north and south of the property) would also be visible from the garden, but these would not be dominant features and not out of character from the existing views. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The closest proposed pylons (RG7 and RG8) sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 55.09 m AOD and 54.74 m AOD respectively; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in oblique view of the south (primary/front) elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 80 m from the garden boundary. Effects would be most noticeable from the garden to the north, but views from inside the property are anticipated to remain largely filtered by the close proximity planting. Views from the north and western elevations would be unaffected by the Project.
Conclusion
Overall, the Project would be visible from the garden of this property, with potential filtered views from the windows of the property in northerly, southerly and easterly directions. The upper reaches of RG8 would create a dominant feature in the south-facing views from the

garden, but whilst the proposed pylons would be of a larger scale, these would not be at odds with the character of existing views from the property. It is concluded that, in both scenarios considered above, the Project would not have such an unpleasant or~~,~~ overwhelming effect on the main views from this property that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.54 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 72 and 73 Flordon Hall Cottage, Hall Cottages (A6)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A6
Property Name: 72 and 73 Flordon Hall Cottage, Hall Cottages
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Residents would experience views of the Project in two directions: unfiltered and direct views towards pylon RG22 and overhead lines from both ground and first-floor front (south-westerly facing) windows of both properties, and largely unfiltered, closer range views towards pylon RG21 from the back gardens of the properties, and from the first-floor side elevation (north-westerly facing) window. Filtered views may also be possible from the ground floor side elevation windows, with the upper reaches of RG21 and overhead lines likely to be clear in the view. Pylons already exist within the landscape around these properties, some of which are clearly visible from south-westerly facing windows. The Project would introduce larger scale pylons into the landscape of 50.84 m AOD, with those of closest proximity to the residence anticipated to appear very large in comparison to the existing ones, but not wholly out of character from the existing views. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Views of the Project may affect use of the more northerly part of the garden. Lesser effects are anticipated on the internal use of the property, particularly where first-floor bedroom windows overlook the Project, and therefore daytime views of the pylons and Project are expected to be more limited. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct but slightly oblique view of the primary elevations, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 80 m from the building, and 70 m from the garden boundaries. The Project would be visible from a maximum of two elevations. Cumulative scheme SN44 (installation of a BESS including associated infrastructure and landscaping) would be located to the north-west of this property, and this may be glimpsed from the south-west (front) and north-west (side) elevations, however, intervening vegetation and built form would screen almost all of the view, therefore visibility of this scheme would not significantly affect views from these properties, and no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.
Conclusion

Overall, it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the effects on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~5~~6 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Bungalow (A7)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A7
Property Name: The Bungalow
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The Project would be visible from most locations within the garden and from windows on the front and primary elevations of this property. Front (north-west facing) and side (north-east facing) windows and areas of the garden are orientated away from the Project, but views from these elevations are short distance and focussed on the property curtilage, with longer distance views screened by outbuildings and close board fencing, therefore increasing the importance of the south-facing views. Pylons RG25 and RG26 would be the most visually prominent elements of the Project, both reaching 50.84 m AOD in height, with the upper reaches of more distant pylons also expected to be visible in the background of the views. The closest pylon (RG26) would sit higher in the landscape than the property itself, but views of this would be slightly oblique, and side-on, reducing the horizontal extents of this pylon within the views. RG26 would be located 194 m away from the property, and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylon. Overhead lines would be prominent across a large sky in views facing south / south-east, and these and pylon RG25 and RG26 would break the current skyline. There would be some visual filtering and screening of the lower portion of RG25, from intervening boundary planting and single storey built-form, but the extents of RG26 are expected to be visible from most south-facing views from the property. These pylons would be motionless and visually permeable structures, therefore, although they would be prominent within views from this property, they would still allow for long distance views into the surrounding landscapes to be achieved. The Project may affect the way the garden is used, given the main patio areas are currently orientated towards it. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 80 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to all but one elevation facing away from the Project and intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that does face the Project. It is noted, however that for the south-eastern elevation facing the Project, views would be dominated by the positioning of the pylon.
Conclusion

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Overall, whilst the Project would be clearly visible from the primary and front facades, and the garden, due to the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effects on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~6~~7 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Elm Farm (A8)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A8
Property Name: Elm Farm (Grade II Listed)
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The full extents of pylon RG29 (50.84 m AOD) would be clearly visible from side elevation (south-west facing) windows on all three floors, although views would be slightly oblique. Pylon RG28 would also be prominent in views from the ground-floor, western (rear) elevation windows; this would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons (49 m AOD) but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. There would also be several permanent access routes in the foreground of the views from the western (rear) elevation windows, which will break up the expanse of arable farmland currently forming the base of the views in his direction and moderately change the visual character. Front and primary elevation (east-facing) windows face away from the Project, as does the garden, although views of the Project would be available from the southern-most parts of the garden, where vegetation and boundary treatment are most sparse, and largely consists of lawn. For the most part, this would comprise visibility of the full extent of pylon RG29 and the upper reaches of pylon RG28. The full extents of RG28 would also be visible from the south-western corner of the garden. However, the property sits in a large garden and visibility of the Project would be reduced in the areas of the garden north of the property, where tree planting within the property curtilage and field boundary planting would filter much of the views of the pylons, although overhead lines would still be visible in the sky. Views from the north of the garden would become more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property itself sits more than 200 m away from both RG28 and RG29, and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 90 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only one elevation having direct views of the closest pylon; other elevations either face away from the Project or are screened by intervening elements.
Conclusion
Overall, given the distance between the property and nearest pylons, that the windows on two elevations of the property face away from the Project, and that views from most parts of the garden would be filtered at the times of year that this space is likely to see most use, the

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~7~~8 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - West Lodge (A12)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: A12			
Property Name: West Lodge			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property would experience views of the Project from the garden, and clear but very oblique views from one elevation: the south-western (primary / side) elevation, towards pylon RG46 and the overhead line. There would also be a layering of pylons and the overhead line in the distance of the south-west facing views (from the side elevation windows and the garden), as the Project extends in this direction. The elements of the Project which would be introduced into the views for this property would be visually permeable, so distant rural landscapes would still be visible through them. Given the low-level boundary treatment of post and rail fencing along the property curtilage in the direction of the Project, clear visibility of the full extents of RG46 would be experienced from the patio areas, amenity lawn, and vegetable patch. Where the property boundary runs parallel the building itself, the boundary treatment turns to a hedge. Views are restricted to ground floor only, and as this is a single storey property, due to the distance between the property and hedge, and the angle of the view that would be required to see the nearest pylon, views of RG46 from north-west facing windows are likely to be heavily filtered. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 120 m from the building, and 110 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only one elevation having direct views of the closest pylon, and this view would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation.			
Conclusion			
Although prominent in the views from West Lodge, the Project would only be visible from the south-western and north-western elevations and in isolation. Elsewhere, the property enjoys medium to long distance views across arable farmland to the south-east and north-west which would be unaffected by the Project. Therefore, overall, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling that the effects would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~8~~9 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - White House Farm (A13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A13
Property Name: White House Farm
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The eastern elevation of this detached property would look~~s~~ directly towards the Project, but due to its location, which is roughly equidistant between proposed pylons RG57 and RG58, very oblique views of the Project would be possible from the north, south and east facing elevations. The pylons would form prominent, but motionless and visually permeable features within the surrounding landscape and would be located over 200 m from the property itself. Therefore, the Project is anticipated to have a negligible effect on the internal use of the property. The primary outdoor amenity areas are in the far western portion of the property curtilage, furthest away from the Project. Outbuildings located within the property curtilage, but west of the house, would provide some visual screening of the lower portions of pylons closest to the property. In addition, vegetation within the property boundary would filter views of the lower parts of these pylons during the months when the garden is anticipated to see the most use, however the overhead lines and upper reaches of RG57 and RG58 would be visible from the garden all year round. Visibility of the Project from these outdoor amenity areas is unlikely to affect their use or significantly impede the enjoyment of the space. The western elevation of the property faces away from the Project completely, although medium-long distance views from windows on this elevation are currently filtered by existing tree planting along the property boundary. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 90 m from the building, and 0 m from the eastern boundary. This would still be located at some distance from the primary outdoor amenity area and main building which are located at the western end of a large garden, and effects on the internal views from the building itself are expected to be limited by intervening built form and vegetation. The west facing elevation of this property would be unaffected by the Project and views from the north and south facing elevations would be very oblique. Therefore, when considered in the round,- the RVAT is not anticipated to be breached in this location.
Conclusion
Overall, whilst the Project will be visible in views from the property in three directions, due to the distance between the property and closest pylons, intervening elements of screening and vegetation, and the oblique nature of the views, the Project is not considered to have such

an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the visual amenity of this property in the round that the effects on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~9~~10 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1 Bressingham Road (A16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A16
Property Name: 1 Bressingham Road
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This semi-detached property has windows on three sides; to the south-west, and to the south-east and north-east, of which the Project would be visible from two of them. The Project would not be visible from windows on the front (south-west facing) elevation; ground floor windows on this elevation look towards a neighbouring property on the opposite side of the street, but first floor windows have longer distance views over the roof tops of nearby dwellings towards layers of garden tree planting and arable fields in the distance. Distant elements of the proposed pylons and overhead line may be visible in the background of views from ground and first-floor rear (north-east) elevation windows, but these would not be the main feature of these views, due to intervening vegetation. Very oblique, unfiltered visibility of RG82 may also be possible in the side of these views. Clear side-on views of proposed pylon RG82, which would sit in the neighbouring field, are anticipated from all windows on the side (south-eastern) elevation of the property, and the upper reaches of pylon RG83 are also likely to be visible from these locations. The pylons would be prominent within these views, but would sit at the edges of the views, rather than as the central focus, and are unlikely to affect the way the internal residential spaces are used. The full extents of pylon RG82 would be visible from the garden. This would appear very close to the property and may initially affect the use and enjoyment of the external space, but the pylon is not located so close to the property that it would be considered overbearing in this context. It would also constitute a motionless and visually permeable feature which would still allow for views of the surrounding landscape. Overhead lines would also be visible across the skies in views from the south-east facing windows. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 140 m from the building and garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to both elevations with views towards the Project being filtered by intervening vegetation; the side having direct views of the Project albeit filtered, and the rear having heavily filtered and oblique views.
Conclusion
The Project would be clearly visible in south-east facing views from the property and the garden, and to a lesser extent from north-east facing windows. It is expected to initially effect the use and enjoyment of the back garden of this property, but, overall, it is not considered to

have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this property that the effects would be unacceptable, or that the property would become an unattractive place to live.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~10~~11 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Russett Lodge (A19)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A19
Property Name: Russett Lodge
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Russett Lodge lies to the west of the property group A19 and lies closer to the Project and nearest proposed pylon than the other property in this group. The Project would be visible from two out of the three elevations on this property which feature windows: the primary (rear/north facing) elevation and the side (west facing) elevation. The Project is not anticipated to be visible from the front (south facing) windows of the property due to distance between this elevation and the nearest pylon in this direction, and the presence of intervening elements of mature vegetation and screening from built form. The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) would be located to the north-west of this property, in the adjacent field. Views towards this pylon from western (side) facing windows at both ground floor and first floor would be oblique but completely unfiltered, with the whole extent of the RG82 visible. Oblique views of this pylon are also anticipated from ground floor and first floor windows of the north-facing (primary) elevation of Russett Lodge. RG82 would also be clearly visible from the gardens of this property, with little to no filtering of the views towards this pylon due to the low-level boundary treatment along the north-western edge of the property curtilage. RG82 would be clearly visible from the full extents of the long rear garden to the north of this property. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 70 m from the building, and 60 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only two elevations experiencing views of the Project, the rear would experience very oblique views and the side experiences direct and clear views. The other elevations face away from the Project. It would appear as a dominant feature from the west /side elevation but much less so in views from the primary elevation.
Conclusion
Although prominent in the views, the Project would only be visible from the west and northern elevations of the property and in isolation, each pylon in the view (RG82 and RG81) is visually permeable so distant landscapes can still be seen through them. Overhead lines would also be visible in the skies. The introduction of the Project is likely to initially affect use and enjoyment of the garden, but not the internal spaces. It would not be ‘inescapable’ and is not considered to affect residential visual amenity to such a degree that the property would become an unattractive place to live.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~11~~12 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Two Farthings (A19)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: A19			
Property Name: Two Farthings			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
Two Farthings lies to the east of this property group, further away from the Project than the rest of the property group. The nearest proposed pylon (RG82) is to the north-west of the property. Oblique views of this are anticipated to be visible from one first floor side elevation window, and ground floor and first floor rear (primary) elevation windows, including a conservatory. Views from first floor windows would be unfiltered, with the full extents of the pylon visible. The very bottom portion of the pylon would be heavily filtered through an evergreen hedgerow along the property curtilage, within views from the ground floor rear (primary) elevation windows and the patio are of the garden. A large linear garden lies to the north of this property and features some mature tree planting which would filter views of the pylon from more northerly locations in the garden, lessening the visual effects of the Project on these spaces. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in an oblique view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 90 m from the building, and 80 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVA threshold, due to heavy screening of boundary vegetation and vegetation in the wider landscape causing filtered views towards the Project.			
Conclusion			
Although prominent in the views, the Project would only be visible from the western and northern elevations of this property, and in isolation. Changes at this property are not expected to significantly affect the internal use of the property, or use and enjoyment of the outdoor amenity space, and would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.13 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - White Lodge & Annex (A24)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: A24
Property Name: White Lodge & Annex
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Residents would experience views of the Project in two directions: oblique views towards the nearest proposed pylons, RG83 and RG84, from both the main house and annexe. The property is a large two-storey detached house with a single storey annexe, set within a large garden that surrounds the property on all four sides. Tree planting lines the property boundary, becoming denser around the southern, eastern, and south-western extents of the boundary. Existing views from the property and garden are largely inward looking, across the gardens, with a backdrop of mature perimeter planting within the property curtilage. Views are slightly more open to the north and north-west where boundary vegetation is thinner and sparser, and glimpsed views of the neighbouring arable field are available. The primary elevation appears to face southwards, although large windows also feature on the west facing elevation. The Order Limits lie to the west of the property. The closest proposed pylon is RG83, although White Lodge sits roughly equidistant between the proposed locations for pylons RG83 and RG84. Views towards both pylons would be oblique, and only the top of RG84 is expected to be clearly visible, above intervening vegetation which would heavily filter views of the lower portions of this pylon. Partial views of RG83 are likely from both the ground floor and first floor windows of the northern elevation, through gaps in the planting, but views of the lower portions would largely be filtered by boundary vegetation along the northern boundary. The upper section of RG83 is also expected to be visible from most parts of the garden, when facing north, above both the roofline of the property and the perimeter planting along the northern boundary. Clear views would be available from the garden of the annexe, through gaps in planting, and greater visibility of RG83 is expected in the winter months. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, therefore, although they would be prominent within some views from the property, they would still allow for long distance views into the surrounding landscapes to be achieved. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 200 m from the closest building, and 200 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to all but one elevation facing away from the Project and intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that does face the Project.
Conclusion

Overall, the largest change experienced would be from the garden of the annexe and windows on the northern elevation, however it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.14 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity – Windeye (B4)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: B4
Property Name: Windeye
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The Project would introduce new pylons into the landscape, with RG106 and RG107 roughly equidistant from the property. Residents would experience oblique views towards the Project from first-floor windows on the north-facing elevation, with these views filtered through mature tree planting to the northeast of the property. Visibility of the nearest proposed pylon, RG106, would increase in winter months when foliage is reduced. Views of pylon RG107 are anticipated from some windows on the southern elevation, which would be filtered by vegetation within the property curtilage and mature trees south of Furze Way and reducing the visual prominence of the pylon structure. Visibility of the lower portion of this pylon would be increased during winter months but would still be filtered. ~~Together with the fact that the pylon would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, therefore, although they would be visible within some views from the property, they would still allow for long distance views into the surrounding landscapes.~~ Pylons already exist within the landscape around these properties, some of which are visible from some south-facing windows. The Project would introduce larger scale pylons into the landscape, however these would not be at odds with the character of existing views from the property, and would not wholly alter the existing visual amenity. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in oblique view of the side and rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 75 m from the building, and 60 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to the views from elevations being oblique towards the Project and intervening vegetation creating filtered and framed views in the direction that does face the Project. It is noted, however that for the north-western and south-western elevations (with oblique views towards the Project), views to the north-west would be dominated by the positioning of the pylon.
Conclusion
Overall, it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.15 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Spring Farmhouse & The Phoenix (B5)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: B5			
Property Name: Spring Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) & The Phoenix			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
Spring Farmhouse and The Phoenix are two semi-detached properties, each reaching up to three storeys. Spring Farmhouse has its primary elevation facing south, allowing for longer distance views from both the building and garden, while The Phoenix faces east, where longer views from the garden are heavily filtered by boundary vegetation. Ground floor windows are present on all elevations, with first floor windows on all but the eastern and western elevations. The nearest proposed pylon, RG119, is located to the south-east of the properties. Views towards the pylon are oblique, with the upper parts of the pylon and the overhead lines visible from the gardens and from the second-floor east-facing window, while the lower parts of the pylon would be largely filtered by garden vegetation. Views would be clearer in winter, with only light filtering of the base of the pylon and overhead lines by garden vegetation. The Project would also be visible in more distant views to the south from Spring Farmhouse, where overhead lines would be seen in the middle distance, lightly filtered by farmland vegetation. Views towards the northern extension of the Project would be more heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for long distance views into the surrounding landscape. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side and front elevations of Spring Farmhouse and The Pheonix, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 160m from the buildings and 50m from The Pheonix's garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to all but one elevation facing away from the Project and intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that does face the Project.			
Conclusion			
Overall, it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal or longitudinal LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~12~~16 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Potters Farm (B6)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: B6
Property Name: Potter's Farm
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The Project would be visible from two out of four elevations of this property, from both ground floor and first floor windows; with oblique views from the east facing and south facing windows, where pylon RG135 would sit at the edge of the views. These views would be largely open, with some possible filtering of ground floor visibility through boundary vegetation, although visibility would be increased in winter months. The property includes a south/east facing patio area which would look directly towards RG135 and overhead lines, but again, views from this space are expected to be most heavily filtered through boundary vegetation during the summer months when this space would likely get the most use. The property sits in a large garden from which varying degrees of visibility would be possible around elements of built form or through planting within the property curtilage. Visibility of the Project from the main patio area to the west of the house are expected to be screened completely by the house itself. The property itself would sit at 199 m from the nearest proposed pylon, with RG135 located at the far end of the adjacent field. The primary elevation and front elevation face away from the Project completely. Views in these directions are medium to long distance, overlooking the garden and arable farmland. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 110 m from the building, and 90 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT due to only one elevation experiencing views of the Project, some of which will be filtered by boundary vegetation although will be primarily open in this direction (east). It may feel dominant in the landscape to the rear, however this isn't the primary elevation and other elevations face away from the Project completely.
Conclusion
Overall, although the Project would be clearly visible from west and south facing windows of the property and the south/east facing outdoor amenity area, it would not be inescapable as is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this property that the effects would be unacceptable, or that the property would become an unattractive place to live.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.17 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Eldens Lane Farm (B8)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: B8			
Property Name: Eldens Lane Farm			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
Eldens Lane Farm is a single-storey, detached property with access on the eastern elevation and the primary elevation facing south. The house has windows on all elevations and sits within a relatively large and visually open garden. Views to the west and south-west are towards large agricultural sheds, while to the north a block of woodland sits next to the curtilage boundary. More open views extend to the south and east, overlooking adjacent arable farmland through gaps in boundary planting. Pylons and telegraph poles are already present in the surrounding landscape. Boundary planting along the eastern edge provides some filtering of views. The Order Limits are located to the east and south-east of the property. Oblique views of the nearest proposed pylon, RG137, are anticipated from the primary (south-facing) and side (east-facing) windows. The lower part of RG137 would be visually filtered by intervening vegetation, but glimpsed views of the upper reaches and overhead lines are expected. Visibility would be greater from the garden areas, with overhead lines clearly seen across the sky. Visibility towards the Project would be more open from both the house and garden in the winter. RG136 and RG138 would also be visible in the distance towards the north-east and south-east respectively, with these views lightly filtered by vegetation. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, sitting alongside existing electrical infrastructure and would not be the key defining feature in these views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 95 m from the building, and 70 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that faces the Project, and oblique views from the side elevation facing south-east.			
Conclusion			
Overall, it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the main views from this property that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.18 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Wimble Cottage (B9)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: B9
Property Name: Wimble Cottage
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Wimble Cottage is a detached house reaching up to two storeys with the primary elevation facing south. The main garden areas are located to the south and east of the property. The Order Limits are to the west of the property. One ground floor window on the western elevation and two ground floor windows on the northern elevation face towards the Order Limits, but views from these windows are filtered by vegetation within the garden and along the boundary. The house is surrounded by trees. Views from the garden are more open in all directions due to low-level boundary treatment, overlooking a flat arable landscape towards the south. Views towards the north-east also include small telephone poles and wires in the middle distance. The nearest proposed pylon, RG138, would be located to the north-west of the property. A large portion of this pylon and the overhead lines would be visible year-round from the windows on the northern elevation. Glimpses of RG138 are expected from the western elevation window in the winter, but these would be very oblique and not the focus of the view. Long distance views towards the Project further south are expected for the primary elevation and main garden areas. Visibility towards RG138 from the driveway to the north and the western end of the garden would be more open, but vegetation is expected to filter views towards it, particularly in the summer when this area is most used. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures which would still allow for long distance views into the landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 85 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that faces the Project, and the northern elevation experiencing views of the Project at a distance.
Conclusion
Overall, it is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.19 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Palgrave Farm (B10)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: B10
Property Name: Palgrave Farm
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
Palgrave Farm is a two-storey detached house, and its front/primary elevation faces south-west. The property has ground and first floor windows on all sides, with the main garden area to the east and single storey outbuildings enclosing the driveway to the north and north-west, providing ground-level screening in that direction. Boundary treatment consists of mixed tree planting along the north-west and north-east boundaries and a low hedge along the south-west and south-east, and far-reaching views over the surrounding open arable landscape are available in all directions. This property would experience views of the Project from two elevations (south-west and north-west facing), with the remaining two elevations (the rear north-east facing, and side south-east facing) unaffected by the Project. The nearest proposed pylon, RG145, would be to the south, with the property sitting roughly equidistant between pylons RG144 and RG145. Views from the primary (south-west) elevation windows on both floors would look directly towards the overhead lines, which would run across the view, with oblique views towards RG144 and RG145 at the edges of the outlook. Oblique views towards RG144 are also likely from first floor north-west windows, with the full extent of the pylon and overhead lines visible, while outbuildings would largely screen ground level views on this elevation. Clear views towards the Project in the north-west and south-west would be possible from the small front garden and from the driveway. The upper reaches of pylon RG144 and overhead lines would be visible from the main garden area above the roofline, and pylon RG145 would also be visible, though filtered by garden vegetation. However, views from the main garden are largely focussed south and south-east, so the Project would not be the focus of these views. The proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures which would still allow for long distance views into the landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front/primary (south-west facing) elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 90 m from the building, and 80 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the closest pylon would sit in direct view of the front/primary elevation, however, there would be some visual filtering of the Project due to intervening vegetation within the property curtilage. The Project would also be visible from first floor windows on the side (north-west facing) elevation, although at a greater distance. Views of the Project from ground floor windows of this elevation would be screened by built form within the property curtilage. Whilst the closest proposed pylon would be visually prominent from the front/primary elevation in this scenario, it is not considered to breach the RVAT; it does not block the only available view, is not overwhelming in all

directions or inescapably dominant from the property due to unaffected views of the surrounding landscape, and is not considered to be unpleasantly encroaching due to the distance between the property and the Project, intervening vegetation, and visibility of the landscape behind the pylon.			
Conclusion			
The Project would be the most visible from the small front garden and from the driveway. However, overall it is concluded that the Project would not have such an overwhelming effect on the views from this dwelling that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.20 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - North Wing, South Wing, Hall Barn & Tudor Barn, Creeting Hall (B16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: B16
Property Name: North Wing, South Wing, Hall Barn & Tudor Barn, Creeting Hall (Grade II* Listed)
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
North Wing and South Wing are two-storey, semi-detached properties with east-facing primary elevations. Hall Barn is a one and a half storey property, with its primary elevation facing east and outdoor amenity areas to the west and east, edged by walls, fences, outbuildings, and evergreen hedges providing ground-level screening. Tudor Barn is a detached property reaching up to two storeys, with its primary elevation and access on the southern side, and most garden space to the south. All gardens primarily overlook grassland associated with the estate and neighbouring arable farmland, with woodland groups and tree planting along field boundaries forming the backdrop to the south-west. Vegetation within the gardens provides some light filtering of external views, but visibility is more open in winter. The Order Limits are located to the south-east of these properties, with views to the south including open fields and small existing poles and overhead lines. The closest proposed pylon (RG164) would be located to the south-east of this property group and would be visible in the middle distance from the gardens of all properties, to varying degrees. Views from the garden of South Wing would be most affected, with clear views towards RG164 and the full extent of the pylon anticipated to be visible through gaps in intervening vegetation. The upper reaches of RG164 would be visible from the garden of North Wing, although the lower parts would be screened by neighbouring boundary walls and filtered by garden vegetation, with improved visibility in winter. The upper reaches of the pylon and overhead lines would be clearly visible in south-east-facing views from Tudor Barn, although views from the patio area would be largely screened by the building itself, with only the very top of the pylon visible above the roofline. Overhead lines connecting to adjacent pylons would be visible above intervening vegetation, with pylons RG165 and RG163 further away. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation of the North and South Wing, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 150 m from the building, and approximately 130 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to the distance between the properties and the Project and intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that faces the Project.
Conclusion
Overall, there would be some filtering of views by intervening garden vegetation, but this would be limited. The Project would be clearly discernible from the gardens, but due to distance, angle, and some visual filtering, it would not be the key defining feature of views experienced. It is concluded that the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~13~~21 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Finjaro (C4)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: C4
Property Name: Finjaro
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This one-and-a-half storey property features one first floor / attic window, and ground level patio doors and a conservatory, all on the primary elevation which is orientated in the direction of the Project. Pylon JC15 would sit in the neighbouring field, with little in the way of elements which would visually filter or screen it. Boundary treatment to the rear of the property is low, allowing for far reaching views across neighbouring farmland, and would allow for clear views of the full extents of the pylon from both the ground and first floor south-west facing windows. An existing pylon features in the baseline south-west facing views, but JC15 would sit much closer than this and appear larger and more dominant in the landscape. Visibility of proposed pylon JC14 is also anticipated from a single north-west facing window. This would be more distant, but visibility of it is expected to be clear and full. The front of the property faces away from the Project completely, Views from this elevation look across a neighbouring residential drive and garden in the foreground with arable farmland and field boundary planting beyond, although views in this direction are shorter reaching than those in the direction of the Project. The Project wouldn't be visible from the south-east facing (side) elevation either; Views in this direction are short distance, overlooking a small outdoor amenity area within the property curtilage, with the neighbouring property directly behind. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 70 m from the building, and 60 m from the garden boundary. In addition, filtered views of cumulative scheme DCO2 (National Grid overhead lines and associated infrastructure) would be visible from the south-west (primary) elevations. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT. The Project would not be inescapable in views from the property and is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity at this property that it would be unbearable. Therefore the RVAT is not expected to be breached at this location.
Conclusion
Overall, the Project would be very clearly visible from two elevations of the property, on both the ground floor and first floor. Visibility of the pylon to the rear of the property would be most dominant in the available views. However, the Project would not be inescapable in views from the property and is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity property that the effects would be unacceptable, or that the property would become an unattractive place to live.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.22 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Palms (C4)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: C4
Property Name: The Palms
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This is a single storey property whose south-west (primary/rear) elevation faces towards the Project. Visibility of the Project is not anticipated from any other elevations. Although the north-western (side) elevation faces in the direction of pylon JC14, there is only one ground floor window on this elevation, and views from it are screened by the neighbouring house which sits in close proximity to this side of the building. Views from within the property towards the closest proposed pylon (JC15) would be partially filtered through vegetation along the property boundary, but windows towards the north of this elevation would experience clearer views of the full extents of JC15. This pylon would also be clearly visibility from locations in the back garden, to varying degrees. The front of the property faces away from the Project completely, Views from this elevation look across a neighbouring residential drive and garden in the foreground with arable farmland and field boundary planting beyond, although views in this direction are shorter reaching than those in the direction of the Project. The Project wouldn't be visible from the south-east facing (side) elevation either; Views in this direction are short to medium distance, looking towards a neighbouring parcel of land and vegetation within it, with a topographical ridge line and buildings roofs in the distance. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 80 m from the building, and 90 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT due to filtered views experienced due to some screening of boundary vegetation to the rear of the property and there being only one elevation which would have direct views of the Project. Other elevations are screened by intervening vegetation, built form or face the opposite direction. In addition, filtered views of DCO2 (National Grid overhead lines and associated infrastructure) would be visible from the south-west (primary) elevations. Taken in the round, the combination of views of the National Grid scheme and worst case scenario Project positioning would not be inescapable from this property, and therefore the RVAT is not expected to be breached.
Conclusion
Overall, the Project would only be clearly visible from one elevation of this property. Visibility of it is not expected to affect the internal use of the building. It may initially affect the enjoyment of the garden, although visibility of the nearest pylon from the southern parts of the garden would be filtered. The Project would not be inescapable in views from the property and is not considered to have such an unpleasant or

overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity property that the effects would be unacceptable, or that the property would become an unattractive place to live.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.2315 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Rookery Cottage (C11)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: C11			
Property Name: Rookery Cottage			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This two-storey property would experience visibility of the Project from two out of four elevations. Direct views of the overhead lines would be visible from the front (south-facing) elevation, these would span the view, with oblique visibility towards TB12 (150 m to the south-west) and TB11 (165 m to the south-east) in either side of the views from both ground floor and first floor windows. There would also be oblique views of TB11 from the side (east facing) elevation, and TB10 in the distance. Elsewhere, although the Order Limits surround the property in all directions, the Project would not be visible from the primary (north facing) elevation or side (west facing) elevation. Views in these directions are far reaching, across arable farmland. The full extents of both TB12 and TB11 are expected to be visible from the front and side elevation, due to lack of intervening features which might screen or filter the views. A hedge runs along the front of the property curtilage, but this is low in height. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary elevation, along the eastern/northern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 30 m from the building, and 20 m from the garden boundary. Although the Project would be dominant in views from these elevations, it would not be inescapable, with the remaining two elevations facing away from the Project completely.			
Conclusion			
The Project would not be inescapable in views from the property and is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity property that the effects would be unacceptable, or that the property would become an unattractive place to live.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.24.~~16~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1 and 2 Diamond Cottages (C12)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: C12
Property Name: 1 and 2 Diamond Cottages
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
As semi-detached buildings on the same orientation, pylon TB13 (50.84 m AOD) would be visible from both property's rear (primary outlook) elevation (south facing) located just beyond the end of their long rectilinear gardens, framed between two garden boundary trees. At a distance of 117 m from the properties and 67 m from the curtilage, the pylon in views from the ground floor (single story buildings) on the rear elevations and the gardens would be quite prominent both due to perceived height and being central to the direct, focused view south between the two boundary trees. The length of the garden and their layering of garden vegetation would filter the lower extents of the pylon but a relatively small proportion due to its proximity. In views east from the gardens of both properties, overhead lines would be visible spanning the view at a distance between approximately 75-85 m, depend on which property garden. At the south extent of the gardens, the upper extent of pylon TB12 (46.09 m AOD) would be visible in oblique views looking north-east. However, for both properties, the primary area of the garden closet to the properties' rear (south facing) elevation a combination of high close board fences and an outhouse building would screen views of the overhead wires and pylon TB12 to the north-east. Due to a small woodland block directly opposite the front elevations of the semi-detached properties, only One Diamond Cottage would have very oblique views of the upper extent pylon TB12 from ground floor windows of the front (north) and side (east) elevations, with boundary and roadside vegetation filtering the lower extents. The pylons in views to the south and north-east would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 40 m from the building, and 30 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to the fact that direct views of the Project would not be experienced by the primary elevation, and vegetation would create some screening from the ground floor on the front elevation towards the Project. It is noted that this would be a dominant feature in the view from the front of the property, due to proximity.
Conclusion
Overall, views of the pylons to the north-east are very oblique and at a distance. Whilst the pylon to the south viewed from the primary outlook elevations and the gardens for both properties would be quite prominent at a closer distance and central to the views, framed between to boundary trees. However, it's from a single direction and these views are afforded wide views across the arable fields. As such,

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
it is considered that although quite a prominent feature within views south, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~17~~25 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Island Lodge and Slam Lodge (C13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: C13
Property Name: Island Lodge and Slam Lodge
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
For Island Lodge, the property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The upper extents of pylon TB13 (50.84 m AOD) would be glimpsed through gaps in the tall garden boundary tree groupings from the single upper floor window, double layering of boundary vegetation and garden sheds would limit ground floor views. When glimpsed the pylon would appear prominent as at a distance of 167 m. To the north, the property's primary outlook, dense roadside boundary hedgerow would heavily filter views of TB12 (46.09 m AOD) from ground floor windows on the north elevation. The upper floor skylight windows diverts views skyward and roadside trees would filter views of the pylons if residents were to stand close to the skylight to intentionally look across the arable fields beyond the road. The property's primary garden area is to the east of the property facing away from pylon TB13 and the dense roadside boundary hedge and trees would heavily filter views north towards TB12. Double layering of boundary vegetation and garden sheds with limit visibility of TB12 from the wider extent of the garden, west of the property with the overhead lines see through gaps in the trees in views west. For Slam Lodge, the upper extents of pylon TB13 to the west would be visible over a close board fence from the primary part of the garden, south of the property, in a channelled view west due to a break in the tree lined boundary. At a distance of 150 m, when seen the pylon would be a prominent structure. Views of TB13 to the north, from the front elevation would be oblique from both upper and lower floors with property and roadside trees filtering the upper extents and overhead lines as the run across the view left to right at a distance of 80 m at the closet point. The pylon in views to the north and west would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 31 m from Slam Lodge, and 27m from the property curtilage. The Project would be at close proximity; however it would be visually filtered by intervening mature trees. All four elevations have windows (albeit the western elevation has only one), with the north and west facing elevations facing the Project. The south and east elevations face away from the Project and would be unaffected. Island Lodge would also experience views from the side and front of the property, albeit filtered from boundary and neighbouring vegetation.
Conclusion

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Although the pylons and overhead lines are closer so potentially more prominent the views are limited for both properties. Glimpsed views from a single upper floor window in Island Lodge looking west, with predominantly evening use. And for Slam Lodge, filtered views from the front elevations upper and lower windows, looking north, for Slam Lodge as well as localised oblique views from the primary area of the garden. Considering the glimpsed and filter views from localised points, direction of views and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable. Assuming a worst-case scenario, these properties have the potential to be significantly affected by the Project, although the RVAT would not be breached at this location (as there would still be views facing away from the Project, or where the proposed infrastructure would be less visually prominent).			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.26~~18~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1,2 and 3 Glebe Cottages (C15)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: C15
Property Name: 1,2 and 3 Glebe Cottages
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
All three properties (semi-detached and detached) are in a line in the same orientation with front elevations facing north-west. The full extents of pylon TB7 (48.73 m AOD) would be clearly visible with direct, open views from the rear, primary elevations (south-east facing) of 1 and 2 Glebe and the gardens of all three properties, although the pylon is at a greater distance of approximately 270 m. The full extent of Pylon TB6 (48.73 m AOD), located within the same arable field, would also be seen in the distance towards the right of the view from all three properties' rear elevations and gardens. However, Glebe 1 and 2 Cottages each have only a single upper floor window on the rear elevation while 3 Glebe Cottage has two upper floor windows. Only 1 Glebe Cottage has ground floor windows with views in a south-east direction and a close board fence would screen the lower extent of TB7 and the majority of TB6 beyond. For 1 Glebe Cottage the primary use area (patio) at the rear of the property, would have open views of the upper extent of pylon TB7, with the close board fence screening the lower extents and the majority of TB 6 beyond. For 2 Glebe, the primary use area is less clear with the majority of the garden to the south of property, from which a garage and outhouse buildings screen views southeast For 3 Glebe Cottage, which has a larger garden extending to the south of the property also has no obvious primary use area. For views, south-east a close board fence would screening the lower extents of pylon TB7 and the majority of TB 6 beyond. Pylon TB8 (48.73 m AOD) in a north-east direction from the properties is the closet pylon, however views from the rear elevations and gardens are oblique and heavily filtered by dense roadside vegetation comprising high hedges and large trees, either side of Little Bromley Road north of the properties. The upper extents of pylon TB9 (59.84 m AOD) north-west of the properties would be visible from the upper two windows on the side (north-east facing) of 1 Glebe Cottage only. The upper extents would be seen over Little Bromley Road arching bridge and in the context of the domed building of Ringway Jacobs's Ardleigh infrastructure depot. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary elevation of 2 Glebe Cottage, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 90 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only one elevation having direct views of the Project at close range (the same applies for 1 and 3 Glebe Cottage). Although at close proximity, the Project would be filtered by a roadside belt of vegetation so preventing it from unpleasantly encroaching or creating too much of a dominance within the available views in this direction.
Conclusion
Overall, all three properties would experience direct, open views of a pylon south-east of their rear (primary) elevations and gardens. However, there are limited number of windows; five upper floor only and two ground floor across all three cottage and the screening of the

lower pylon extent by a close board fence for garden views in a south-east direct. Considering the distance, screening and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.27 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Lodge & Badley Hall (C16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: C16			
Property Name: The Lodge & Badley Hall			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The Lodge & Badley Hall is a two-storey detached property orientated west-east, with windows on all four elevations across both floors. The primary outlook is to the west, with views including the front garden and main road, filtered by roadside vegetation. Views to the north are screened by dense vegetation from the adjacent grounds, while views to the east overlook the back garden and neighbouring single-storey industrial units. Views to the south look towards the adjacent field, filtered by garden vegetation. The Order Limits are to the north, northeast and northwest and the nearest proposed pylon, TB3, is to the north-east of the property. Views from the house would be filtered by garden vegetation, with only the upper parts of the pylon and overhead lines visible in the distance. TB1 and TB2 would also be visible further away, with views filtered by the industrial units to the east. The pylons and overhead lines would be visible from the grounds and curtilage of the property, with visibility generally clearer in winter. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 135 m from the building, and 30 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to dense intervening vegetation creating filtered views in the direction that does face the Project. It is noted, however, that at the far north of the garden, any views into the landscape may become dominated by the Project due to proximity to the garden boundary.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be discernible from the grounds and northern, northeastern and northwestern aspects of the property, but due to distance and intervening vegetation and structures, it would not be the key defining feature of the views experienced. The Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal or longitudinal LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.28 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Plovers (D1)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D1			
Property Name: The Plovers			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This 2-storey detached property, with a rear single storey extension to the north-west, would experience oblique views of the Project from two elevations; the rear (north-west facing) and the side (north-east facing) elevations. Views from the remaining sides of this property would be unaffected by the Project, and views of the nearest pylon from the primary outdoor amenity space, which sits adjacent to the south-west facing (side) elevation would be largely screened by the property itself. Oblique views of the nearest proposed pylon (TB21), which would be located to the north of this property, are expected to be possible from the upper windows on the north-eastern (side) elevation, and the ground floor windows at the very northern end of the rear (north-western) elevation, although single storey buildings and mature evergreen vegetation along the property boundary to the north would provide some visual screening and filtering in this direction. TB22 is also likely to be seen in the distance to the north-west albeit views would be filtered by vegetation. The overhead lines would also be discernible within available views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 10 m from the building, and 0 m from the garden boundary. Although this would sit in very close proximity to the northern edge of this property, boundary treatment in this location consists of outbuildings and mature evergreen planting which would provide year-round screening at ground level, and partial screening to first floor windows facing northwards. The location of windows, angle of view and intervening vegetation and built form along the property boundary would limit effect on visual amenity from within the property itself, and from the primary outdoor amenity area, although the pylon would be visible above the roofline of the property, and from various parts of the garden. When considered in the round, effects on this property in the worst-case scenario would not be so great that the RVAT would be breached in this location.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be visible from at least one aspect of this property and would be a key defining feature of views experienced due the proximity of TB21 and associated overhead lines, but would not be so overwhelming that the RVAT would be breached.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal or longitudinal LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.29 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Old Thatched Cottage (D2)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D2			
Property Name: The Old Thatched Cottage			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This is a detached. 2 storey residence with windows on all facades on both storeys. The front of the property faces south-east and the back faces north-west. The primary elevation faces north-west and the Project would primarily be visible to the north-east. The nearest proposed pylon (TB21) ~~is~~would be located north-east of this property and would be fully screened due to dense boundary vegetation around this property. TB22, however, and overhead lines to TB21 would be visible to the north-west albeit at more of a distance away. TB21 would be visible in the view through filtered vegetation in the mid ground, although the ground floor of the property may have screened views of the lower reaches of the Project due to adjacent built form. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side (north-east) elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 85 m from the building, and 65 m from the garden boundary. Intervening vegetation would filter the lower portion of this, however much of it would be visible at close range. Two elevations would be unaffected by the Project, and the Project would be visible from the north-western (primary) elevation, but at an increased distance, and the Project would not be the focus of the view in this direction. Therefore, overall, the RVAT would not be breached in this scenario.			
Conclusion			
The Project would be visible from two aspects of this property and would be a key defining feature from the side elevation view. However, , when taking into consideration views from the property in the round, the effects are not considered to be so overwhelming or inescapable that the RVAT would be breached.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal or longitudinal LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.30 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Tanga (D3)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D3			
Property Name: Tanga			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This 2 storey, detached property with windows on all elevations. The north and west facing elevations would experience views of the Project, although these would be filtered through boundary vegetation. Views from the east and south facing elevations would be unaffected by the Project. The nearest proposed pylons to this property would be TB24 and TB23, located to the north-west and north-east of this property respectively. Both would be experienced at close range although views of the Project would be filtered through boundary vegetation which is dense in places. The overhead lines would also be visible. The second storey windows to the north and west would experience views of the Project more clearly, whilst the ground floor windows would likely experience screened views of the lower portions of the pylons. The Project would sit closer than 150 m from the property and its curtilage. Each pylon in the view (TB24 and TB23) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through them. Vertical elements within the view would include the proposed pylons and existing trees and vegetation. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear (north facing) elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 35 m from the building, and 30 m from the garden boundary. There would be some vegetative filtering of this pylon, but it would create a dominant feature in views from the rear (north) elevation of the property. However, visual effects would be lessened for views from the west facing elevation, due to subsequent repositioning of the neighbouring proposed pylons at a greater distance from the property. Therefore, when considered in the round, and taking into account the elevations which would be unaffected by the Project, the RVAT is not anticipated to be breached in this scenario.			
Conclusion			
The Project would be visible, in varying degrees, from two aspects of this property, with boundary vegetation providing some filtering of views from the ground floor windows. However, overall, when taking into consideration views from the property in the round, the effects on views from this property are not considered to be so overwhelming or inescapable that the RVAT would be breached.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal or longitudinal LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~19~~31 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Haveli (D7)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D7
Property Name: Haveli
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylons are TB28 and TB29 which are located at close range to the north-west and north-east respectively. Views towards the Project would be clear and wide reaching into the surrounding landscape. The Project would be a key defining feature in the landscape that would effect views significantly. Only one façade faces away from the Project (south-east) and the curtilage of the property sits less than 150 m away. Where there are few other vertical elements in the view, these are sparse in the midground where the pylons would sit. Each pylon in the view (TB28 and TB29) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes can still be seen through them. This property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions (north-west, north-east and south-east). The full extents of pylon TB29 (50.84 m AOD) would be clearly visible from the rear and primary elevation (north-east facing) and side elevation (north-west facing) windows on ground and second storeys, although views would be slightly oblique. Views of the Project would also be experienced from the garden which primarily consists of lawn and is large, open and has limited planting to obstruct any views. This would allow the full extents of TB28 and TB29 to be in view. Pylon TB28 (48.73 m AOD) would also be prominent in views from all storeys at the south- eastern (side) elevation windows although again views would be slightly oblique; this would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property itself sits more than 200 m away from one of the pylons in view (TB28), and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons in this direction. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary/ rear elevation, along the [western/eastern] edge of the lateral LoD and the boundary of this property, at a distance of 40 m from the building. The nearest proposed pylon would appear as a large and noticeable structure which would span most of the view in this direction, however, the landscapes beyond would still be visible through the lattice work of the structure. Visual effects on the remaining elevations which would have views of the Project would also be lessened in this scenario, due to the neighbouring pylons being located at a greater distance from the property.
Conclusion
Overall, given the distance between the property and nearest pylons, and the angles in which the Project would be experienced from the primary rear elevation, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Therefore, changes at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.32 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 36-40 Straight Road (D8)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D8			
Property Name: 36-40 Straight Road			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest pylons are TB29 and TB30 located to the north-east and north-west of this group of residences. Views towards the Project would be filtered through boundary vegetation although substantial gaps, particularly to the north-west, would allow for less obstructed and more impactful views. Views would be more impactful from the second storey in this direction as the ground floor views would experience intervening vegetation and adjacent built form that would likely screen views.			
The south-western facades of these properties are the only elevations that have windows and don't face the Project; although the properties sit more than 150 m away and there are many vertical elements in the views which do face the Project. Each pylon in the view (TB29 and TB30) is visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through them.			
The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 45 m from the building, and 40 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due the low number of windows on the elevation facing the Project, and intervening vegetation creating filtered views in this direction.			
Conclusion			
Changes to views from this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.33~~20~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity – 42 and 43 Peppers Lane (D9)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D9
Property Name: 42 and 43 Peppers Lane
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
These properties would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The nearest proposed pylon is TB30 (49.09 m AOD) to the north-east and views in this direction would be partially open but filtered through immediate sporadic boundary vegetation from the second storey rear (north-west facing) elevation. The ground floors would experience views of the Project, but these are likely to be more contained albeit filtered into the surrounding landscape towards pylons and overhead wires. The views would be more open in winter. This pylon would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons (49 m AOD) but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. Pylon TB31 (50.84 m AOD) would also be prominent in views from mainly second storey, north-western (rear) elevation and south-western (side) windows; views would also be partially filtered by vegetation in the landscape, and in addition this pylon is at a greater distance so perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size in this direction. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Front and primary elevation (south-east-facing) windows face away from the Project, as do the front gardens, although views of the Project would be available from the rear portion of the gardens, which stretch around the west, north and north-east of the properties. The gardens, consist of mature vegetation at its north-eastern extents and throughout contain small built units, a swimming pool and surrounding sporadic tree vegetation, creating pockets of enclosure. At the plot's most north-western extents the gardens open in character, with no planting obscuring views towards the north-west and north. For the most part, this would comprise visibility of the full extent of pylon TB30 and the upper reaches of pylon TB31. Views in the surrounding landscape from the rest of the garden would become more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 50 m from the building, and approximately 10 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to existing filtered views into the landscape in this direction, due to boundary vegetation. Although in close proximity, the Project would only be visible directly from the rear elevation (not the primary, which faces away from the Project).
Conclusion
Overall, given that the windows on the primary elevations of the properties face away from the Project, and that views from most parts of the garden would be filtered at the times of year that this space is likely to see most use, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

Therefore, changes at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~21~~34 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 47a Straight Road (D11)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D11
Property Name: 47a Straight Road
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB30 (49.09 m AOD) to the south-west, and TB29 (50.84 m AOD) is also in close proximity to the south-east. This property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions. The pylon TB30 would be visible but only its upper extents due the lack of upper storey windows on this south-western (rear) elevation. Although the gardens to the south-east (rear) and south-west (front) elevations are enclosed by vegetation, views of the upper extents of TB30 and TB29 are possible, albeit screened by adjacent vegetation and built form in the immediate landscape and also oblique in nature. Views would be more open in winter. TB30 would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. Pylon TB29 would be visible from front elevation (south-east facing) windows on ground floor and second storey, although views would be slightly oblique. Ground floor views in this direction would be almost entirely screened due to intervening vegetation and built form, and from the second floor TB29 would only be visible at its upper extents. The expanse of vegetation and built form in the foreground would mean that the Project would not be a prominent feature in this direction. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Windows on the north-western (side) elevation would experience very oblique views towards TB30, which would mean that the Project would not be a prominent feature in the landscape. Side elevation (north-east-facing) windows and side face away from the Project. Whilst the property curtilage and property itself falls within 200 m of both TB29 and TB30, the perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 30 m from the building, and approximately 15 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to direct views only being experienced by one elevation, with others experiencing oblique views or facing away from the Project. As there are no second storey windows, only a ground floor door with some boundary vegetation that would provide an element of screening, the Project is not considered to be inescapably dominant from the property, when considered in the round.
Conclusion

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Overall, given that the windows on the primary elevation of the property would experience oblique views of the Project, and that intervening elements create enough screening to prevent the Project from becoming a defining new feature of the view, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable. Therefore changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.3522 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 48 Straight Road (D11)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D12
Property Name: 48 Straight Road
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB30 (49.09 m AOD) to the south-west, and TB29 (50.84 m AOD) is also in close proximity to the south-east. This property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions. The pylon TB30 (49.09 m AOD) would be visible but would be filtered in the landscape from the second storey windows on side (south-west) and rear (north-west) elevations. Although the gardens to the north-west (rear) elevations are enclosed by vegetation, views of the upper extents of TB30 are possible, albeit screened by vegetation and built form in the immediate landscape and also oblique in nature. Views would be more open in winter. TB30 would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. Pylon TB29 (50.84 m AOD) would be visible from front and primary elevation (south-east facing) windows on ground floor and second storey, although views would also be slightly oblique. Ground floor views in this direction would be almost entirely screened due to intervening vegetation and built form, and from the second floor TB29 would only be visible at its upper extents within the wider landscape. The expanse of vegetation and built form in this direction would mean that the Project would likely not be a prominent feature in this direction. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Side elevation (north-east-facing) windows and side face away from the Project. Whilst the property curtilage and property itself falls within 200 m of both TB29 and TB30, the perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 80 m from the building, and approximately 70 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to direct views only being experienced by one elevation, with others experiencing oblique views or facing away from the Project. As there are multiple built units and vegetation in the foreground, views from this elevation would be filtered or screened towards the Project and therefore would not be considered to appear overwhelming or be inescapably dominant from the property, when considered in the round.-
Conclusion

Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

Overall, given the distance between the property and nearest pylons, and that intervening elements create enough screening to prevent the Project from becoming a defining new feature of the view, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~23~~36 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Hill Cottage (D15)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D15			
Property Name: Hill Cottage			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB44 located to the north-west. Views experienced towards the Project and overhead lines would be filtered towards the north-west and open towards other pylons in the distance (TB43 to the north-east and TB45 to the south-west). Clumps of planting and built form would create filtered views in a north-western direction and where there would be screening, the upper reaches of TB44 would be visible and still a key focus in the landscape. The Project would sit less than 150 m away from ~~these~~ this residence~~s~~ and there are other vertical elements in the view, although sparse. There are 2 elevations (south-west and south-east) which have windows that face away from the Project. The pylon in view (TB44) is visually permeable so distant landscapes can still be seen through them. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in an oblique view of the primary (front) and side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 50 m from the building, and 30 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to the primary elevation facing north-east experiencing oblique views, which are also filtered by built form and some vegetation. The side elevation would also experience oblique views, although there are fewer windows present on this side of the property, which limit opportunities for views of the Project.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.3724 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1 Hall Cottages (D16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D16			
Property Name: 1 Hall Cottages			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB47 to the south-east and TB48 to the south. Views south and south-east would be filtered from the ground floor of this residence and partially screened due to vegetation and built form. From the second storey, however, intervening vegetation would be less obstructive in views experienced in these directions due to the open nature of the wider landscape. Due to the primary elevation facing east towards the Project, views in this direction would be largely uninhibited and therefore the Project and overhead lines would create a new fey feature within the landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 220m from the building, and approximately 200m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVA threshold, due to distance between the property and Project.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~25~~38 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 2 Hall Cottages (D16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D16			
Property Name: 2 Hall Cottages			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB47 to the south-east and TB48 to the south. Views south and south-east would be filtered from the ground floor of this residence and partially screened due to vegetation and built form. From the second storey, however, intervening vegetation would be less obstructive in views experienced in these directions due to the open nature of the wider landscape. Due to the primary elevation facing east towards the Project, and views in this direction would be largely uninhibited and therefore the Project and overhead lines would create a new fey feature within the landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 220m from the building, and approximately 200m from the garden boundary. This is not anticipated to breach the RVAT ~~threshold~~, due to distance between the property and Project.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~26~~39 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 3 Hall Cottages (D16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D16			
Property Name: 3 Hall Cottages			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB47 to the south-east and TB48 to the south. Views south and south-east would be filtered from the ground floor of this residence and partially screened due to vegetation and built form. From the second storey, however, intervening vegetation would be less obstructive in views experienced in these directions due to the open nature of the wider landscape. Due to the primary elevation facing east towards the Project, and views in this direction would be largely uninhibited and therefore the Project and overhead lines would create a new fey feature within the landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 220 m from the building, and approximately 200 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to distance between the property and Project.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~27~~401 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 2 Hall Cottages (D22)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D22			
Property Name: Amora			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This single storey detached house features windows on all elevations. The nearest proposed pylon would be TB54 to the east of this property. The pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the primary outlooks of Amora. The lower parts of the pylon would be filtered by garden vegetation, though higher parts would be visible. Overhead lines ~~will~~ would be visible to the east, with some filtered views on the ground floors. Higher parts of pylon TB53, TB55 and the overhead line would be visible in the middle distance towards the north and east, and the lower parts of the Project would be filtered by garden vegetation. -The Project would be located more than 150 m away from this property and there would be few vertical elements in the view past immediate garden boundaries, which would potentially result in the Project creating a dominant feature in the view to the east. The proposed pylons in the view (TB54, TB53 and TB55) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through them. There is one elevation (north-west) from this property which would not face the Project. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at 90 m from the building, and 60 m from the garden boundary. Although the pylon would be a dominant new feature in this view initially, distant landscapes would still be visible through the new infrastructure, and there would be some visual filtering of it at ground level. The placing of the closest proposed pylon in this location, would also subsequently mean that the neighbouring proposed pylons would be located at a greater distance from the property, therefore lessening effects on the other elevations from which the Project would be visible.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude but would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~28~~412 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Willows (D22)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D22			
Property Name: Willows			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB54 to the east of this property. The pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the primary outlooks of Willows. The lower parts of the pylon would be filtered by garden vegetation, though higher parts would be visible. Overhead lines would also be visible to the east, with some filtered views on the ground floors. Higher parts of pylon TB53, TB55 and the overhead line would be visible in the middle distance towards the north and east, and the lower parts of the project would be filtered by garden vegetation. There is one set of facades (north-west) along these properties which have windows that do not face the Project, the Project is located more than 150 m away and there are few vertical elements in the view past immediate garden boundaries which would potentially result in the Project creating a dominant feature in the view to the east. The proposed pylons in view (TB54, TB53 and TB55) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through them. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at 90 m from the building, and 70 m from the garden boundary. However, given views of the Project would only be possible from one facade of this property, it would not be inescapable, and therefore the RVAT would not be breached.			
Conclusion			
Changes at this property would be of a high magnitude and would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.42 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 1-8 Whytes Cottages (D22)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D22			
Property Name: 1-8 Whytes Cottages			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB54 to the east of these properties. The pylon and overhead lines would be visible from the primary outlooks of 1-2 Whytes Cottages. The lower parts of the pylon would be filtered by garden vegetation, though higher parts would be visible. The Project would also be visible from 3-8 Whytes Cottages from the gardens and upper floor windows to the east and north-east. Overhead lines would be visible to the east, with some filtered views on the ground floors. Higher parts of pylon TB53, TB55 and the overhead line would be visible in the middle distance towards the north and east, and the lower parts of the Project would be filtered by garden vegetation. The Project would be located more than 150 m away and there would be few vertical elements in the view past immediate garden boundaries which would potentially result in the Project creating a dominant feature in the view to the east. The proposed pylons in view (TB54, TB53 and TB55) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through them. There is one set of facades (north-west) along these properties which have windows that do not face the Project. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear, south-western elevations, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at 100 m from the buildings, and 90 m from the garden boundaries. However, given views of the Project would only be possible from one facade of these properties, when considered in the round, it would not be inescapable, and therefore the RVAT would not be breached.			
Conclusion			
Effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.4343~~0~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 18-32 Hines Close (D24)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D24			
Property Name: 18-32 Hines Close			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon (TB55) would be to the south-east of the group of properties. The pylon and overhead lines will be visible from the properties in the middle distance. Views from the properties to the north of Hines Close would be filtered by properties along the south of Hines Close. Views from ground floor windows of the latter would also be filtered by garden vegetation. Views from the upper floor windows would be clearer. The facades which have windows and that do not face the Project are those facing the west and arguably the north facing facades also. Although nearest pylons are located more than 150 m away, overhead lines are located less than 150 m to the east. For the western most properties, there are limited other vertical elements in the midground where TB55 would be located so the Project would potentially create a dominant feature in the view. The proposed pylon in view (TB55) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through it. The worst-case scenario for these properties is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevations of the properties at the far east of this group, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at 60 m from the buildings, and 50 m from these garden boundaries, although, in the round, the Project would not be inescapable in views from the property, and therefore the RVAT would not be breached.			
Conclusion			
Effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.44631 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 18-32 Hines CloseWood View (D26)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D26			
Property Name: Wood View			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB57, located to the north-west and north of the residence. Views in this direction would be partially filtered by intervening vegetation and built form but gaps into neighbouring fields provide long reaching views. The upper reaches of the Project and overhead lines would be clear and at close range above intervening elements from the north-west façade of the property east of this group. TB57 would sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, and as such would sit at a height of 49 m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. Views would be more open in winter. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 125 m from the building, and 100 m from the property curtilage. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to intervening elements of visual screening and all other elevations either facing away from the Project or experiencing oblique views.			
Conclusion			
Effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~32~~458 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Little Tey Barn (D29)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D29
Property Name: Little Tey Barn (Grade II* Listed)
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The full extents of pylon TB64 (53.84 m AOD) would be clearly visible from the front elevation (south-east facing) windows on ground, first and second storeys, although views would be slightly oblique. Pylon TB65 (56.84 m AOD) would also be prominent in views from the ground and first storey south-western (rear) elevation windows, although intervening hedges would screen lower parts of the view for the ground floor. Views towards the Project would be particularly open from the upper storeys of this residence. The garden at the rear and front also faces the Project in these directions, with most visibility at the south-eastern portion of the garden. The garden is open here so the Project would remain visible through tree planting which would filter some of the views, although hedges screen much at ground level. In the south-west portion of the garden (to the rear) hedges contain a small portion of the garden creating more enclosed and screened views although again, the Project would be visible in the wider landscape. Views from the garden and the property would be more open in the winter. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. In both directions, vegetation in the foreground creates some filtering at the base of the views although these are unlikely to have an impact on the dominance of the Project in the landscape. The north-west and north-east elevation (side) windows face away from the Project. The property curtilage sits within 200m of the project, which at this distance and perspective potentially would increase the perceived size of the pylons. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 10 m from the garden boundary. It is noted that, at this close distance, views of the Project would be prominent from the front elevation windows, particularly from the upper storeys. This would produce significant visual effects. However, overall, the RVAT would not be breached, given that two elevations face away from the project completely, and the elsewhere, intervening vegetation is expected to filter views of the Project from ground floor windows.
Conclusion
Overall, given the distance between the property and nearest pylons, that the windows on two elevations of the property face away from the Project, and that views from most parts of the garden would be filtered at the times of year that this space is likely to see most use, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Therefore, effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~33~~469 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Anahata Cottage (D31)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D31
Property Name: Anahata Cottage
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB68 (54.73 m AOD) which is located to the south-west of this property. All views towards the Project would be open and unobstructed, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. Views would be more open in winter. There are two facades which do not face the Project (north-east and north-west) and the project sits more than 150 m away. There are limited intervening vertical elements in the view, potentially resulting in the Project being a dominant new feature in the view. The proposed pylon in view (TB68) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through it. This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The full extents of pylon TB68 would be clearly visible from front elevation (south-west facing) windows on ground and second storeys. Garden views at the side and rear of the property (east) would be framed by tree planting, although within gaps, views would be open across agricultural land. Views would be more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. Side elevation windows to the south-east would experience views of the Project albeit perhaps not TB67 (55.09 m AOD) directly, due to the angle of the view but also due to adjacent vegetation screening much of the ground floor views. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views and would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. The same is to be said for TB67 (55.09 m AOD) which would potentially be seen from the garden of the property. Side elevation (north-west) windows face away from the Project. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property itself sits more than 200 m away from one of the pylons in view (TB67), and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons in this direction. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 20 m from the building, and 18m from the garden boundary. At this distance from the nearest proposed pylon, it is noted that significant visual effects would be experience from this property, as a result of the Project. Views would be unobstructed from this elevation. However, the RVAT would not be breached due to the fact that two elevations face away from the Project completely, and therefore visibility of it would not be inescapable from the property, or overwhelming in all directions.
Conclusion
Overall, although TB68 would be a prominent new feature in the landscape, given that north-east elevation windows would experience oblique views at best, and that some views from the gardens would be filtered at the times of year that this space is likely to see most use,

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable. Therefore effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~344~~750 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 2 East Gores Road (D31)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D31
Property Name: 2 East Gores Road
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB68 (54.73 m AOD) which is located to the south-west of this property. All views towards the Project would be open and unobstructed, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. Views would be more open in winter. There are two facades which do not face the Project (north-east and north-west) and the project sits more than 150 m away. There are limited intervening vertical elements in the view, potentially resulting in the Project being a dominant new feature in the view. The proposed pylon in view (TB68) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through it. This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The full extents of pylon TB68 would be clearly visible from front elevation (south-west facing) windows on ground and second storeys. Garden views of the Project would be possible (TB67 to the north-east), however, at the property's rear (north-east) and would be framed by neighbouring tree planting. At its northern extent, views to the north-east from the garden would be open across agricultural land. Overall, views would be more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. Side elevation windows to the south-east would experience largely screened views of the Project due to neighbouring built form and the small number of windows on this elevation. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views and would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. The same is to be said for TB67 (55.09 m AOD) which would potentially be seen from the garden of the property. Side elevation (north-west) windows face away from the Project. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property garden sits more than 200 m away from one of the pylons in view (TB67), and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons in this direction. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 35 m from the building, and 33 m from the garden boundary. It is noted that this would create significant effects on the views from the front elevation. However, the RVAT would not be breached due to the fact that two elevations face away from the Project completely, and therefore visibility of it would not be inescapable from the property, or overwhelming in all directions.
Conclusion
Overall, although TB68 would be a prominent new feature in the landscape, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Therefore, effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~485~~135 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 3 East Gores Road (D31)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: D31
Property Name: 3 East Gores Road
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
The nearest proposed pylon would be TB68 (54.73 m AOD) which is located to the south-west of this property. All views towards the Project would be open and unobstructed, resulting in the Project creating a new key feature of the landscape. Views would be more open in winter. There are two facades which do not face the Project (north-east and north-west) and the project sits more than 150 m away. There are limited intervening vertical elements in the view, potentially resulting in the Project being a dominant new feature in the view. The proposed pylon in view (TB68) would be visually permeable so distant landscapes would still be seen through it and would be shorter than the standard proposed pylons but with a larger footprint and more complex structure which would be more visually prominent, to a small degree. The same is to be said for TB67 (55.09 m AOD) which would potentially be seen from the garden of the property. This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The full extents of pylon TB68 would be clearly visible from front elevation (south-west facing) windows on ground and second storeys. Garden views of the Project would be possible (TB67 to the north-east), however, at the property's rear (north-east) and would be framed by tree planting within the garden and in neighbouring gardens. Overall, views would be more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Side elevation (north-west) windows face away from the Project. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property garden sits more than 200 m away from one of the pylons in view (TB67), and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons in this direction. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 60 m from the building, and 58 m from the garden boundary. However, the RVAT would not be breached due to the fact that two elevations face away from the Project completely, and therefore visibility of it would not be inescapable from the property, or overwhelming in all directions.
Conclusion
Overall, although TB68 would be a prominent new feature in the landscape, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the residential visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects would be unacceptable.

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Therefore, effects on Residential Visual Amenity at this property would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.~~364~~952 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 4 Tye Cottage (D32)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D32			
Property Name: 4 Tye Cottage			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The closest pylon TB68 (54.73 m AOD) would be visible in oblique, open views from the front elevation (south facing) at a distance of approximately 195 m. This would affect views from three first floor windows, three ground floor windows, and a conservatory on the east side of the property. The full extent of pylon TB67 (54.84 m AOD) would be visible from the large garden at the rear (north facing) of the properties, but at distance of approximately 300 m, and is therefore not expected to significantly affect amenity use of the garden. Boundary trees and built form would filter and/or screen the nearest pylon in very oblique views from the rear elevation windows of this property. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 130 m from the building, and 120 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only one elevation experiencing views and the permeable nature of the structure, although it is noted that views would be open in this direction.			
Conclusion			
Although the Project would clearly be visible from the front elevation, the rooms associated with the first floor windows are assumed to be predominantly used at night time use, and the primary elevation windows are not expected to experience visibility of the Project. Overall, considering the distance between the property and nearest pylon, direction of view, that only one pylon is likely to be visible, and the visually permeable nature of the proposed structure in isolation, the Project is not anticipated to have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on residential visual amenity at this property would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.503.37 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - 5 East Gores Road (D32)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D32			
Property Name: 5 East Gores Road			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The closest pylon TB68 (54.73 m AOD) would be visible in oblique, open views from the front elevation (south facing) at a distance of approximately 195 m. This would affect views from three first floor and three ground floor windows of the property. The full extent of pylon TB67 (54.84 m AOD) would be visible from the large garden at the rear (north facing) of the property, but at distance of approximately 300 m. Boundary trees and built form would filter and/or screen the pylon in very oblique views from the rear elevation windows of the property. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the front elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 155 m from the building, and 150 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to only one elevation experiencing views, the permeable nature of the structure, and the distance between the property and the Project.			
Conclusion			
Although the Project would clearly be visible from the front elevation, the rooms associated with the first floor windows are assumed to be predominantly used at night time use, and the primary elevation windows are not expected to experience visibility of the Project. Overall, considering the distance between the property and nearest pylon, direction of view, that only one pylon is likely to be visible, and the visually permeable nature of the proposed structure in isolation, the Project is not anticipated to have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on residential visual amenity at this property would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.51 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - The Stable Barn & Upp Hall Farm (D33)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D33			
Property Name: The Stable Barn & Upp Hall Farm (Grade II Listed)			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property group comprises one- and two-storey properties with windows on all elevations. The Project is located to the north-west and west, with primary elevations for both properties facing south-east. Views towards the Project are heavily filtered by intervening mature vegetation and built form, in particular industrial buildings to the northwest, creating only potential glimpses through gaps in these elements. Views from the upper levels of the two-storey property (Upp Hall Farm) would have more potential for views towards the Project, over or within gaps in the existing vegetation, but the view is generally enclosed in nature. The nearest proposed pylons are TB67 to the north-west and TB68 to the south-west. All views towards the Project from this property group are enclosed and heavily screened by dense vegetation and adjacent buildings, especially at ground level. The Project and overhead lines would be glimpsed or sparsely visible from upper storeys between gaps in vegetation. TB67 and TB68 sit at a change in direction of the overhead line, at a height of 49m AOD; lower than the standard proposed pylons within the Project, but with a wider and more complex structure, which would be more visually prominent. If the pylon were to move 50 m closer, the visual prominence of the structure would be greater, however since the proposed pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, they would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 175m from the building, and 150m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due intervening vegetation and built form creating filtered views in the direction that faces the Project.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be slightly discernible from the windows on the upper floors of the northwestern elevation at an oblique angle and not will not be the key defining feature of the views due to filtering and screening by vegetation. The Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the main views from these dwellings that the impacts on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.525 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Salmon's Farm (D34)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D34			
Property Name: Salmon's Farm			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The closest pylon TB68 (54.73 m AOD) would be visible in direct views from the rear side elevation (north-west facing) windows and views looking north-west from the wider garden at the rear of the property, at a distance of approximately 196 m. Views from ground floor windows would be screened by the close board boundary fence at this point, while views from first floor windows (2no.) would encompass the full extent of the pylon. The upper extent of pylon TB69 (54.73 m AOD) in the distance to the west (approximately 455 m) would be visible from the wider garden in views westwards, over the top of a layering of intervening tree and woodland. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 140 m from the building, and 130 m from the garden boundary. However, overall, this is not anticipated to breach the RVA threshold, due to intervening elements of visual screening and the fact that the property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction.			
Conclusion			
Although the Project would be visible from the side elevation of this property, this is limited to the two first floor windows (which are assumed to be used predominantly at night time) and the wider garden. Overall, considering the distance between the property and pylon, direction of view, and visual permeability of these structures, the Project is not anticipated to have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.53 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Watercress Hall (D37)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: D37			
Property Name: Watercress Hall			
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The closet pylon TB46 (50.59 m AOD) would be visible in direct views from the rear/primary elevation (west facing) windows, at a distance of approximately 241 m. Views from ground floor windows would be screened by the close boundary hedging at this point, the wider landscape and upper portions of the Project would be visible beyond this. Views from the upper storey windows would encompass the full extent of the pylon, however some windows may experience partial screening due to sporadic trees in the mid ground. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 155 m from the building, and 145 m from the garden boundary. However, given that views from the remaining elevations would be unaffected, overall, the Project is not considered to breach the RVAT in this scenario.			
Conclusion			
The Project would be visible in direct views from the rear/primary elevation of this property from both the ground floor and upper storey windows. However, given that views from the remaining elevations would be unaffected in both scenarios, overall, the Project is not considered to breach the RVAT in this location.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.5~~6~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - West Ford Farm Cottage (E7)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: E7
Property Name: West Ford Farm Cottage
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions; from the northern/north-east (primary/rear) elevation and the western/north-west (~~front~~side) elevations, with the remaining two elevations (south-west/front and south-east/side) facing away from the Project. The closest pylon TB93 (54.73 m AOD) would be visible in direct views from the rear (primary outlook) elevation (north-east facing) and the garden at the rear of the property, at a distance of approximately 152 m. However, the property's north-east boundary hedge and group of trees, and the proximity between this vegetation and the building, would heavily filter views from the ground floor windows and the main patio area. The building itself would screen the majority of TB93 within views from the eastern extent of the property for both first floor and ground floor windows. The full extent of TB93 would be visible from the first floor windows (2no.) and a double door to an upper balcony on the rear elevation, although the boundary trees would filter parts of the structure. The eastern extent of the garden would have visibility of pylon TB93 over a low hedgerow. The full extent of pylon TB94 (54.73 m AOD) in the distance to the west (approximately 200 m) would be visible within oblique views from the side elevation (~~south~~ west facing) from the first and ground floor windows where the property projects forward at the eastern extent. For the western extent that's setback, the roadside hedgerow and mature trees heavily filter views from the first floor and ground floor windows. The side elevation upper floor windows (2no.) would have direct, open views of the overhead lines at a distance of approximately 110 m. The Project would introduce permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures into the views from this property, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary/rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 150 m from the building, and approximately 130 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the rear and primary elevation would experience direct views of the Project within a relatively open landscape. In addition, unfiltered views of cumulative scheme B8 (solar farm) would be directly visible at close range from the south-western (front) elevation. Cumulatively, there would be one property elevation from which no elements of these projects would be visible; the side / south-east facing elevation.
Conclusion
Although the Project would be visible from primary outlook elevations, this is limited to views from two first floor windows (which it is assumed are connected to bedrooms that would be used predominantly at night time) and balcony doors, and the wider eastern extent of the garden. Intervening boundary hedgerow and trees filter views from the ground floor and main patio area. Although a pylon would be visible from the

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
eastern extent of the front elevation, this would be oblique and at a distance. Overall, considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views, and visual permeability of the structures introduced into views from this property, the Project is not anticipated to have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.557 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Whiteheads Farm (E8)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: E8
Property Name: Whiteheads Farm
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This detached property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The ~~closest pylon TB98 (53.84 m AOD)~~Project would be visible in direct views from the side elevation (north-west facing) and the rear/primary (north-east facing) elevation and the adjacent garden~~, at a distance of approximately 164 m~~. The remaining two elevations would face away from the Project. Planting along the property's north-west boundary; a tall evergreen hedge, and line of trees which creates a continuous canopy, would filter the lower extent of the pylon from the rear garden and within views from ground floor windows. Views of the full extent of the pylon would be available from the first floor windows (2no.). Very oblique views of the pylon could be available from the upper floor windows on the rear elevation (primary outlook), seen over the hedgerow and tree vegetation along the north-west boundary. Pylon TB99 (59.84 m AOD) in the distance to the west (approximately 430 m) would be visible in views from the rear (primary outlook) elevation (south-west facing) and garden, including the primary patio area. These would be open views over the post and rail boundary fence, however, views would be very oblique with the pylon to the right of the view. Garden trees along the south-west boundary, the end of the high evergreen hedgerow, and trees along the north-~~-~~west boundary would filter views from the different locations in the garden. To the north-east, pylon TB97 (48.73 m AOD), at a distance of approximately 278 m from the property, would be visible in direct, open views from the first floor and ground floor windows, but only for the western extent of the property's side elevation (north-east facing); 2no. windows in total, with an evergreen boundary hedge filtering the ground floor views all year round. A detached double garage with apex roof and single storey farm buildings north-west of the property screen views from the eastern extent of this side elevation. The evergreen boundary hedgerow would filter the lower extents of this pylon from views in the northern extent of the garden. The elements of the Project which would be introduced into views from this property would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side (south-east facing) elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 90 m from the building, and 70 m from the garden boundary. However, this is not anticipated to breach the RVAT, due to intervening elements of screening for the elevations which would look towards the Project, and the front (south-west facing) and side (south-east facing) elevations facing away from the Project completely. It is noted that an additional energy infrastructure scheme (cumulative scheme B42; a solar farm at Land South West of Cressing Temple Witham Road, Cressing, Essex) is proposed to the south-west of this property. The front (south-west facing) elevation overlooks the land on which this

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scheme is proposed, however, no significant adverse visual effects have been highlighted for this property within the LVIA for this scheme, and beneficial landscape effects are anticipated due to the introduction of new tree and hedgerow planting, with minimal loss of the existing green infrastructure network across the site. Taken in the round, the new solar scheme and worst-case scenario Project location would not be so unpleasant or have such an overwhelming effect, that the RVAT would be breached.			
Conclusion			
Although the Project would be visible from two~~hree~~ elevations of this property, it is only the side elevation first floor windows (2no.) which would have direct views of the closet pylon, and the spaces associated with these windows are expected to be predominantly used at night-time (i.e. when the curtains would be closed, or when light levels restrict general visibility from those windows). Views of the Project from the other two elevations and the garden are oblique for the rear (primary outlook) and screened by intervening built form for the front elevation views, both at greater distances which reduces the perceived height of the structures. Overall, considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views, that they are mostly oblique, and visual permeability of the structures which would be introduced, the Project is not anticipated to have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.5~~6~~8 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Albion House (F5)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: F5
Property Name: Albion House
Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. The pylon TB138 (39.98 m AOD) would be visible in oblique views from the rear (primary outlook) elevation (north-west facing) and garden, at a distance of approximately 175 m, visible between a break in tree planting on the property's side and rear boundaries. The full extents would be visible from the upper floors of the rear elevation comprising three small windows and a large feature window that's a gable end floor to roof apex glazed wall in these glimpsed, oblique views. The lower extents of the pylon from the ground floor windows on the rear elevation and conservatory on the property's western corner would be filtered by the boundary hedge within these glimpsed oblique views. From within the south-west extent of the large garden to the rear of the property, the upper extents of the pylon would be visible within select views looking west, glimpsed between the break in the boundary trees of which is a small woodland block along the rear boundary (north-west facing). Also, the pylon would be a permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The intervening topography (rising landform) and vegetation would screen any of the distant pylons to the south-west from any of the side elevation (south-west facing) windows. The woodland block on the rear boundary (north-west facing) and tree planting to the side boundary (north-east facing) would heavily filter the view of pylons TB137 (36.98 m AOD) to the north, at a distance of approximately 288 m. Obliqued, glimpsed views of the very upper extents of the pylon from the upper floor feature window maybe possible. Localised topography screens the lower extents and would reduce the perceived height of the structure. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in a slightly oblique view of the primary/rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 127 m from the building, and approximately 100 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the rear and primary elevation would experience views of the Project due a break in boundary vegetation along the property's south-western extents. Overall, however, due to the angle of view, intervening vegetation and landform, and unaffected views, the RVAT would not be breached.
Conclusion
Overall, although visible from the upper floor windows of the rear elevation (one being a large feature window) the pylon to the south and north would be oblique views of the upper extents, glimpsed through a break in the boundary tree vegetation. Similarly, views from the large garden are localised to the south-west extent which does include the part of the patio and conservatory. However, not only are these limited to glimpsed views through a break in trees but the lower extent would be filtered by the high boundary hedge. Considering the distance

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
between the property and pylons, direction of views, that are oblique and glimpsed, and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.576 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Windmill House (F10)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: F10
Property Name: Windmill House
Potential Effects on Living Conditions
It should be noted that the proposed 'low height' pylons between TB140 and TB143, inclusive, have now been amended to 'standard height' pylons. Therefore, TB142 would be omitted from the Project, and TB141 moved to a position further away from Windmill House than is shown on ***Figure 4.2 - Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features****. The change in height of TB140 and TB141 would be slightly beneficial when compared to the lower height pylons, given the simpler lattice framework to these pylons, and thinner structure. TB141 would be moved further away from the property and there would be fewer nearby pylons in the available views from it. The assessment below is therefore based on this updated proposal.* This property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions. The full extents of the nearest pylon TB141 (39.98 m AOD) would be clearly visible from the rear elevation (south-west facing) from windows on both ground and upper storeys with slightly oblique, open view towards the Project. TB141 would also be clearly visible from the side elevation (south facing) windows on both floors with an oblique, open view at a distance of 138 m. ~~Although pylon TB142 (36.25 m AOD) is further away (approximately 300 m) and shorter, the full extents would be clearly visible from the rear (primary outlook) elevation (south-west facing) from eight windows across both floors and a large feature window which spans the middle portion of the first floor and roof with direct, open views. The full extent of a second pylon in this direction would also be visible from the rear elevation, at a distance of approximately 480 m.~~ The upper extents of a few more distant pylons would also be expected in a clustering of pylons and wires central to this~~e~~ view, as the overhead line route staggers left and right of the line of sight. These pylons would also be visible from all aspects of the large garden and large patio area directly behind the property, although a boundary hedge would filter the lower extents of the structures. In addition, from the front elevation (north-east facing) the full extent of pylon TB140 (42.25 m AOD) would be clearly visible central to views from 13 windows with open and direct visibility, although at a distance of approximately 300 m. The upper reaches of a few more distant pylons would be filtered by vegetation on the rising ground. The pylons would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 20m from the building, and 0m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the closest proposed pylon would sit in direct view of the side elevation, and immediately south-east of the property's garden, however, this is also expected to lessen effects on the other elevations with views of the Project, with the other nearby pylons needing to be re-distributed to locations which would be further away from the property. Therefore, overall the RVAT is not expected to be breached.

Conclusion			
Pylons would be visible from three elevations and the large rear garden with open, direct views which is an accumulatively noticeable change to the visual amenity of the property. However, due to distance and the permeable structure of the pylons through which the wider landscape is still visible it is considered the pylons would not have such an overbearing or unpleasant effect on the views so that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.5860 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Larks Lodge and Annexe (F13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: F13
Property Name: Larks Lodge and Annexe
Potential Effects on Living Conditions

This main property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions; front, side, rear of the property. The full extents of pylon TB141 (39.98 m AOD) would be clearly visible over garden hedgerow from upper floor windows at the rear (north-east facing) although an oblique view. The upper reaches of several more distant pylons are also expected to be visible, as a cluster within the centre of the views, however, these would only comprise a small portion of the overall view. The full extents of pylon TB142 (36.25 m AOD) would be visible over garden hedgerow from upper floor windows at the front elevation (south-west facing), although an oblique view again. The upper reaches of a few more distant pylons would also expected, off centre of the view and stacked behind each other. Both pylons would be visible from upper floor windows on the side (north-west facing) elevation with a pylon featuring each side of the view and direct views of the overhead lines running across the view, although two trees immediately in front of the side elevation in the boundary hedge, would filter views of the wires. The main property has a large garden to the north-east and south-east of the property, with the more heavily used area (patio and pool) orientated south-east away from the Project. As such, oblique views of the pylon TB141 would be available but limited to the further extents of the garden with a hedgerow and mature garden trees filtering views.

For the annex property, upper reaches of pylon TB142 would be visible, with an oblique view, from ground floor views from the rear (north-west facing) elevation and with the boundary hedgerow close to the property filtering the lower extents. Ground floor views from the side (south-west facing) elevation and the property's garden patio area adjacent to this elevation, would have very oblique views of the pylon with the structure at the periphery of views. Groups of mature trees in the boundary hedge would filter these views south-west and limit visibility of the more distant pylons and wires from the wider western extent of the garden, although the majority of the garden is south-east of the property facing away from the Project.

The pylon in views to the north-east, north-west and south-west would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views.

The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in oblique view of the rear elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 70 m from the building, and 44 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the closest proposed pylon would sit in oblique view from the upper storeys of the rear elevation, as well as from the annexe, as well as being in close proximity to the property's garden, however, intervening vegetation would filter views and the effects are not expected to be so great in this location that the RVAT would be breached.

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Conclusion

Overall, for the main property, although visible from three elevations it is limited to oblique views from upper floors which typically are more heavily used at nighttime, and through trees immediately next to the rear elevation, which filter the more direct views of the overhead lines from the upper floor. Visibility from the large garden is from the further extents only and filtered by mature garden trees and boundary hedgerow, with the primary use areas facing away from the Project. For the annex, boundary hedgerow and mature trees would filter the oblique views from the ground floor windows on the rear and side elevation, and patio area of the garden. Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.59~~7~~61 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Inner Lodge (F32)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: F32
Property Name: Inner Lodge
Potential Effects on Living Conditions
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. Firstly, the full extents of pylon TB180 (56.84 m AOD) would be clearly visible from side elevation (south facing) upper floor windows at approximately 178 m although at an oblique angle. This pylon would be partially visible from the ground floor side elevation (south facing) windows and all garden views, filtered through the garden boundary vegetation. The upper reaches of more distant pylons would also be expected to be visible in the background of the views looking south across rolling arable fields and woodland groups. Secondly, the side elevation (north façade) ground floor views towards pylon TB179 (53.84 m AOD) would be partially filtered by the boundary hedgerow that's close to the property, whilst upper floor views being more open and direct. These views are more enclosed by the woodland beyond the arable field meaning the pylons would be a more prominent feature. The pylon in views to the north and south would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB179 would be back filtered by the woodland beyond but break the skyline in views facing north. Whilst pylon TB180 and its overhead lines would break the current skyline in views south. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 80 m from the building, and 75 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, the closest proposed pylon would sit in direct view of the side elevation. This is not the primary elevation, and the garden and usable outdoor space is located away from the P~~p~~roject. Effects on the primary elevation would also be reduced in this scenario, and two elevations would remain unaffected by the Project Therefore, overall the RVAT is not expected to be breached.
Conclusion
Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from the primary and side elevation, which does equate to all the property's windows except one, and all views from the garden. However, ground floor views are filtered by vegetation and upper floors are predominantly used at night plus the primary elevation views south would be oblique Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and visual

permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.6060 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - St Margarets Cottage (G12)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: G12			
Property Name: St Margarets Cottage			
Potential Effects on Living Conditions			
This detached property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. Pylon TB217 (53.59 m AOD) would be partially visible from rear elevation (south-west facing) upper floor windows. This pylon would be partially visible from the ground floor however more visible from upper stories on this elevation (south-west facing). Tall and dense garden vegetation would partially screen views into the wider landscape but it is expected that the windows at the south-western extents of the property will experience framed views of the wider landscape which comprises undulating field networks, some neighbouring settlement and belts of woodland. Framed views into the landscape would comprise clear views of the Project at approximately 100 m to the south-west. Overhead lines and pylon TB1217 would be back filtered by the woodland beyond but break the skyline in views facing south-west. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear (south-west) elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 50 m from the building, and approximately 40 m from the garden boundary. It would be prominent in views from this elevation, however, the remaining elevations (including the front and primary facades) would be unaffected by the Project. Therefore, overall the expected visual effects are not anticipated to breach the RVAT.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be partially visible from the rear elevation and views from the garden. Despite ground floor views being more screened than upper stories, both ground and upper storey views at the south-west extents of the property, from the south - west elevation, would experience clear and framed views through intervening boundary vegetation towards the Project. Overall, in both scenarios, the Project is not expected to have such an unpleasant effect on the views that the RVAT would be breached.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.6159 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - St. Margaret's Farmhouse, (G13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: G13			
Property Name: St. Margaret's Farmhouse			
Potential Effects on Living Conditions			
This ~~propertiy~~property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. Firstly, the full extents of pylon TB217 (53.59 m AOD) would be visible, albeit partially screened, from side elevations (north-east facing) upper floor windows. The ground floor side elevation of St Margaret's Farmhouse is more fully screened in this direction from immediate boundary vegetation in view. The upper reaches of TB2018 (45.84 m AOD) are also expected to be visible in views from south-east elevations (primary elevation) across rolling arable fields and woodland groups. The pylon in views to the north-east and south-east would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB217 would be filtered by intervening vegetation and vegetation in the wider landscape, whilst pylon TB218 and its overhead lines sit in a more open landscape. This has a potential for the Project to impact the primary elevation views in a way that it creates a dominant new feature in an otherwise open landscape. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary/front elevation of St Margaret's Farmhouse, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 150 m from the building, and approximately the same distance from the garden boundary. There would be two elevations without views of the Project, and which overlook a rural, open landscape to the south-east and a more wooded landscape to the north-east.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be visible from the primary and side elevations. However, ground floor views towards the nearest pylons are filtered by vegetation and upper floors are predominantly used at night. Primary elevation views south would be slightly oblique views towards more distant pylons such as TB218 located within an otherwise open landscape. Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and the existing surrounding landscape, the Project would not experience unpleasant and unavoidable effects on the views, so effect on visual amenity would not be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.62~~60~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Botney Hill Cottage (G13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: G13			
Property Name: Botney Hill Cottage			
Potential Effects on Living Conditions			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. Firstly, the full extents of pylon TB217 (53.59 m AOD) would be visible, albeit partially screened, from side elevations (north-east facing) upper floor windows. This pylon would be partially visible from the ground floor side elevation of (north-east facing) windows and all garden views, filtered through the garden boundary vegetation. The upper reaches of TB218 (45.84 m AOD) are also expected to be visible in views from south-east elevations (primary elevation) across rolling arable fields and woodland groups, although parts of the view in this direction would be screened by close proximity intervening vegetation. The pylon in views to the north-east and south-east would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB217 would be filtered by the intervening vegetation and vegetation in the wider landscape, although it is noted that the Project would be more visible from the garden due to the proximity of the garden boundary. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in at an oblique view of the primary/front elevation (south-east) along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 180 m from the building, and approximately 130 m from the garden boundary. There would be two elevations which would experience views of the Project, and which overlook a rural, open landscape to the south-east and a more wooded landscape to the north-east although both views are filtered by intervening vegetation.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from the primary and side elevations, and the garden of Botney Hill Cottage. However, ground floor views towards the nearest pylons are filtered by vegetation and upper floors are predominantly used at night plus the primary elevation views south would be slightly oblique and largely screened. Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and the existing surrounding landscape, the Project would not experience unpleasant and unavoidable effects on the views, and effect on visual amenity would not be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.63~~2~~ Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Botney Hill Farm (G13)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: G13			
Property Name: Botney Hill Farm			
Potential Effects on Living Conditions			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in one direction. Pylon TB217 (53.59 m AOD) would be visible, albeit partially screened, from the rear elevation (north-east facing) upper floor windows. This pylon would be partially visible from the ground floor windows and all garden views, filtered through the garden boundary vegetation. The pylon in views to the north-east would be a permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB217 would be filtered by the intervening vegetation. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear elevation (north-east) along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 130 m from the building, and approximately 100 m from the garden boundary. There would be three elevations without views of the Project, and the north-eastern view would comprise a wooded landscape and filtered views of the Project from this elevation.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be visible from the rear elevation and garden. However, ground floor views towards the nearest pylons are filtered by vegetation and upper floors are predominantly used at night plus the primary elevation views are faced away from the Project. Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and the existing surrounding landscape, the Project would not experience unpleasant and unavoidable effects on the views, and effect on visual amenity would not be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.642 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Chadville and Mobile Home at Chadville (G14)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: G144
Property Name: Chadville and Mobile Home at Chadville
Potential Effects on Living Conditions
The assessment assumes that the Project crosses over the garden of this property. It has also been assumed that the residential element of this property is focussed in the eastern most portion of the property curtilage, with commercial use connected with a vehicle sales business in the western half of the curtilage and wrapping around the inside of the northern boundary. This single storey property would experience visibility of the Project in three directions, with overhead lines crossing over the western part of the property curtilage. The full extents of pylon TB180 (56.84 m AOD) would be partially visible from the ground floor side elevation (south facing) windows and all garden views, filtered through tall evergreen garden boundary vegetation. The upper reaches of more distant pylons would also be expected to be visible in the background of the views looking south across rolling arable fields and woodland groups. A significant portion of north-facing ground floor views towards pylon TB179 (53.84 m AOD), from side elevation windows, would be filtered through the boundary tree planting, or screened by the intervening close board fencing. Visibility of the Project from the northern elevation windows, in particular, is unlikely to be significant due to the angle of view that would be required to see the upper reaches of the pylons above the intervening boundary treatments. Views of the Project from the front / primary elevation of this property, and outdoor amenity area which sits adjacent to this elevation, would experience the greatest magnitude of change as a result of the Project, with clear visibility of the overhead lines from all windows on the western elevation and the outdoor amenity space. All elements of the Project which would be introduced into views from this property would permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB179 would be back filtered by the woodland beyond but break the skyline in views facing north. Whilst pylon TB180 and its overhead lines would break the current skyline in views south. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary/front elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 50 m from the building, and approximately 30 m from the garden boundary. There would be one elevation without views of the Project, and which overlooks a rural landscape, therefore the RVAT would not

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be breached in this location, however, visual amenity from this property is expected to be significantly affected by the Project in this scenario.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from the primary and side elevation, which does equate to all the property's windows except one, and all views from the garden. However, ground floor views towards the nearest pylons are filtered by vegetation and upper floors are predominantly used at night plus the primary elevation views south would be oblique. Considering the distance between the property and pylons, direction of views and visual permeability of these structures, the Project would not have such an unpleasant, overwhelming or unavoidable effect on the views that the effect on visual amenity would be unacceptable.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.65 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Old Rectory Cottage (G16)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
Property Ref: G16			
Property Name: Old Rectory Cottage			
Potential Effects on Living Conditions			
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The full extents of pylon TB228 (54.48 m AOD) would be openly visible over gently rolling field networks and groups of trees, from the rear (west facing) ground and upper floor windows. This pylon would also be visible from the garden, which has an outlook onto the wider landscape to the west. The upper reaches of pylon TB227 (51.48 m AOD) are also expected to be visible in views from the primary (north facing) elevation, albeit filtered through intervening vegetation which would provide some screening of the Project. The pylons in views to the west and north would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. Overhead lines and pylon TB228 would be directly visible, and a dominant feature in the landscape (however in a landscape of existing pylon corridors) whilst pylon TB227 and its overhead lines sit at a distance to the north, filtered through intervening vegetation from upper storey views. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the rear (west facing) elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 90 m from the building, and approximately 80 m from the garden boundary. This would be a dominant feature in the view, however, two elevations would be unaffected by the Project, and when considered in the round, the RVAT is not expected to be breached in this scenario.			
Conclusion			
Overall, the Project would be clearly visible from the rear elevation, as well as from the garden. Both ground floor views and upper storey views would experience an anticipated new feature in the landscape, within a view that currently comprises generally open views over the existing landscape, with some existing pylon infrastructure. Views towards other pylons would be at a distance and filtered substantially by intervening vegetation, and views from the south and east facing elevations would be unaffected by the Project. Therefore, overall, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant effect on the visual amenity that the RVAT would be breached.			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.663 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Wyfields Farm Bungalow (H1)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: H1
Property Name: Wyfields Farm Bungalow
Potential Effects on Living Conditions
This single storey property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions. The full extents of pylon TB245 (50.84 m AOD) would be clearly visible over the low boundary hedgerow from the front/primary elevation (west facing) windows ~~which are ground floor only as a bungalow property and is the primary elevation~~. Pylon TB245 would also be clearly visible from the side elevation (south facing) although more oblique views. The pylon would be permanent, motionless and visually permeable structures, which would still allow for visibility of the surrounding landscape in the background of the views. There would also be a permanent access route to the pylon however the boundary hedgerow would filter this at-grade access route. The property's garden or amenity space is in front of the property, to the west and south, in the form of a mown field with a patio area next to the property's southern elevation. The full extents of pylon TB245 would be clearly visible over the low boundary hedgerow from the garden and patio area in views towards the west. An existing pylon already features within the views from the west elevation windows, garden and patio, with the existing overhead lines running straight across views looking west. Pylon TB245 is closer to the property so would appear bigger than the existing pylon which is approximately 173 m further west. There would also be a doubling up of overhead lines running in the same direction across views to the west. Whilst the property curtilage falls within 200 m of the Project, the property itself sits more than 200 m away from both RG28 and RG29, and this distance and perspective would slightly reduce the perceived size of the pylons. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the primary elevation, along the eastern edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 150 m from the building, and approximately 90 m from the garden boundary. This would worsen visual effects from the western elevation and main outdoor amenity space, but is anticipated to lessen effects for the south facing elevation, due to the other surrounding pylons being further away. The northern and eastern elevations would remain unaffected by the Project.
Conclusion
Overall, although the Project would be visible from the primary elevation windows and all views from the garden and patio area, given the distance between the property and nearest pylons, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on this dwelling in the round that the effects on visual amenity would be unacceptable.

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)			
RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst-case scenario?	No

Table A13.4.678 Assessment of likely change to visual amenity - Cantis (H5)

Assessment of Likely Change to Visual Amenity (Step 4)
Property Ref: H5
Property Name: Cantis
Potential Effects on Living Conditions
This property would experience visibility of the Project in two directions: to the north and to the east. The upper extents of pylon TB252 (43.09 m AOD) and TB251 (50.84 m AOD) in the distance would be visible from rear elevation (north facing) windows which are ground floor only. These would be oblique views with a pylon to the left and right extent of these primary elevation views north. The upper extents of these two pylons would also be visible from the rear garden (north facing). This is a small garden so all views would have visibility of the pylons to the north, although being a small garden the boundary hedgerow is close to the property, approximately 11.5 m, so would filter a greater percentage of the structures. Views from the garden would become more open in the winter, but this space is not anticipated to be well used at that time of year. The garden hedgerow and its proximity to the property would also filter a greater proportion of the two pylons from the ground floor views north, with more open views in the winter. There would also be several permanent access routes to the pylons TB252 and TB251, however the garden boundary hedgerow would filter these at-grade features from views north from the western (rear) elevation windows and garden. For views to the east, the pylon TB253 (47.84 m AOD) would be visible from side elevation (east facing) windows on all floors, central to views looking east. As the boundary hedge is close to the property, approximately 5 m, the upper extents would be visible from the ground floor windows with less filtering of the lower extent in winter. However, the full extent of the pylon would be prominent in views from the upper floor, seen over the boundary hedgerow and central to the view at a distance of 163 m. The worst-case scenario for this property is expected to be the placing of the closest proposed pylon in direct view of the side elevation, along the western edge of the lateral LoD, at a distance of 100 m from the building, and 95 m from the garden boundary. In this scenario, views from the east-facing side elevation windows would experience views of the Project at relatively close range. However, in the round, the overall effect in visual amenity for the property is not expected to be so great that the RVAT would be breached.
Conclusion
Overall, the ground floor views north and east, and enclosed garden views north are filtered by the boundary hedge. Although, a pylon would be visible from upper floor windows looking east these would be predominantly used a nighttime. Combined with the distance between the property and nearest pylons, the Project is not considered to have such an unpleasant or overwhelming effect on the visual amenity of this dwelling in the round that the effects on residential visual amenity would be unacceptable.

RVAT Breached?	No	Would the latitudinal, longitudinal or vertical LoD affect the RVAT result, assuming a worst case scenario?	No

13.6 Summary and Conclusion

13.6.1 Of the residential properties / property groups scoped into the assessment, whose curtilages sit within 200 m of the proposed pylon locations, 67 of these are expected to experience visual change of a **high magnitude**, as a result of the Project, including worst-case scenarios from the longitudinal, ~~and~~ latitudinal and vertical LoD, and therefore a more detailed assessment of effects on residential visual amenity has been carried for these properties to identify if the potential effects would be of such a magnitude that they may breach the Residential Visual Amenity threshold.

13.6.2 For all other properties a combination of distance, orientation of property and existing views, filtering of views towards the Project, and / or screening of these, would result in effects of a **medium to high magnitude** or less.

13.6.3 Following detailed assessment of those properties anticipated to experience a **high magnitude** of effect, no instances have been found where effects on Residential Visual Amenity would be so great that they would affect living conditions and render those properties 'unattractive places to live'.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Reference
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environment Statement
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
OS	Ordnance Survey
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
RVAT	Residential Visual Amenity Threshold
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary

Term	Definition
Backclothing	The creation of a visual background to an element by the landscape or landscape features.
GLVIA3	The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, Published by Routledge
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse [taken from An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England 2014]
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other types [taken from An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England 2014].
Landscape Character Assessment	This is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features (characteristics) that make landscapes distinctive. This process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment [taken from An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England 2014].
Landscape Character Types	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use, and settlement pattern [taken from An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England 2014].
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right [GLVIA3].
Landscape value	The relative value or importance attached to different landscapes by society on account of their landscape qualities [taken from Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations, Landscape Institute, 2021]
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration [taken from GLVIA3].

Term	Definition
National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. It vastly simplifies the number of policy pages about planning. The planning practice guidance to support the framework is published online and regularly updated.
Natural beauty	The term 'natural beauty' is enshrined in the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (it was also subsequently included in the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order (NI) 1985), the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, and the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006). Natural beauty is not exhaustively defined in the legislation, but its meaning has been clarified and interpreted through a series of studies, guidance documents and public inquiries. [taken from Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations, Landscape Institute, 2021]
Order Limits	The maximum extent of land within which the authorised development may take place.
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon.
Pylons	Structures that support the overhead line (conductors). There are two types of pylons; suspension (line), where the conductors are simply suspended from the tower and tension (angle).
Quiet Lane	Quiet Lanes are minor rural roads, typically C or unclassified routes, which have been designated by local highway authorities to pay special attention to the needs of walkers, cyclists, horse riders and other vulnerable road users, and to offer protection from speeding traffic. [taken from CPRE's Guide to Quiet Lanes, 2003]
Residual effects	The consequence of an 'effects' of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development after mitigation measures have been applied.
Scoping	Scoping is the process of determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the environmental impact assessment.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor [taken from GLVIA3].
Significance (in EIA)	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic [taken from GLVIA3].
Special qualities	A statutory expression used in (amongst other places) sections 5 and 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as

Term	Definition
	amended) and section 87 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Paragraph 87 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 requires a conservation board to have regard to the purpose of increasing the understanding and enjoyment by the public of the special qualities of the area of outstanding natural beauty.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. [taken from GLVIA3]
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people. [taken from GLVIA3]
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal. [taken from GLVIA3]
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development. [taken from GLVIA3]
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible. [taken from GLVIA3]

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Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition).*

Landscape Institute (2019) *Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment*

Annex A. Figures

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Annex A
Figures

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Norwich to Tilbury

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Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations Overview

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Norwich Main Substation Extension (Future Baseline)

Norwich Main Substation

RG1

RG5

RG10

RG15

RG20

A1

A2

A3

A4

A5

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0 1:25,000 1.4 km

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Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Norwich Main Substation
- Norwich Main Substation Extension (future baseline)
- Environmental area
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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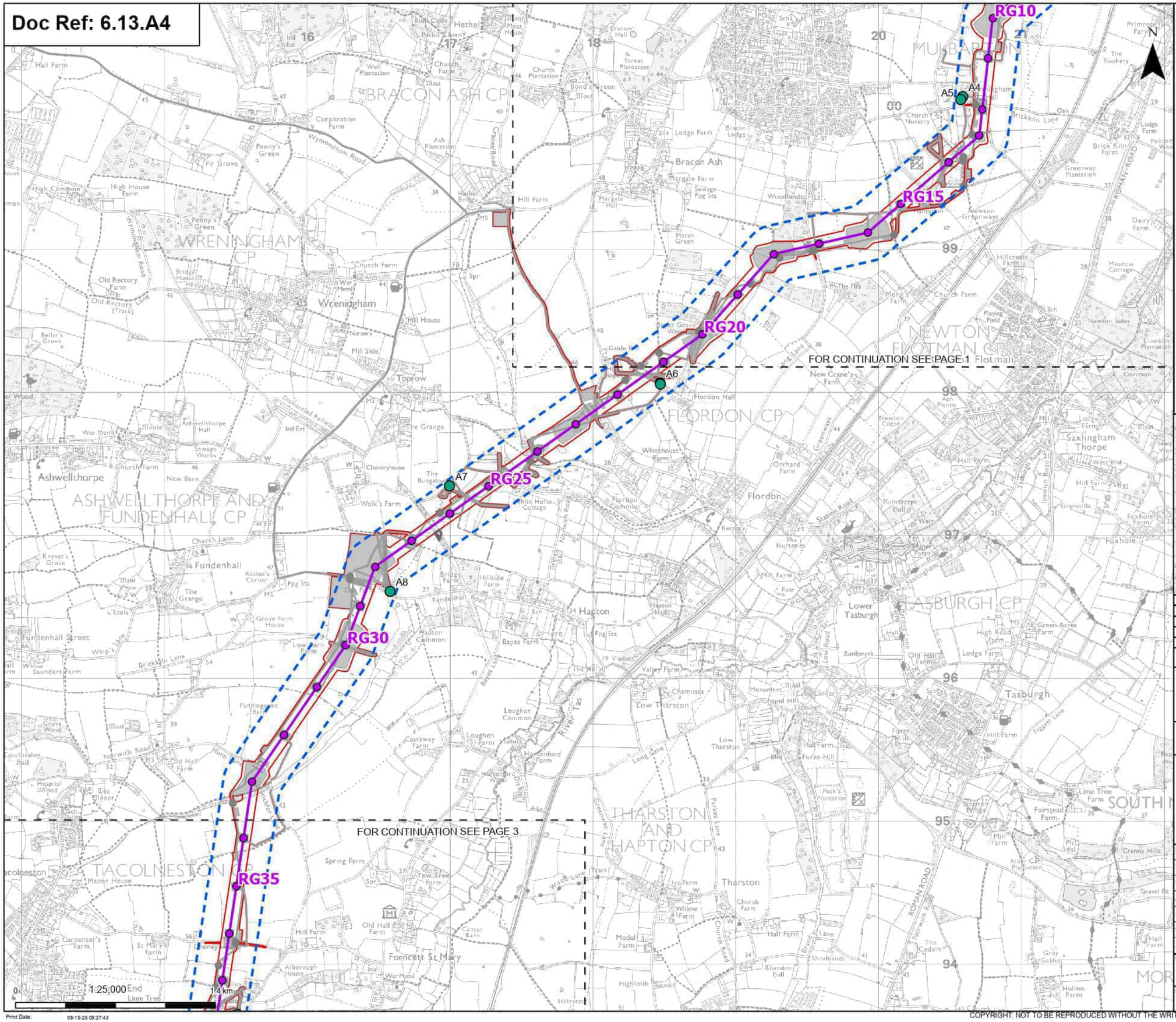

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Proposed project design details

Proposed standard lattice pylon location

Proposed overhead line alignment

Environmental mitigation

Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)

Study Area

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Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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TIACOLNESTON CP
FORNCETT CP
BUNWELL CP
CARLETON RODE CP
ASLACTON CP
TIBENHAM CP
GREAT MOULTON CP

Tacolneston
Forncett End
Forncett St Mary
Forncett St Peter
Bunwell
Great Green
Little Green
Cordwell
Carleton Rode
Flaxlands
Bunwell Hill
Low Common
Cargate Common
Tibenham
Aslacton
Great Moulton
Sneath Common
Tibenham Airfield

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Proposed project design details

Proposed standard lattice pylon location
Proposed overhead line alignment
Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
Study Area

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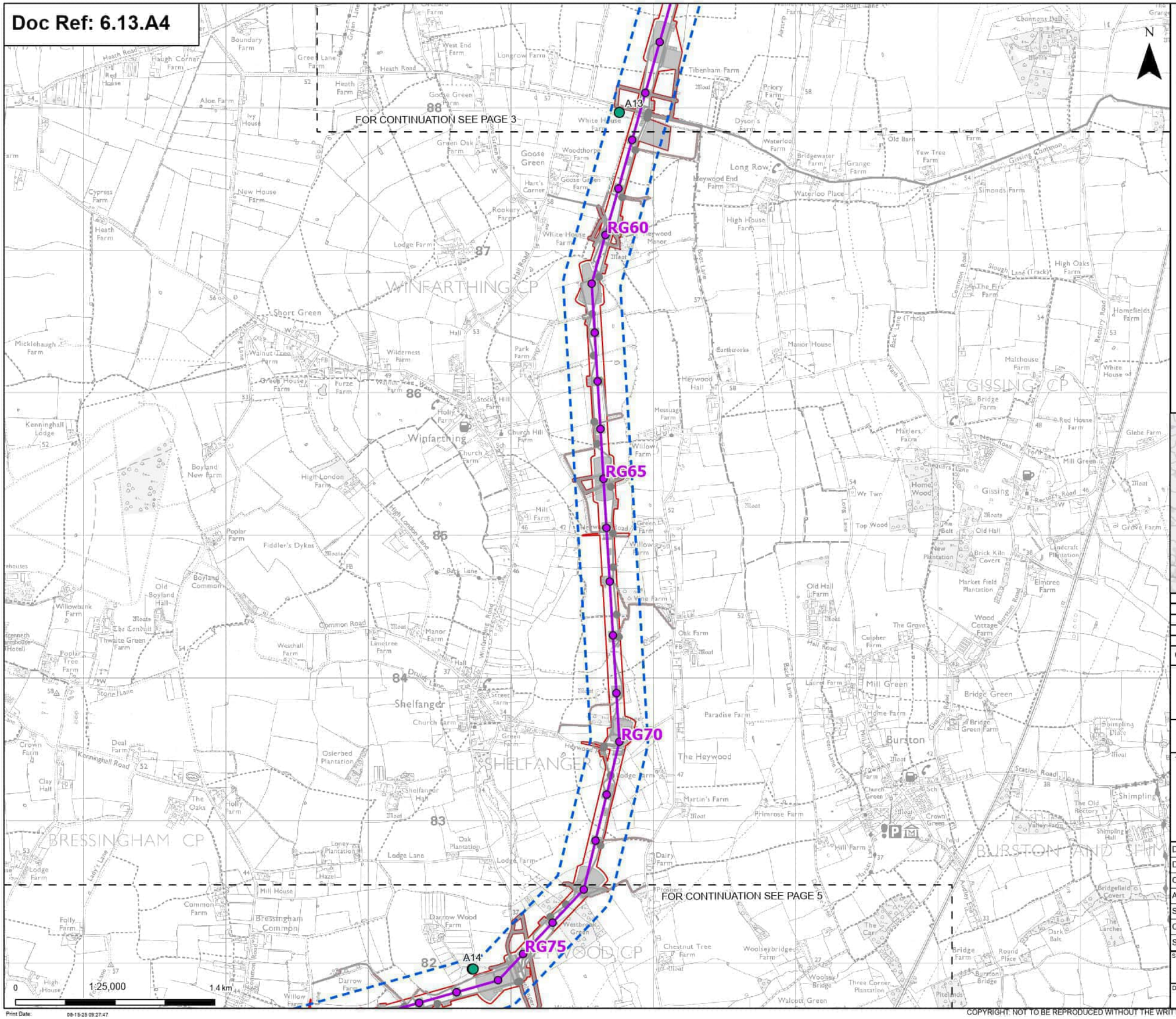
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BRESSINGHAM CP
GISSING CP
BURSTON AND SHIMPLING CP
Winfarthing
Shelfanger
Gissing
Burston
Mill Green
Bridge Green
Short Green
Goose Green
Heath Road
Kenninghall Road
Stone Lane
Common Road
Lodge Lane
Long Row
Slough Lane (Track)
Station Road
Rectory Road
Church Road
Boot Lane
Tibenham Farm
Longrow Farm
Priory Farm
Dyson's Farm
Waterloo Farm
Bridgewater Farm
Grange Farm
Yew Tree Farm
Simonds Farm
Waterloo Place
Heywood End Farm
High House Farm
Heywood Manor
Heywood Hall
Manor House
Earthworks
The Fir Farm
High Oaks Farm
Homefields Farm
Malthouse Farm
White House
Red House Farm
Glebe Farm
Bridge Farm
Mariers Farm
Home Wood
Gissing Common
Old Barn
Channons Hall
Boundary Farm
Green Lane Farm
West End Farm
Haugh Corner Farm
Red House
Heath Farm
Aloe Farm
Ivy House
Goose Green Farm
Green Oak Farm
Woodthorpe Farm
Hart's Corner
Rookery Farm
White House Farm
Lodge Farm
Cypress Farm
New House Farm
Micklehaugh Farm
Walnut Tree Farm
Green House Farm
Furze Farm
Wilderness Farm
Park Farm
Holly Farm
Stock Hill Farm
Church Hill Farm
Church Farm
Willow Farm
Messuage Farm
Kenninghall Lodge
Boyland New Farm
High London Farm
Poplar Farm
Fiddler's Dykes
Old Boyland Hall
Boyland Common
Willowbank Farm
The Conduit
Thwaite Green Farm
Poplar Tree Farm
Weschall Farm
Limetree Farm
Manor Farm
Oak Farm
Laurel Farm
Home Farm
Paradise Farm
Martin's Farm
Primrose Farm
The Heywood
Dairy Farm
Osierbed Plantation
Shelfanger Hall
Deal Farm
Crown Farm
Clay Hall
The Oaks
Holly Farm
Lodge Farm
Loney Plantation
Oak Plantation
Hazel
Mill House
Common Farm
Bressingham Common
Darrow Wood Farm
Darrow Farm
Westbrook Green
Chestnut Tree Farm
Woolseybridge Farm
Three Corner Plantation
Walcott Green
Old Hall Farm
Cuipher Farm
Wood Cottage Farm
Market Field Plantation
Brick Kiln Covert
Elmtree Farm
Lindcraft Plantation
Old Hall
Top Wood
Grove Farm
Shimpling Place
Shimpling Hall
The Old Rectory
Ashey Farm
Bridgefield Covert
The Larches
Dark Balk
Round Place
Burston Bridge
Pitelands
Hill Farm
Audley End
Market Lane
Back Lane (Track)
Common Road
Weh Lane
Long Lane
Green Lane
Druid Lane
Ball Lane
Windmill Road
Hall Road
Mill Road
Checkers Lane
New Road
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Lady's Lane
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Common Road
Lodge

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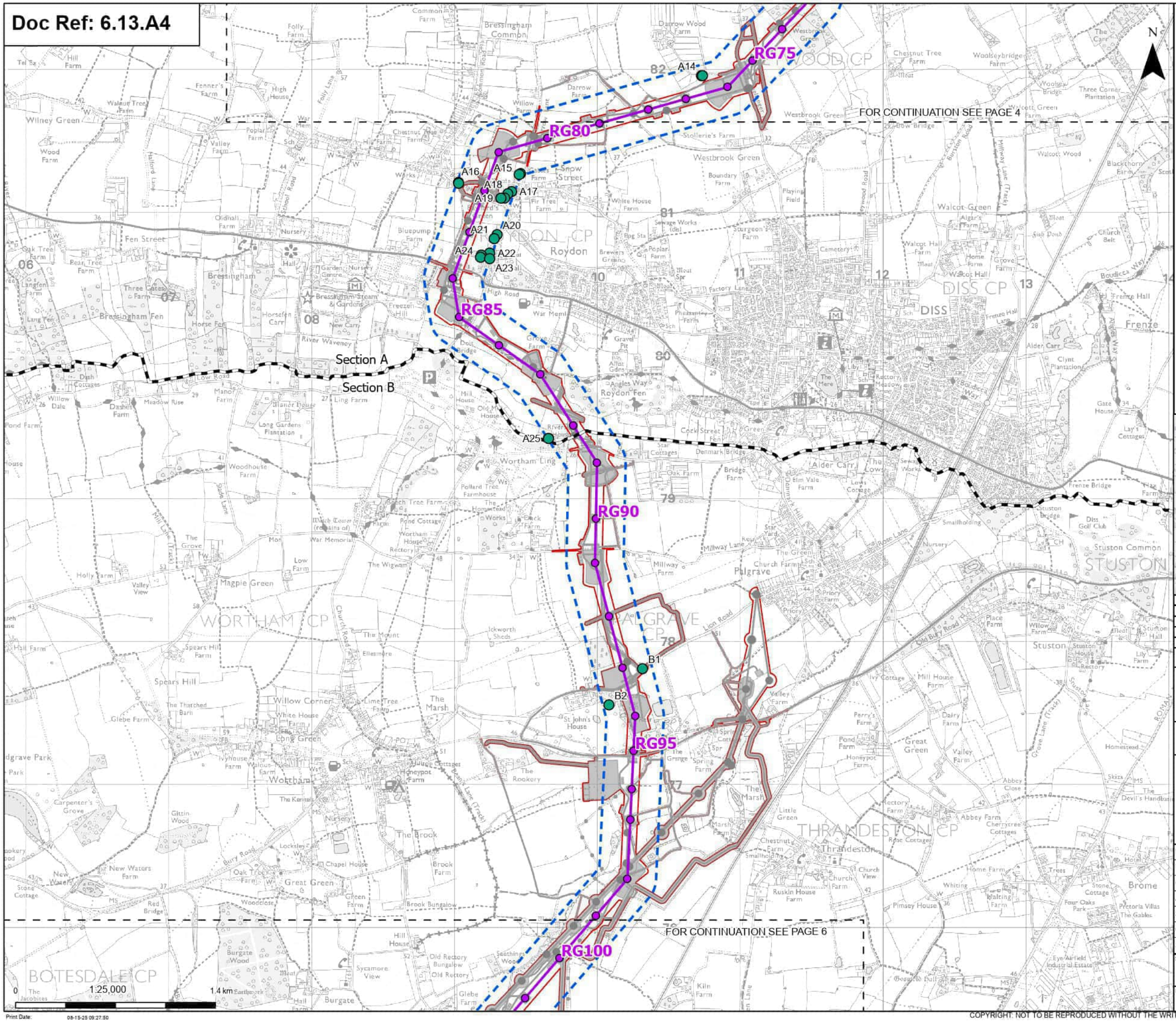

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Proposed project design details

Proposed standard lattice pylon location
Proposed overhead line alignment
Environmental mitigation
Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
Study Area

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Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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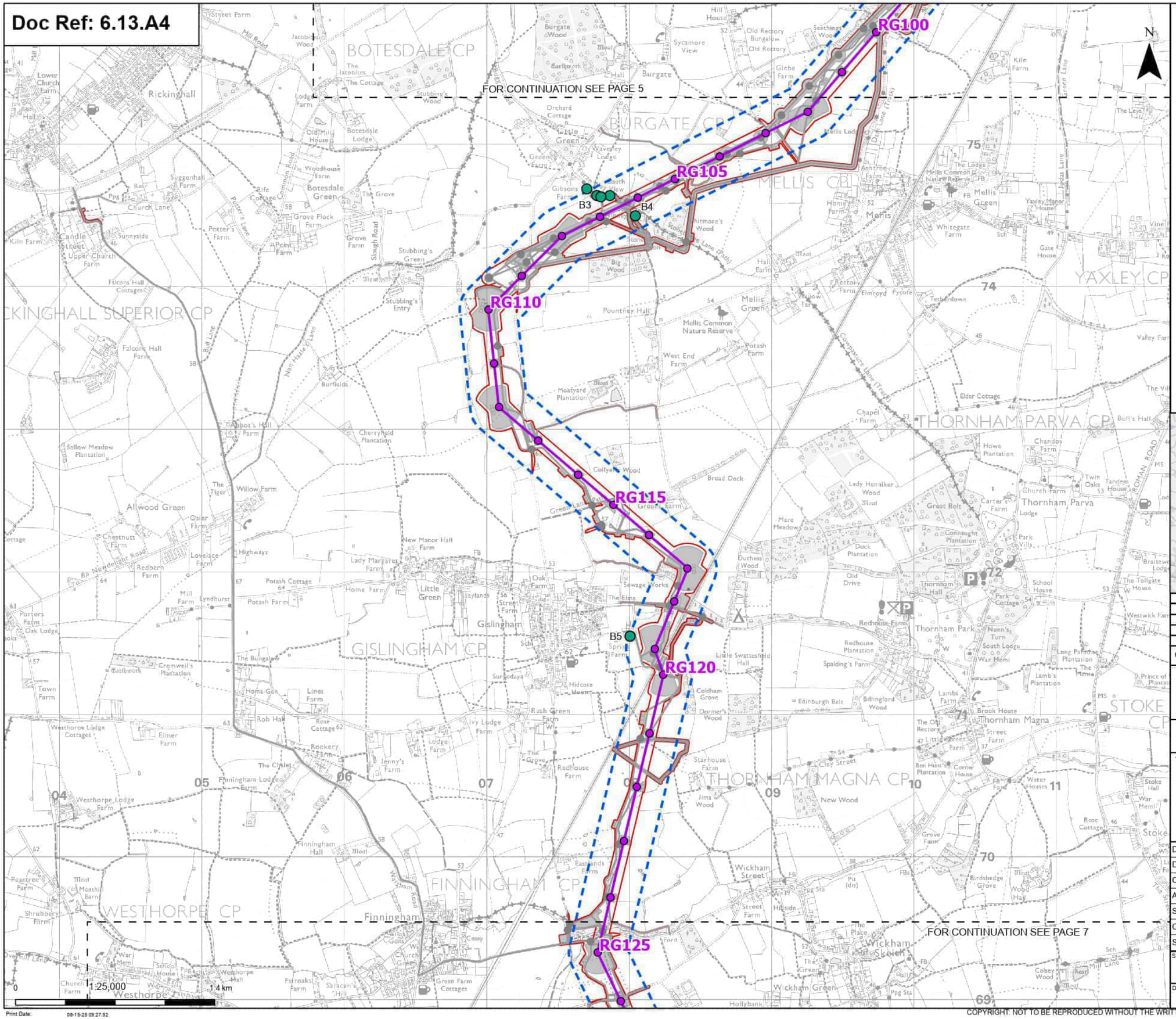

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Proposed project design details

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- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

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Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Proposed project design details

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- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

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Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433

Revision: A

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FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 9

RG145 RG150 RG155 RG160 RG165

B10 B11 B12 B13 B14 B15 B16 B17

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

Print Date: 08-15-25 09:27:57

N

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Designed	L. Boulter	Date	21 Aug 25
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Checked	A. Fell	Date	21 Aug 25
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Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433

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RG170 RG175 RG180 RG185 RG190

B17 B18 B19 B20 B21 B22

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

N

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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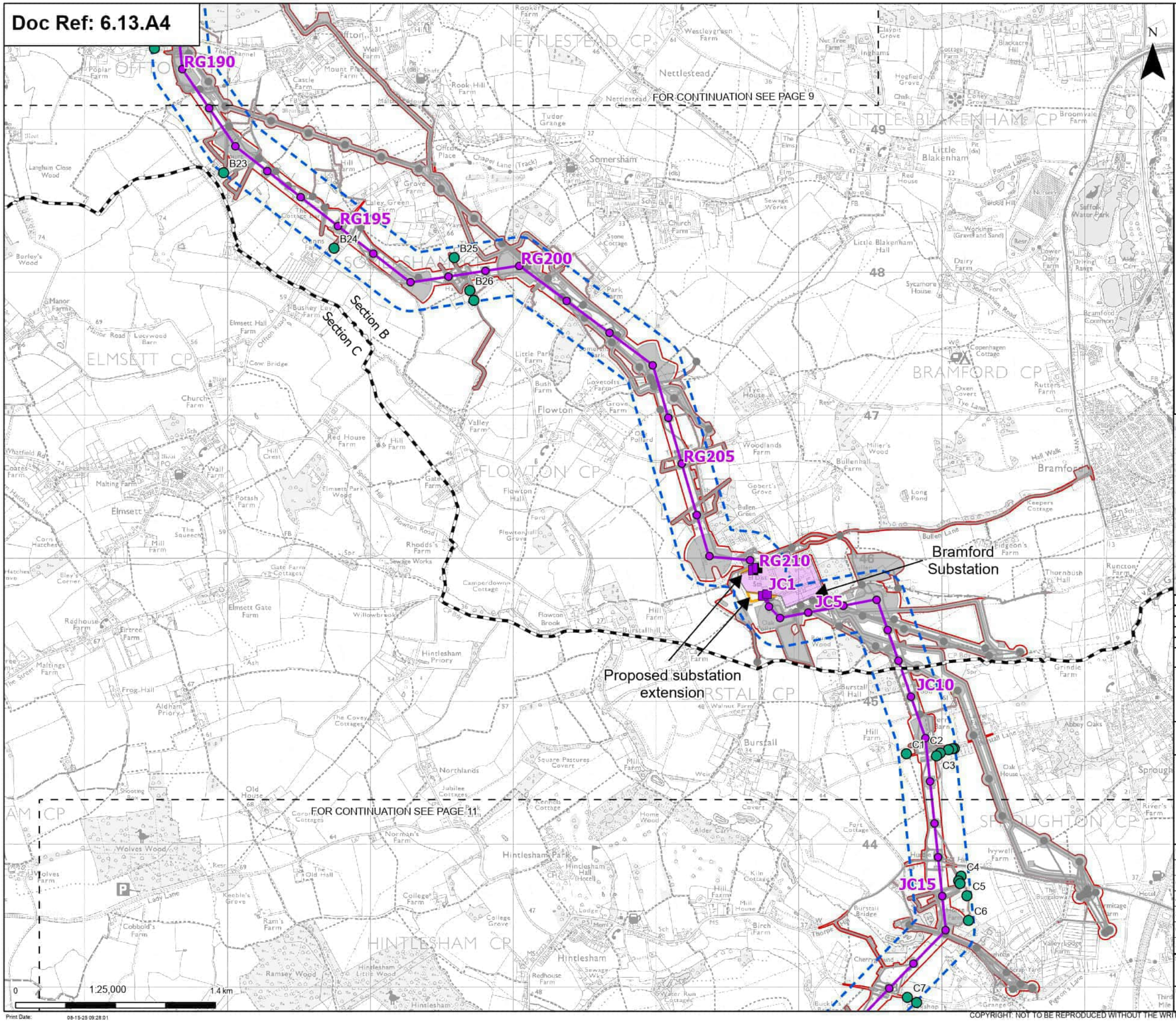

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- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed low duty gantry
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Bramford Substation
- Bramford Substation Extension
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

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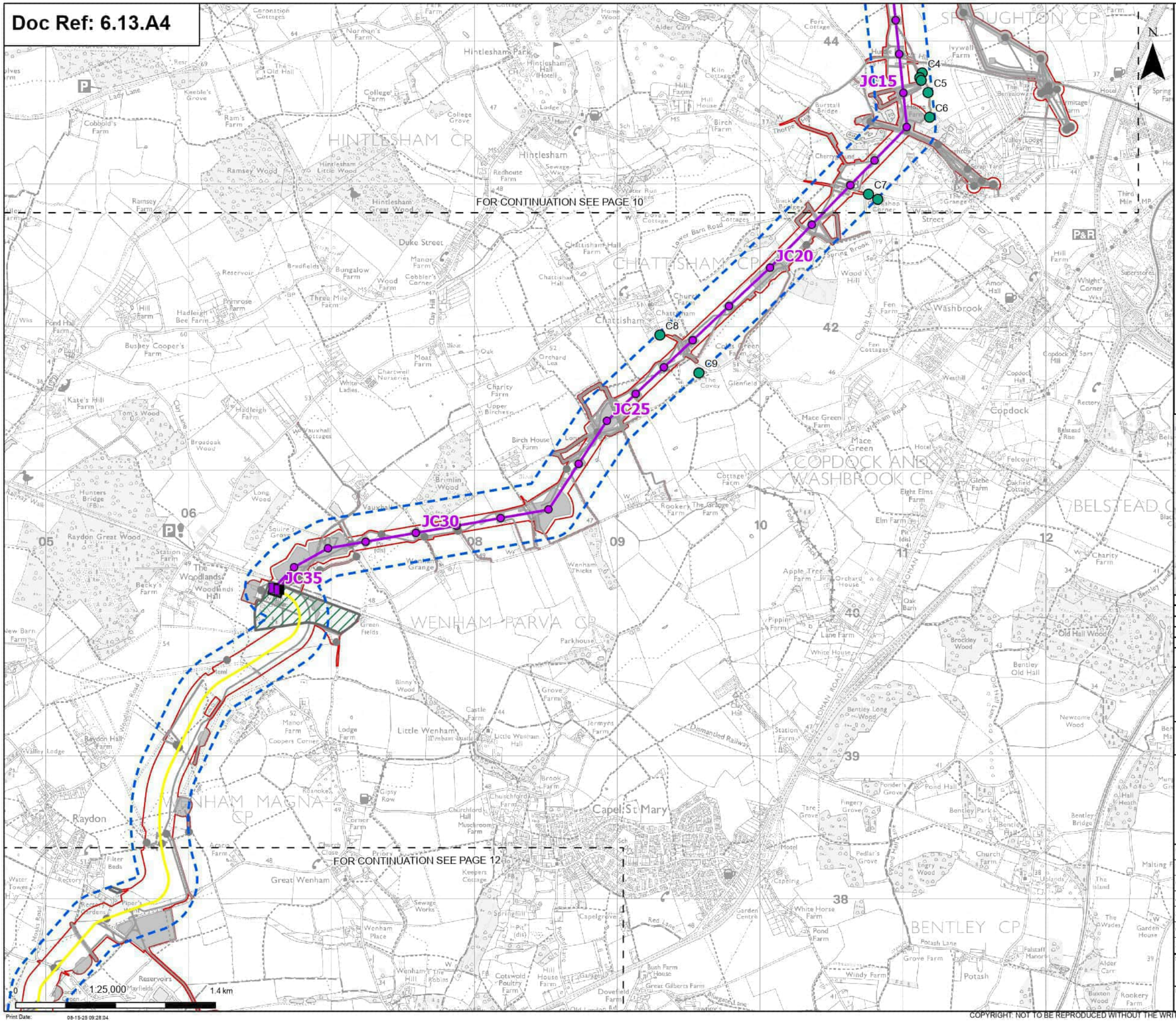

Order limits
Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Proposed underground cable alignment
- Proposed cable sealing end compound(CSEC)
- Environmental area
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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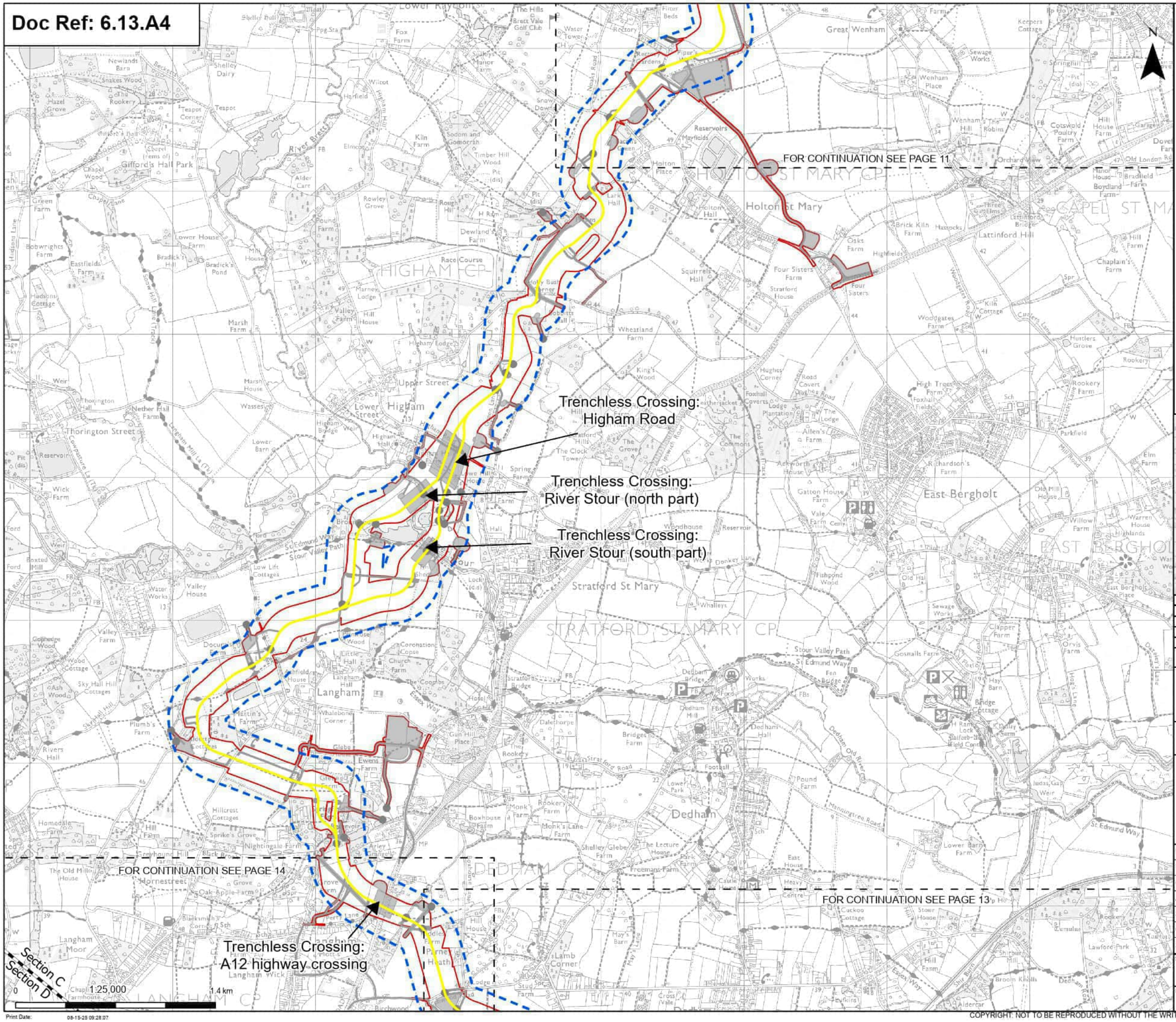

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed underground cable alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

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FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 14

Trenchless Crossing:
Railway crossing (east of Ardleigh)

Proposed EACN Substation

TB1 TB5 TB10 TB15 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C17

Section C

Section D

0 1:25,000 33 1.4 km

N

Order limits
Sheet index cutline
Project section line

Proposed project design details
Proposed full line tension gantry
Proposed standard lattice pylon location
Proposed overhead line alignment
Proposed underground cable alignment
Proposed DNO Substation
Proposed East Anglia Connection Node Substation(EACN)
Environmental area
Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints
Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Designed	L. Boulter	Date	21 Aug 25
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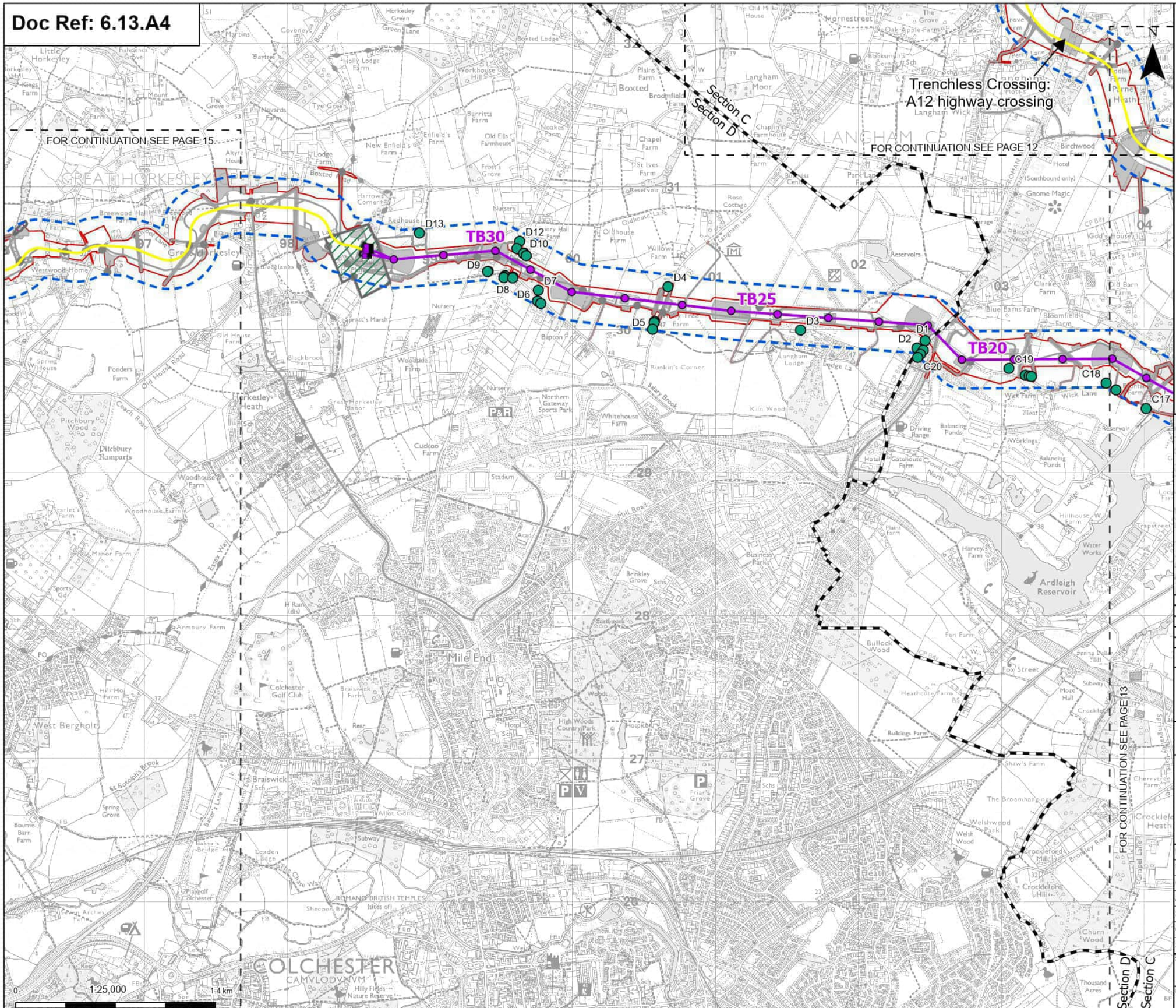

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Proposed underground cable alignment
- Proposed cable sealing end compound(CSEC)
- Environmental area
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 14

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 16

1:25,000 1.4 km

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- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Proposed underground cable alignment
- Proposed cable sealing end compound(CSEC)
- Environmental area
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

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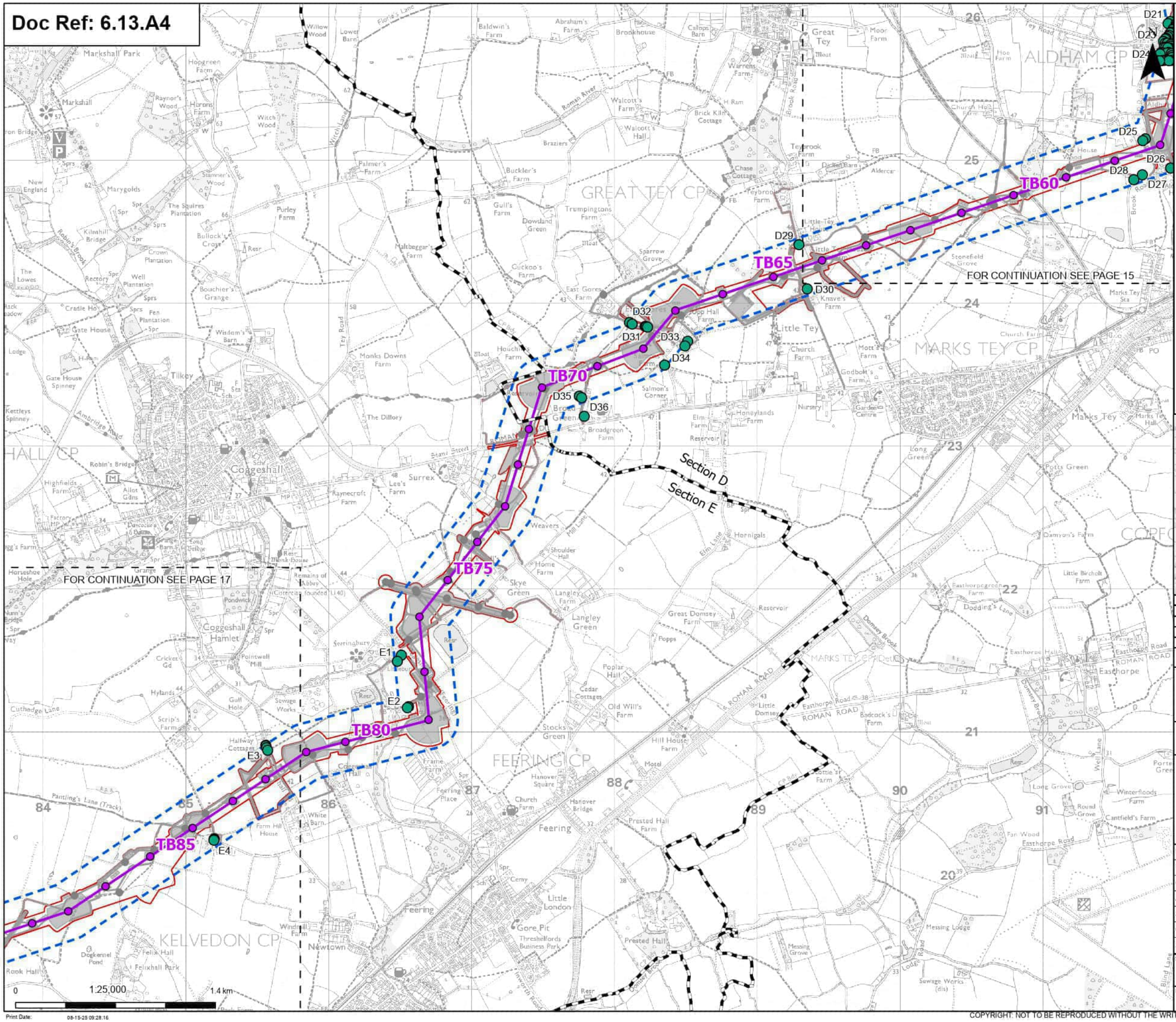

Order limits
Sheet index cutline
Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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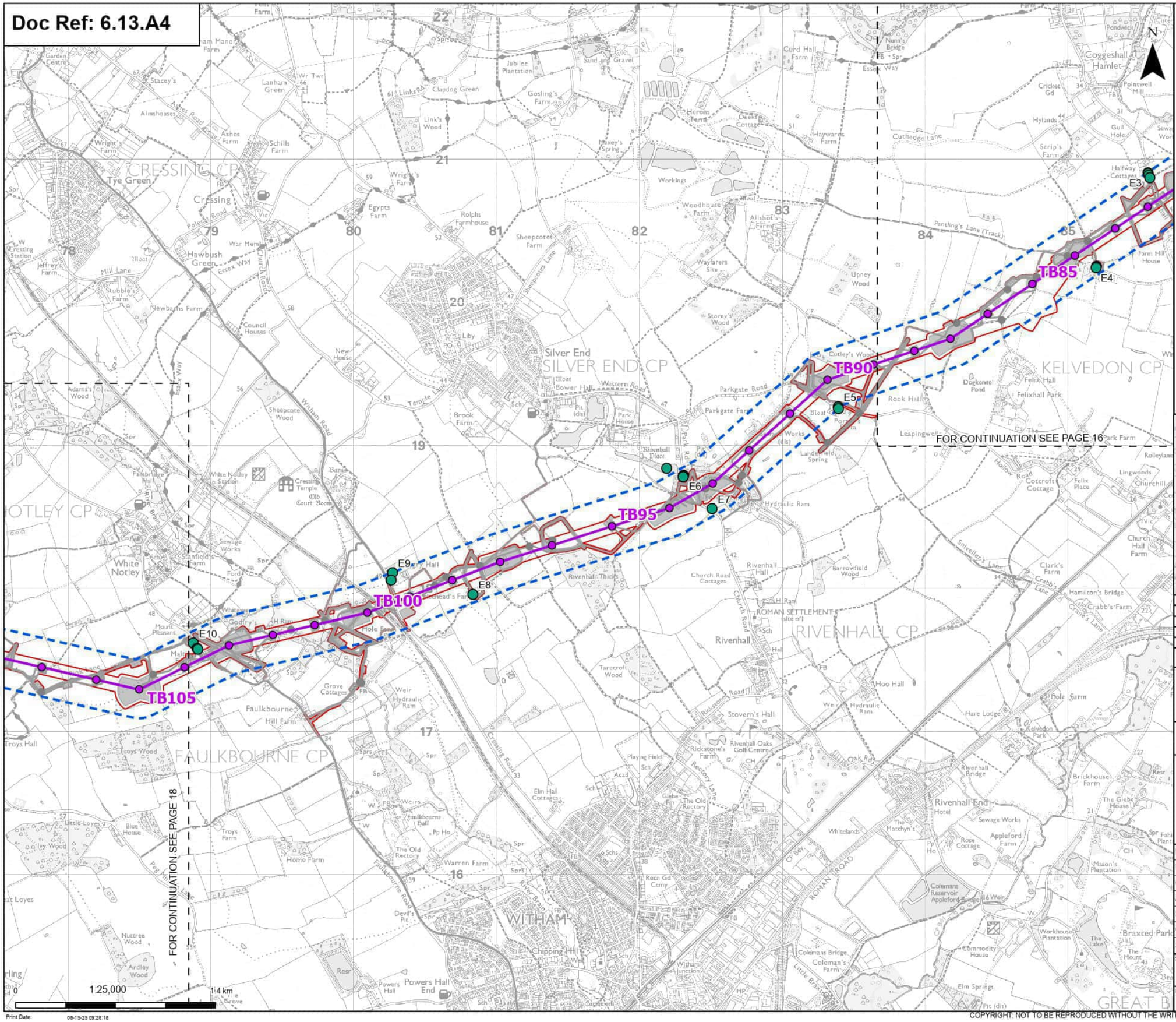

Order limits

Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

Proposed standard lattice pylon location

Proposed overhead line alignment

Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)

Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
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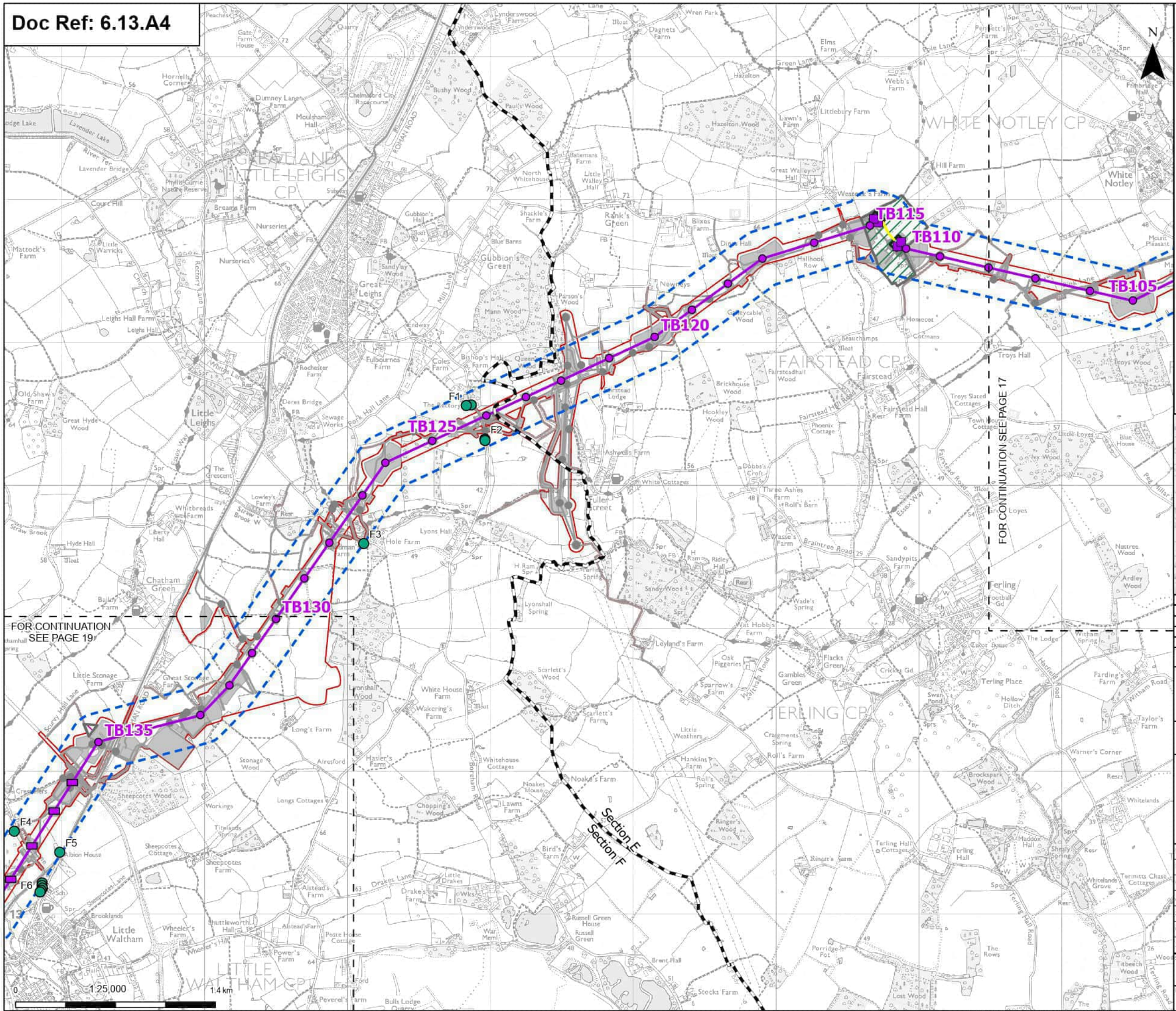

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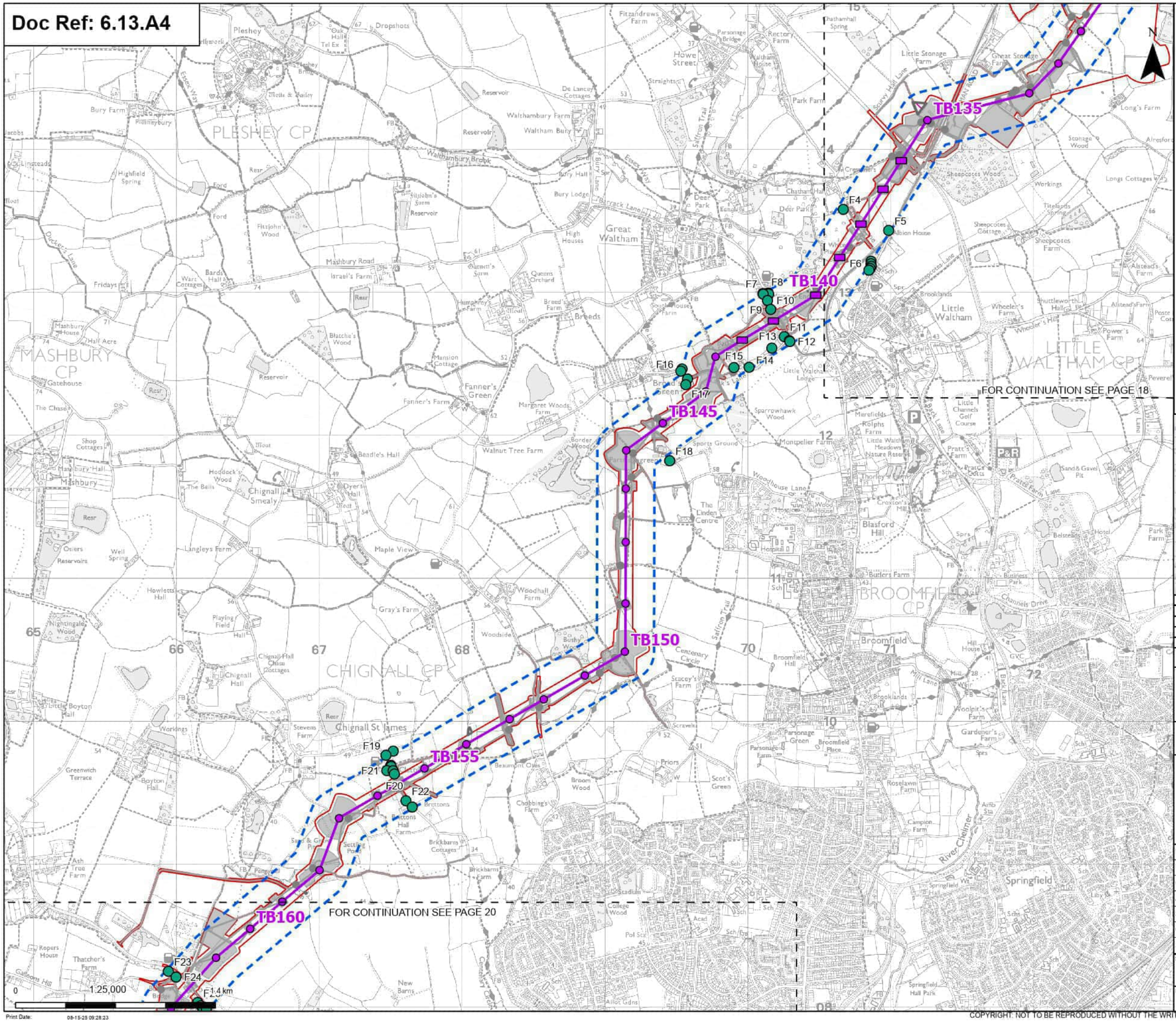

Order limits

Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

Proposed low height pylon location

Proposed standard lattice pylon location

Proposed overhead line alignment

Environmental mitigation

Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)

Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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Order limits
Sheet index cutline
Project section line

Proposed project design details

Proposed standard lattice pylon location
Proposed overhead line alignment
Environmental mitigation
Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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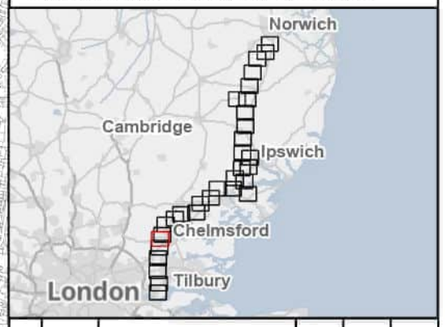

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PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

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Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

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Scale:	1:25,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433
Revision: A

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

Print Date: 08-15-25 09:28:26

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Doc Ref: 6.13.A4

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 20

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 22

F33 F34 F35 Section F Section G TB185 TB190 G0 G1 G2 TB195 G3 TB200 G4 G5 TB205

INGATESTONE AND FRYERNING CP

MARGARETTING CP

MOUNTNESSING CP

STOCK CP

BILLERICAY CP

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

N

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
A	Aug 2025	FOR DCO APPLICATION	NB	AF	KB

nationalgrid

PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
Page 21 of 24

Designed	L. Boulter	Date	21 Aug 25
Drawn	N. Banu	Date	21 Aug 25
Checked	A. Fell	Date	21 Aug 25
Approved	K. Burrows	Date	21 Aug 25
Scale:	1:25,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433

Revision: A

Print Date: 08-15-25 09:28:28

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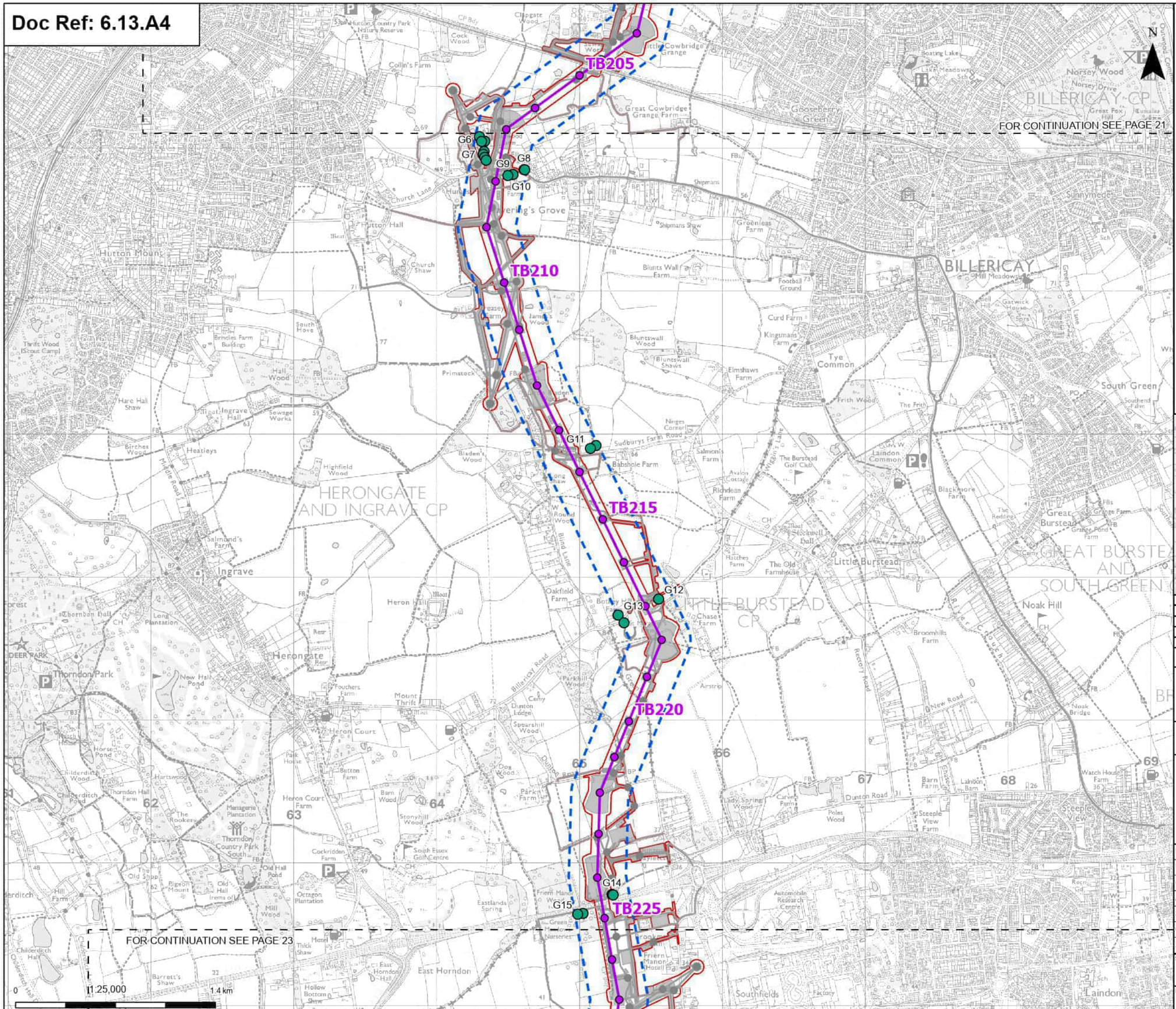
Doc Ref: 6.13.A4


TB205
TB210
TB215
TB220
TB225
G6
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
G13
G14
G15
FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 21
FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 23
HERONGATE AND INGRAVE CP
BILLERICAY CP
LITTLE BURSTEAD CP
GREAT BURSTEAD AND SOUTH GREEN
Hutton Mount
Ingrave
Herongate
Billericay
Great Burstead
Little Burstead
East Horndon
Laindon
Thorndon Park
Hutton Country Park Nature Reserve
Norsey Wood
Norsey Drive
Great Fox Hill
Tumulus
Boating Lake
Gooseberry Green
Sunnymead
Great Cowbridge Grange Farm
Little Cowbridge Grange
Collin's Farm
Cock Wood
Clapgate Wood
Church Lane
Hutton Hall
Shipmans
Shipmans Shaw
Greenleas Farm
Blunts Wall Farm
Football Ground
Curd Farm
Kingsmans Farm
Tye Common
Bluntswall Wood
Bluntswall Shaws
Elmshaws Farm
Frith Wood
The Frith
South Green
Southend Farm
Mill Meadows
Gatwick House
Green Farm Lane
Bell Hill
Church Shaw
James's Wood
Primstock
Brindles Farm Buildings
Hall Wood
South Hove
Thrift Wood (Scout Camp)
Hare Hall Shaw
Mount Ingrave Hall
Sewage Works
Birches Wood
Heatleys
Middle Road
Highfield Wood
Bladen's Wood
Sudburys Farm Road
Babshole Farm
Salmons Farm
Ninges Corner
Long Shaw
W Round Wood
Blind Lane
Richdean Farm
Avalon Cottage
The Burstead Golf Club
Laindon Common
Blackmore Farm
The Redings
Great Burstead Grange Farm
Grange Pond Farm
Stockwell Hall
Hatches Farm
The Old Farmhouse
Oakfield Farm
Botney Hill Farm
Chase Farm
Noak Hill
Broomhills Farm
Parkhill Wood
Billericay Road
Airstrip
Record Road
New Road
Noak Bridge
Heron Hall
Moat
Heron Court
Fouchers Farm
Mount Thrift
Cerny
Dunton Lodge
Spearshill Wood
Park House
Button Farm
Dog Wood
Parker Farm
Barn Wood
Stonyhill Wood
Heron Court Farm
Childerditch Wood
Childerditch Pond
Childerditch Hall
Thorndon Hall Farm
Hartswood
The Rookery
Menagerie Plantation
Thorndon Country Park South
Old Hall Pond
Old Hall
Irems of M
Cockridden Farm
South Essex Golf Centre
Octagon Plantation
Mill Wood
Eastlands Spring
Friern Manor Wood
Friern Manor (Hotel)
Green Nurseries
Thick Shaw
Hollow Bottom Shaw
Barrett's Shaw
Salmond's Farm
Long Plantation
New Hall Pond
Horse Pond
Deer Park
Automobile Research Centre
Lady Spring Wood
Carver Farm
Poles Wood
Steeple View Farm
Steeple View
Barn Farm
Landon Barn
Watch House Farm
Dunton Road
Recreation Ground
Southfields Factory
Hill Farm
The Old Shop
Pigeon Mount
Hotel
Thick Shaw
Oakfield Farm
Botney Hill Farm
Parkhill Wood

Doc Ref: 6.13.A4

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 22

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 24

TB230
TB235
TB240
TB245
TB250
G16
G17
H1
H2
H3
H4
Section G
Section H

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

Print Date: 08-15-25 09:28:33

N

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline
- Project section line

Proposed project design details

- Proposed low height pylon location
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment. For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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A	Aug 2025	FOR DCO APPLICATION	NB	AF	KB

nationalgrid

PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
Page 23 of 24

Designed	L. Boulter	Date	21 Aug 25
Drawn	N. Banu	Date	21 Aug 25
Checked	A. Fell	Date	21 Aug 25
Approved	K. Burrows	Date	21 Aug 25
Scale:	1:25,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433

Revision: A

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Doc Ref: 6.13.A4

FOR CONTINUATION SEE PAGE 23

Proposed Tilbury North Substation

H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19

TB250 TB255 TB260 YYJ115 ZB20 YYJ120 ZB15RA ZB15RB ZB15RC YYJ125R ZB10 YYJ130

THURROCK GRAYS TILBURY Chadwell St Mary Stanford-le-Hope Orsett Mucking Linford West Tilbury East Tilbury Little Thurrock Sockett's Heath

N

0 1:25,000 1.4 km

Print Date: 08-15-25 09:28:35

- Order limits
- Sheet index cutline

Proposed project design details

- Proposed full line tension gantry
- Proposed low duty gantry
- Existing pylon (modify)
- Proposed standard lattice pylon location
- Proposed overhead line alignment
- Proposed underground cable alignment
- Proposed Tilbury North Substation
- Proposed cable sealing end compound(CSEC)
- Environmental area
- Environmental mitigation
- Other temporary and permanent construction and operational works

Discipline specific constraints

- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Residential Receptor (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment)
- Study Area

Note: The proposed overhead line alignment and proposed underground cable alignment together comprise the alignment.For further details regarding the design, please refer to Figures 4.1 (document reference 6.4.F1) and 4.2 (document reference 6.4.F2).

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Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
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nationalgrid

PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure A13.4.1 - Landscape and Visual - Residential visual amenity assessment property locations
Page 24 of 24

Designed	L. Boulter	Date	21 Aug 25
Drawn	N. Banu	Date	21 Aug 25
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Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	10059280

Suitability Description: Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-ELS-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00433

Revision: A

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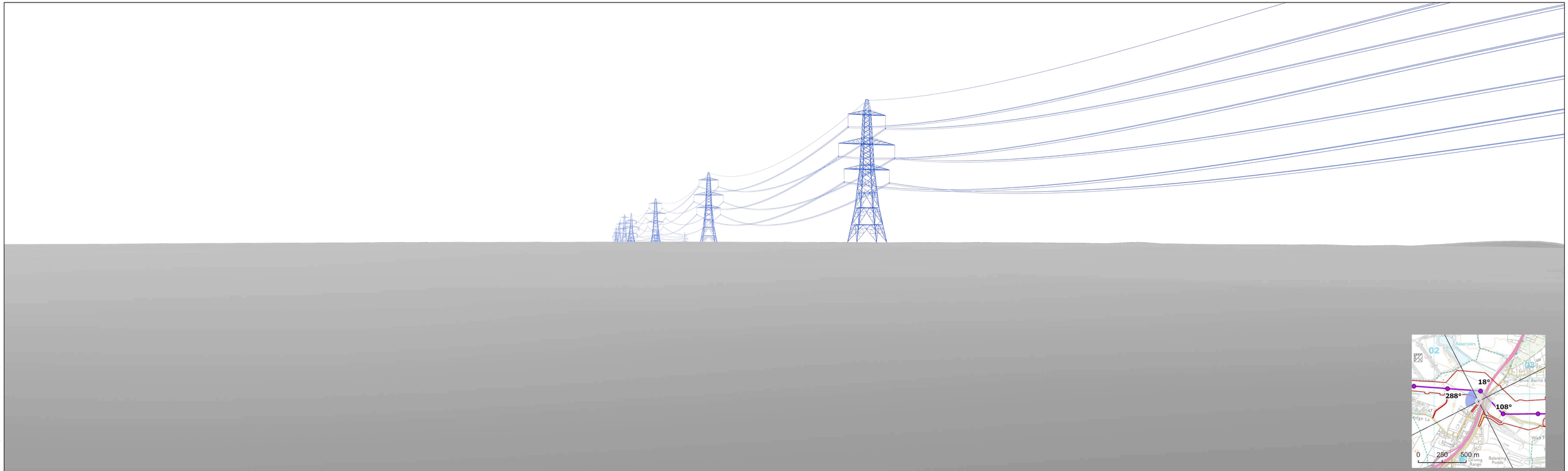

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LUC

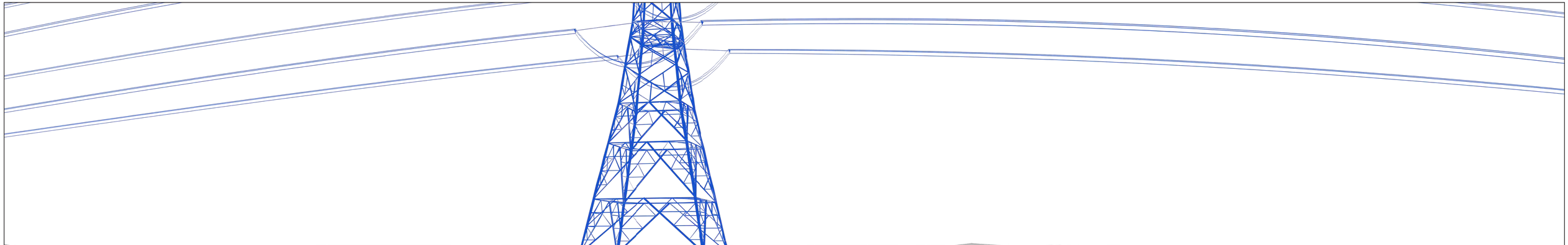
OS reference:	602466E 229924N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	288°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	108m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

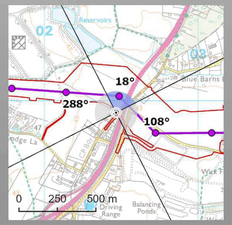
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (i)
Viewpoint VP72: D1





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	602466E 229924N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	18°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	108m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

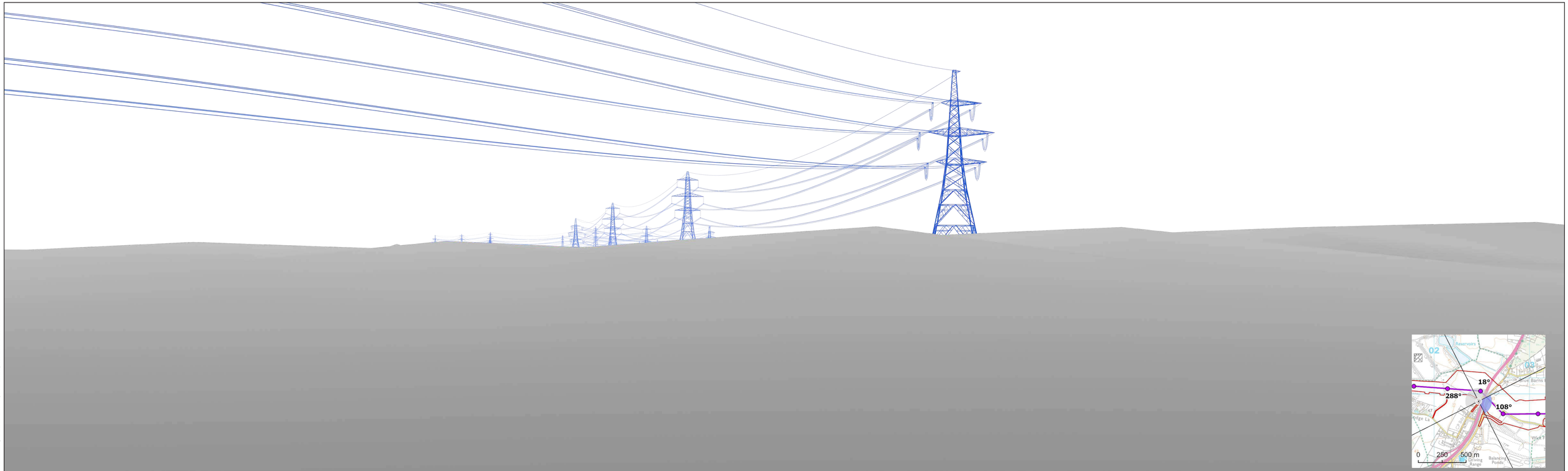
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (i)

Viewpoint VP72: D1



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LUC

OS reference:	602466E 229924N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	108°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	108m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (i)

Viewpoint VP72: D1

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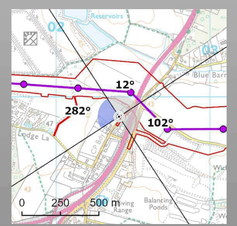


Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	602409E 229872N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.8 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	282°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	175m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

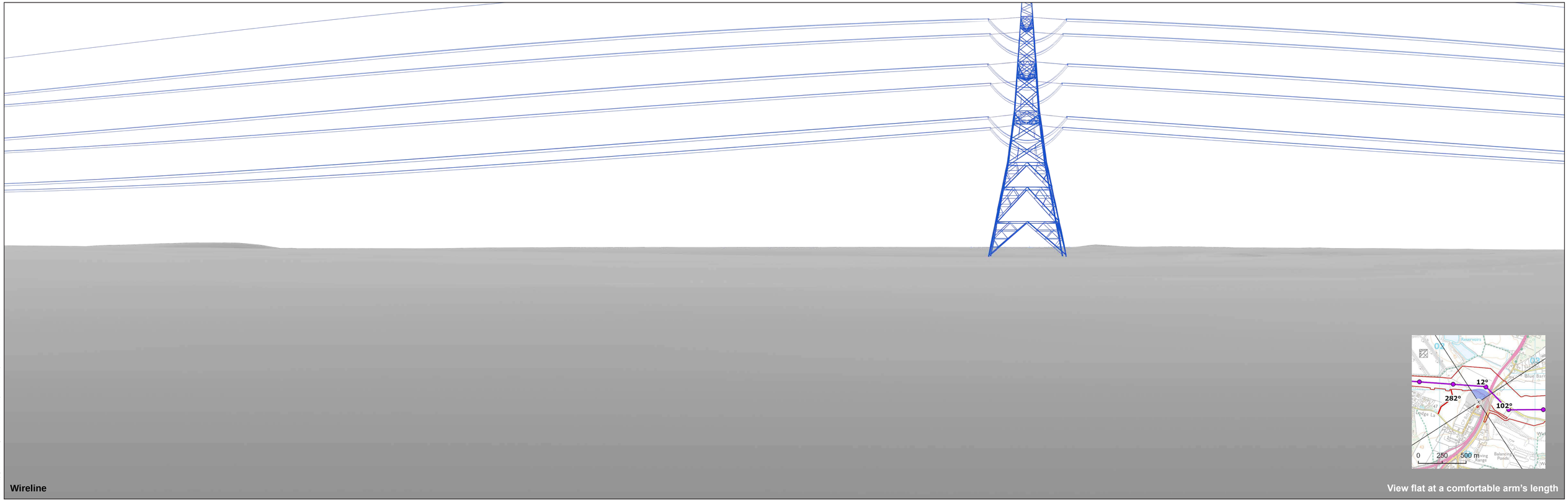
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ii)

Viewpoint VP73: D2



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

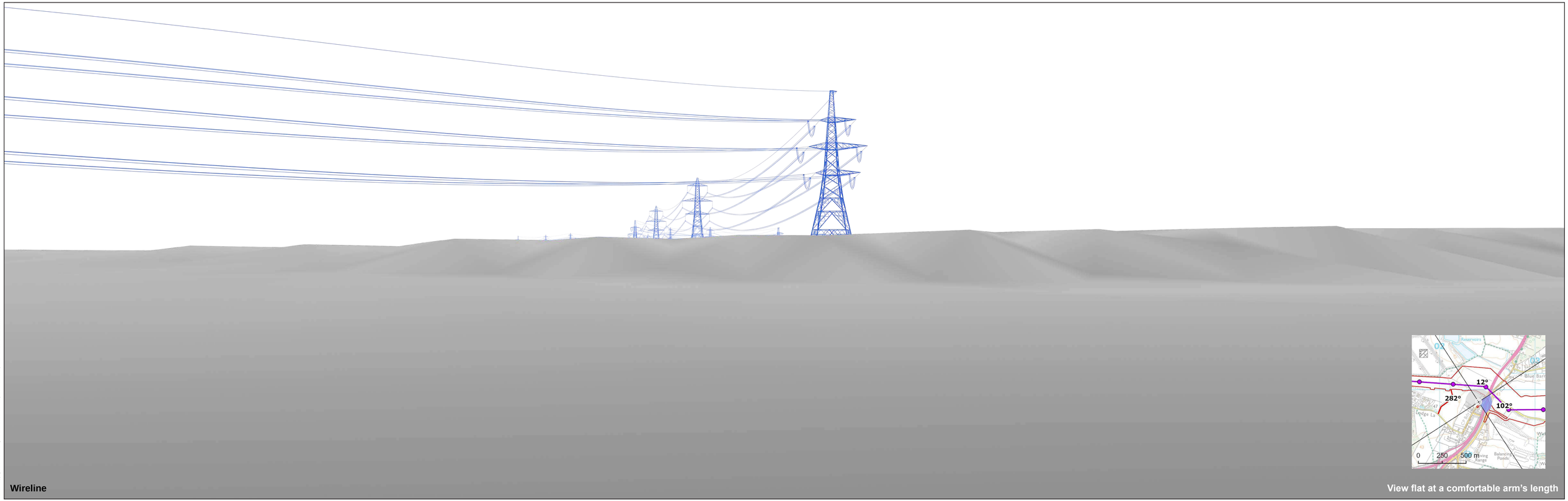
OS reference:	602409E 229872N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.8 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	12°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	175m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ii)
Viewpoint VP73: D2



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LUC

OS reference:	602409E 229872N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.8 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	102°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	175m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

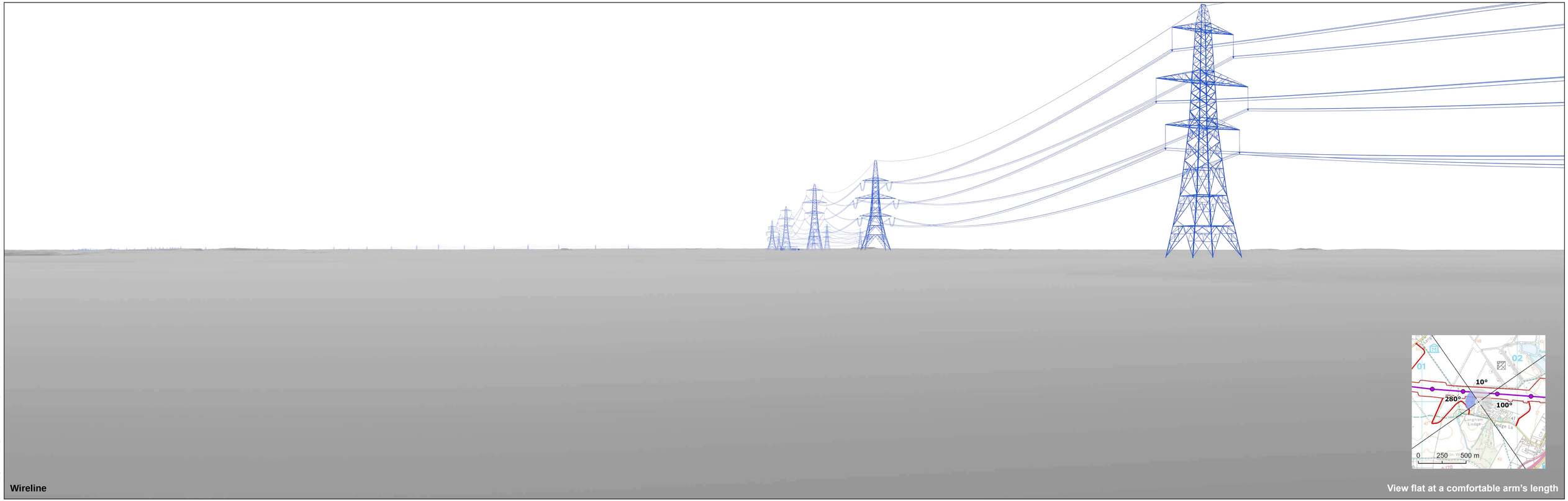
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ii)

Viewpoint VP73: D2



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LUC

OS reference:	601594E 229998N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	48.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	280°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	196m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

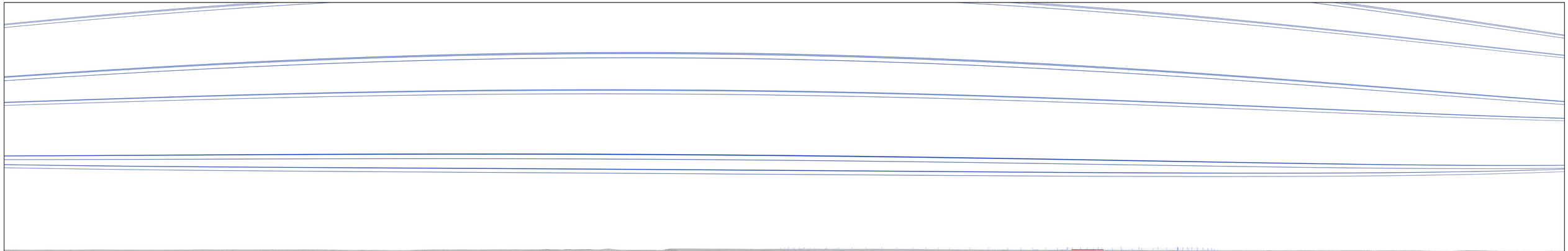
Notes:

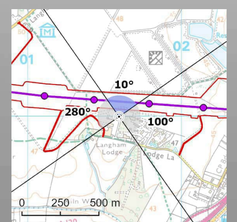
1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iii)

Viewpoint VP74: D3





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	601594E 229998N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	48.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	10°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	196m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Bramford Substation

Notes:

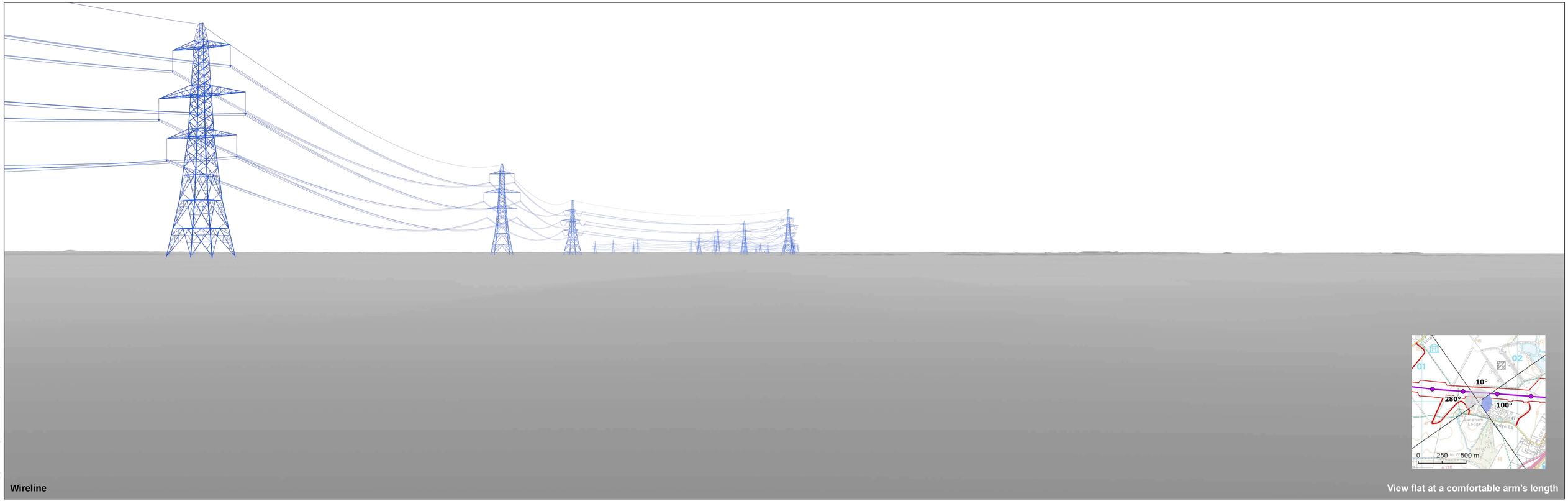
1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

2) Cut and Fill not included in Visualisation.

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iii)

Viewpoint VP74: D3



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LUC

OS reference: 601594E 229998N
AOD: 48.9 m
Direction of view: 100°
Nearest pylon: 196m

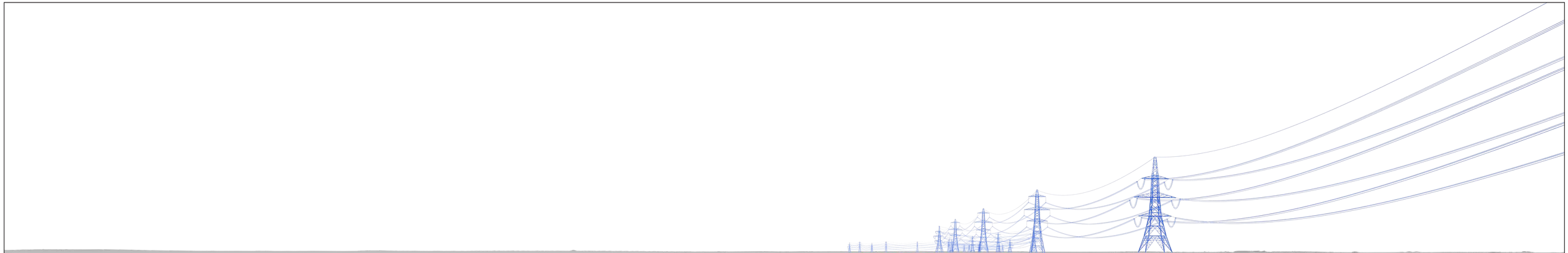
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iii)
Viewpoint VP74: D3



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

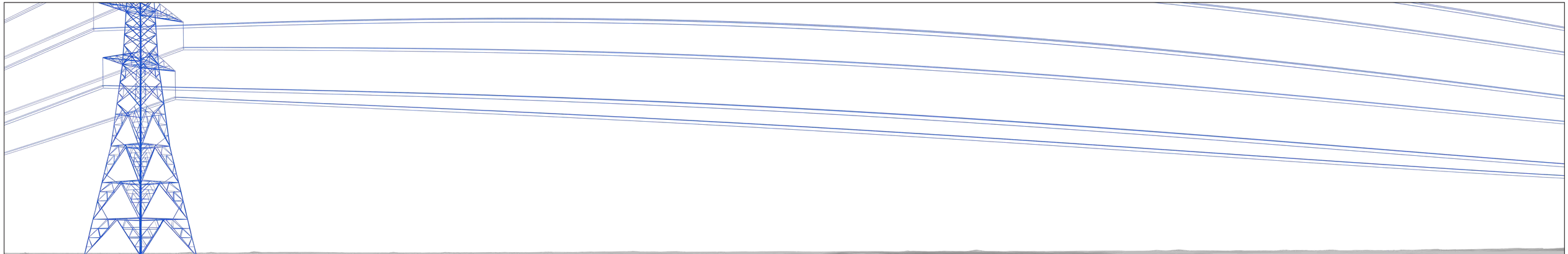
OS reference:	600666E 230301N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	50.1 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	90°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	162m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iv)
Viewpoint VP75: D4



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	600666E 230301N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	50.1 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	180°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	162m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

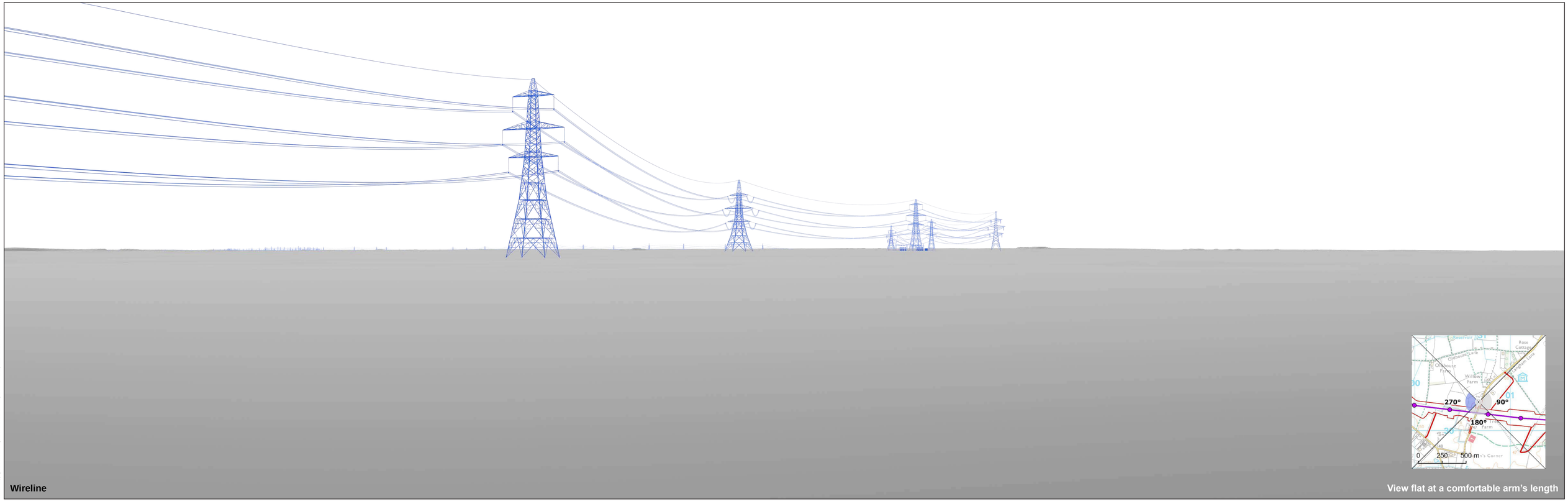
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iv)

Viewpoint VP75: D4



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	600666E 230301N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	50.1 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	270°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	162m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

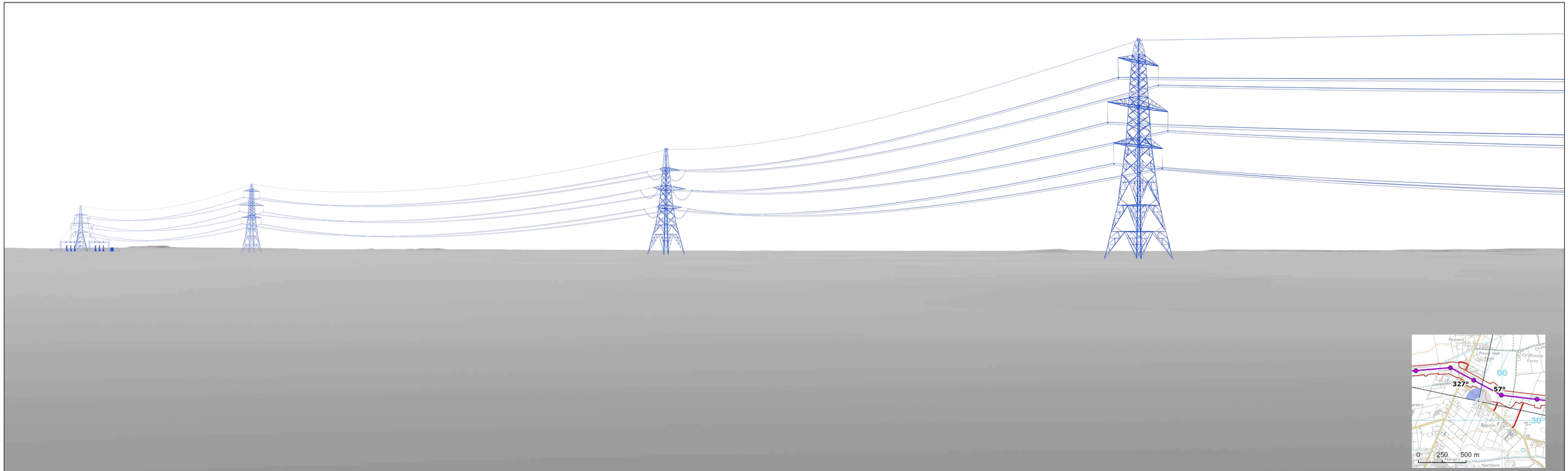
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (iv)

Viewpoint VP75: D4



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LUC

OS reference:	599753E 230201N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.6 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	327°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	226m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

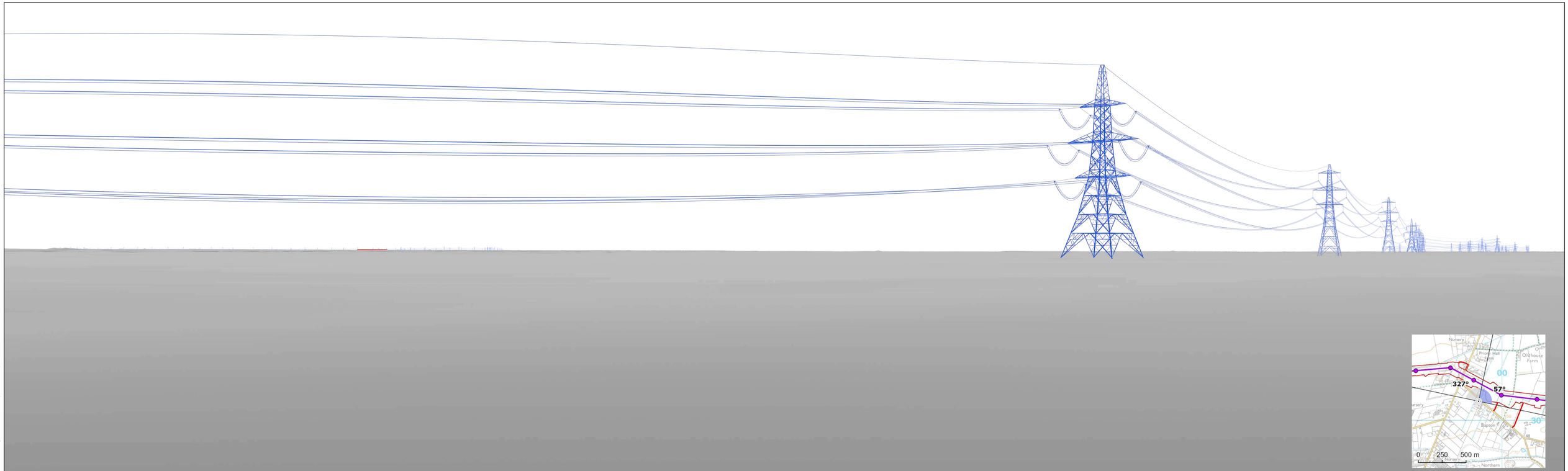
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (vi)

Viewpoint VP77: D6



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LUC

OS reference:	599753E 230201N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.6 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	57°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	226m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

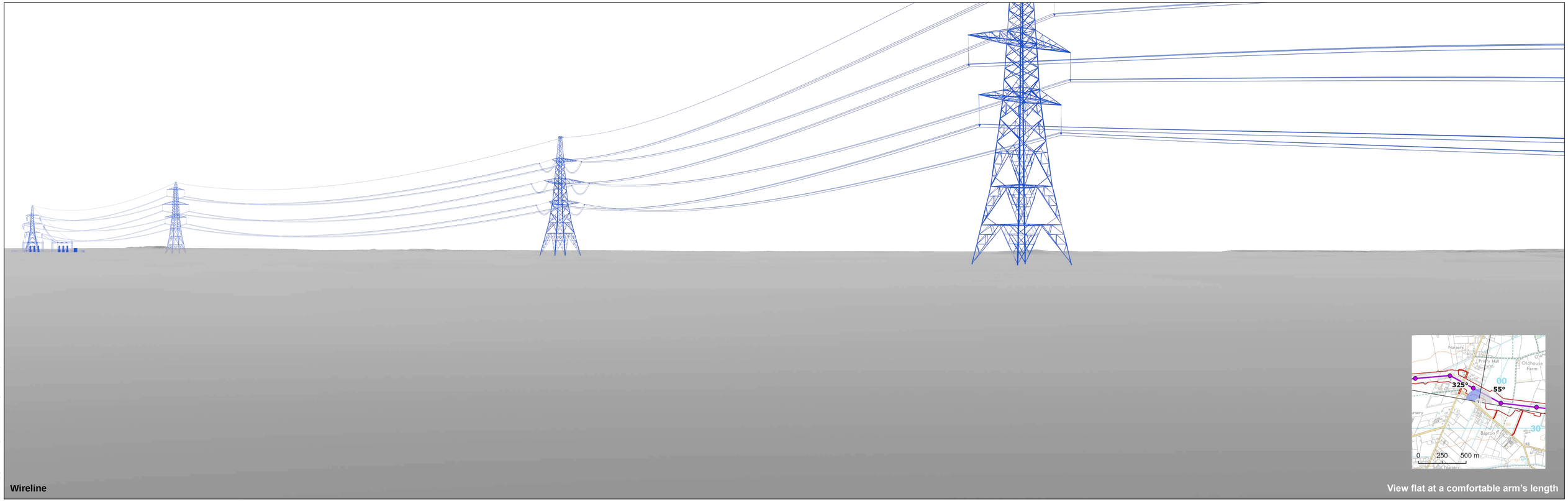
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (vi)

Viewpoint VP77: D6



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LUC

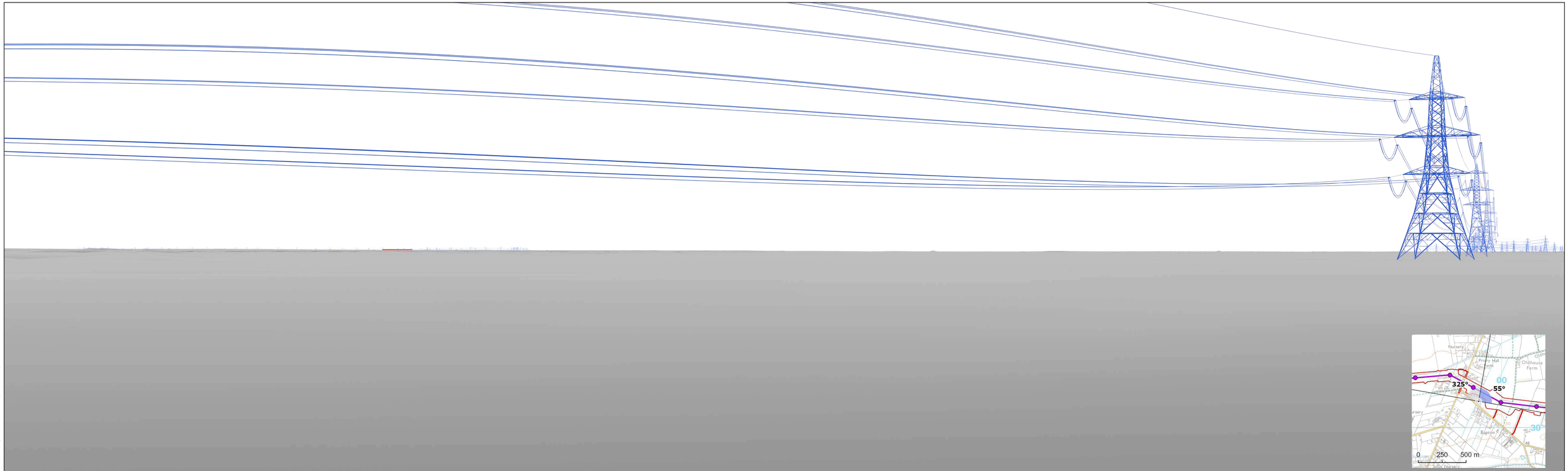
OS reference:	599758E 230277N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.8 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	325°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	154m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (vii)
Viewpoint VP78: D7



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LUC

OS reference: 599758E 230277N
AOD: 51.8 m
Direction of view: 55°
Nearest pylon: 154m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

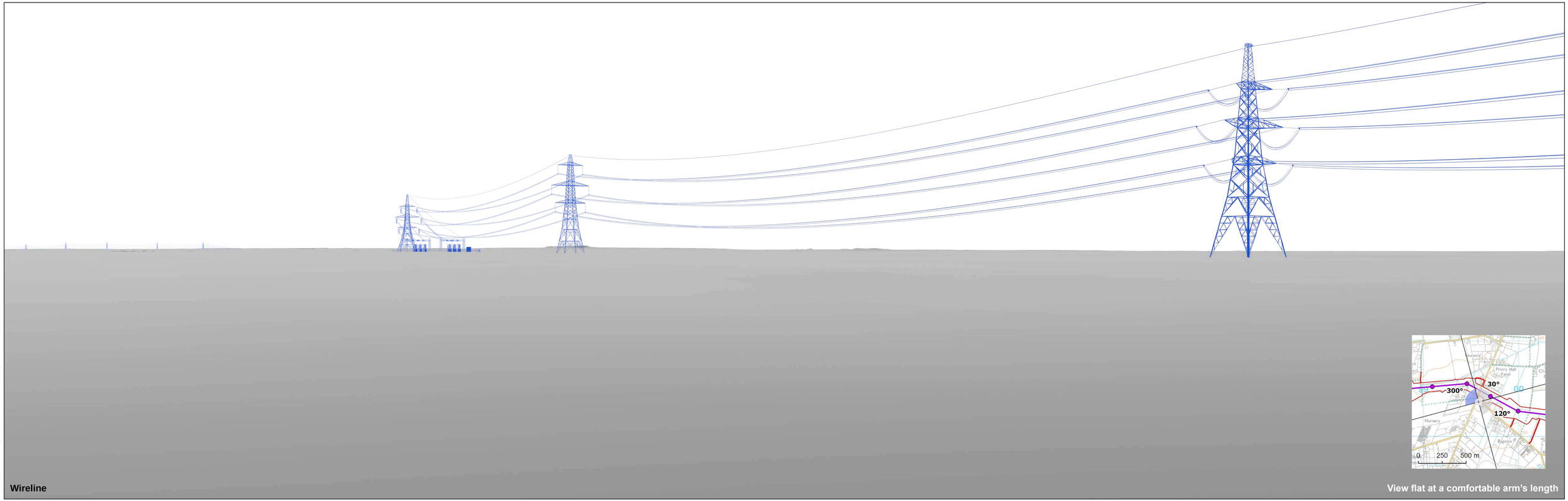
Bramford Substation

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'
2) Cut and Fill not included in Visualisation.

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (vii)
Viewpoint VP78: D7



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LUC

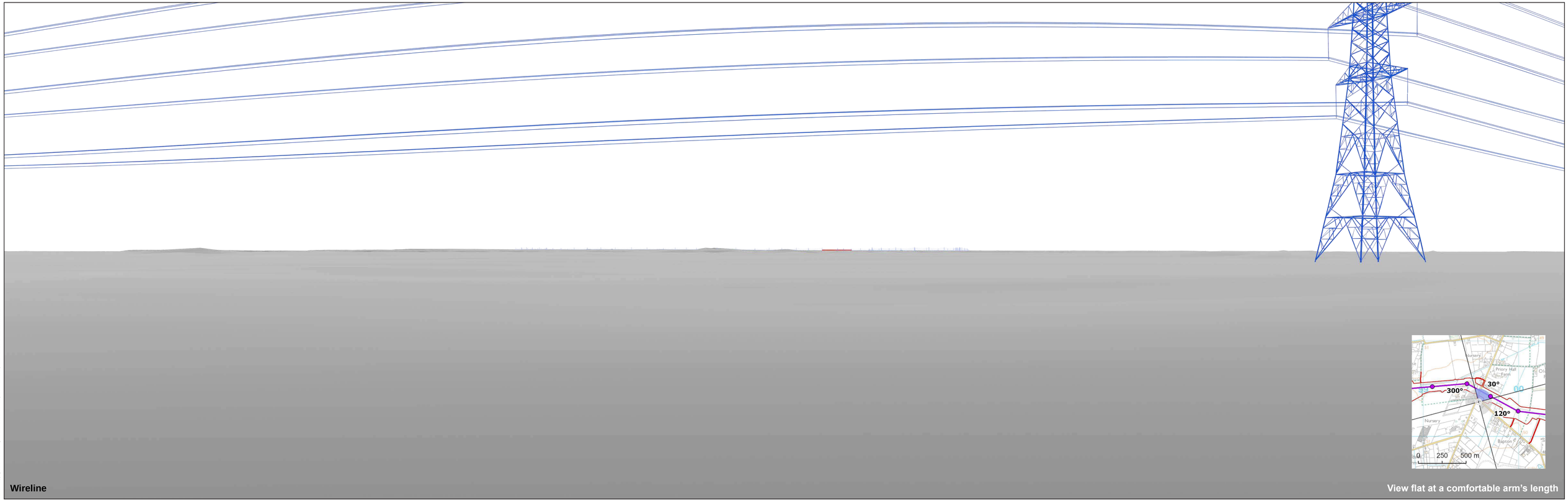
OS reference:	599579E 230362N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	300°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	137m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (viii)
Viewpoint VP79: D8



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LUC

OS reference:	599579E 230362N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	30°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	137m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (viii)
Viewpoint VP79: D8

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LUC

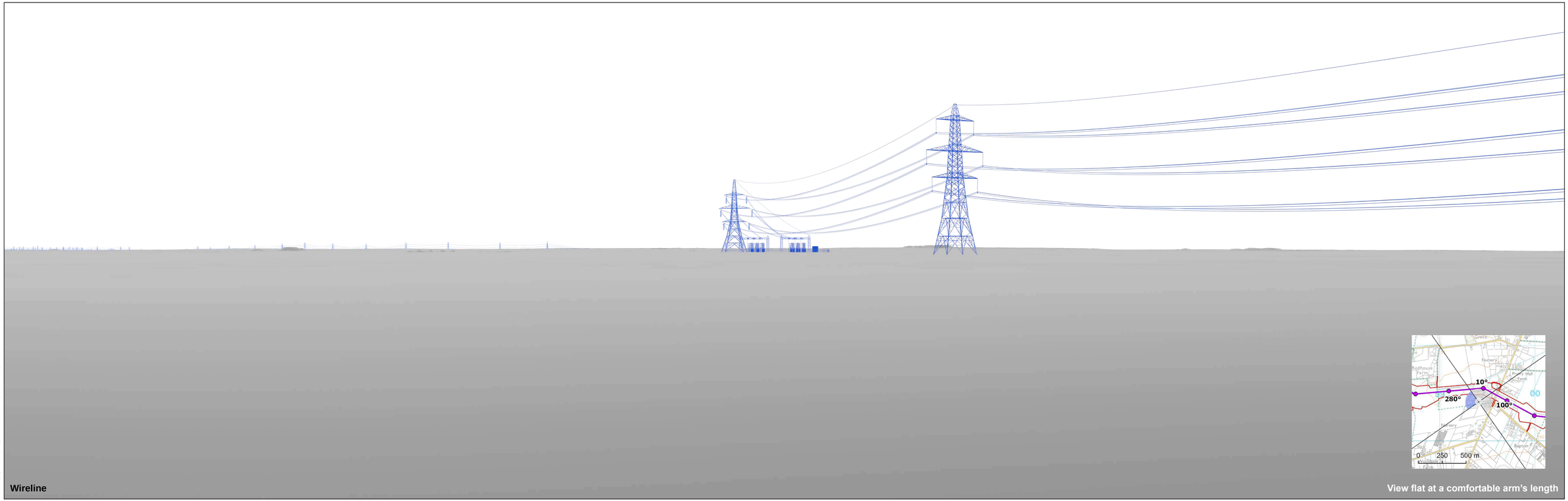
OS reference:	599579E 230362N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	120°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	137m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (viii)
Viewpoint VP79: D8



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LUC

OS reference:	599407E 230409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.3 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	280°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	152m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

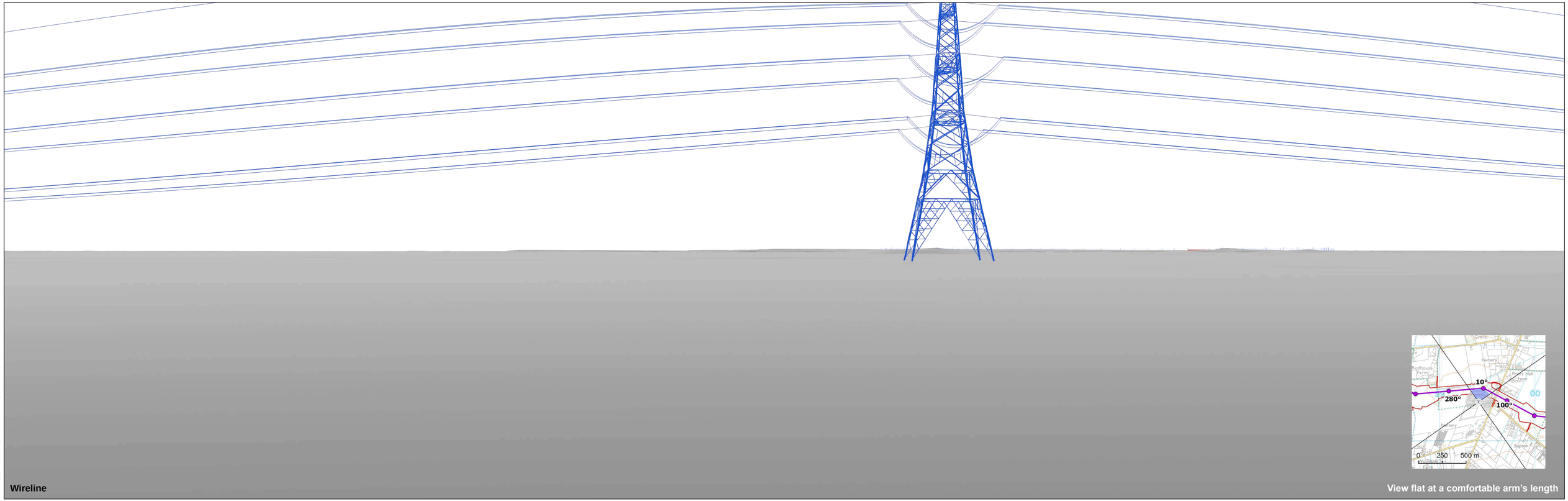
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ix)

Viewpoint VP80: D9



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	599407E 230409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.3 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	10°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	152m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Bramford Substation

Notes:

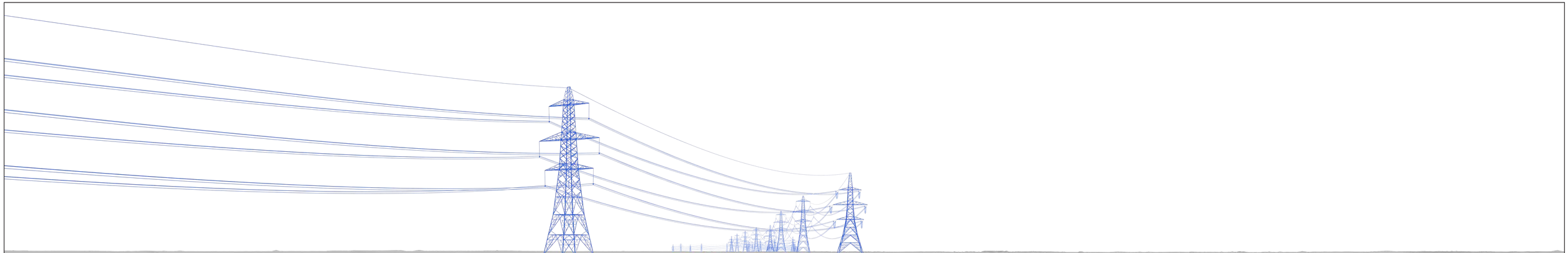
1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

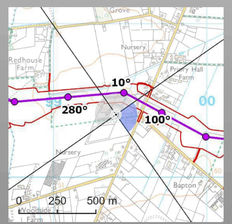
2) Cut and Fill not included in Visualisation.

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ix)

Viewpoint VP80: D9





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	599407E 230409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.3 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	100°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	152m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

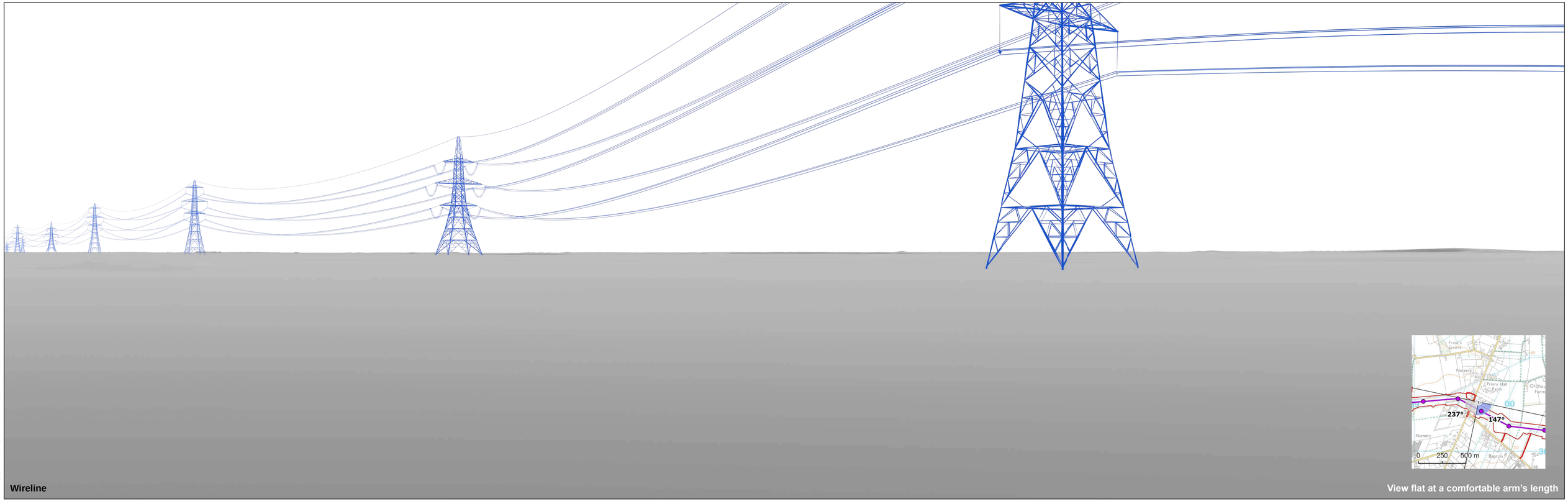
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (ix)

Viewpoint VP80: D9



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	599674E 230518N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	147°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	101m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

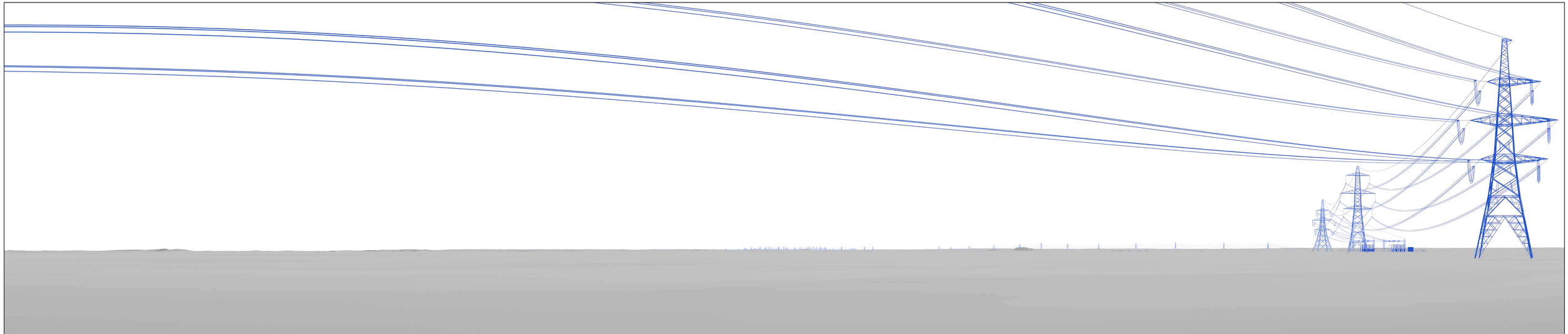
Notes:

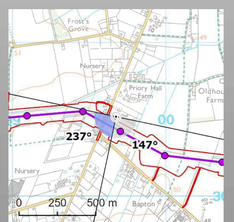
1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (x)

Viewpoint VP81: D10





View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	599674E 230518N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	237°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	101m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

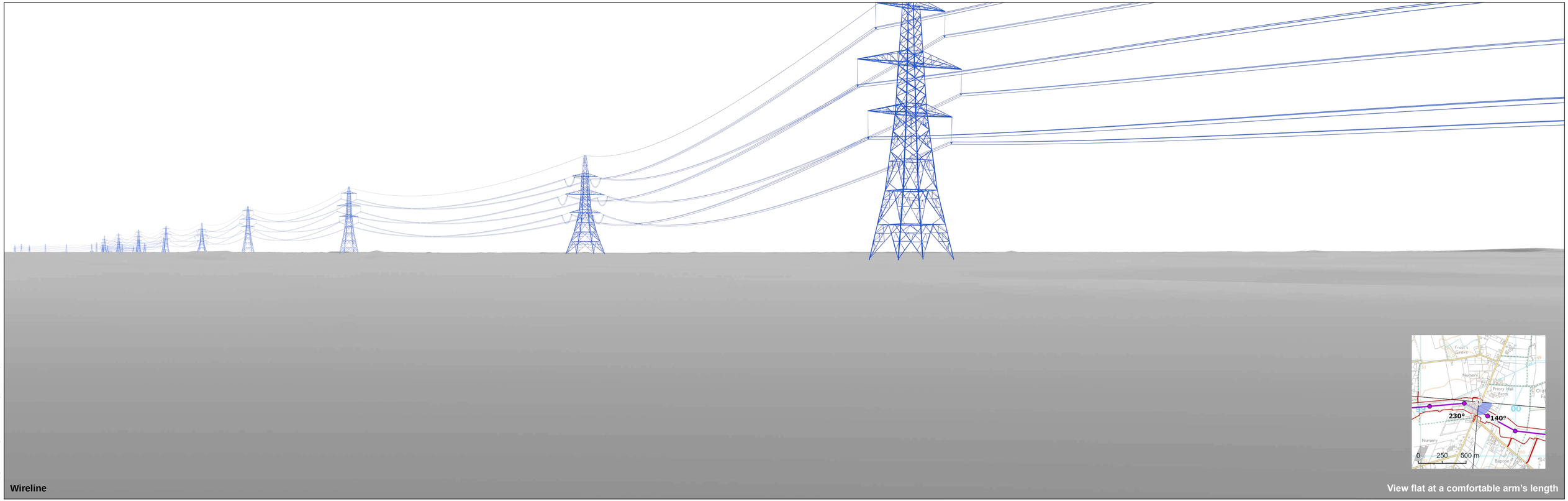
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (x)

Viewpoint VP81: D10



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LUC

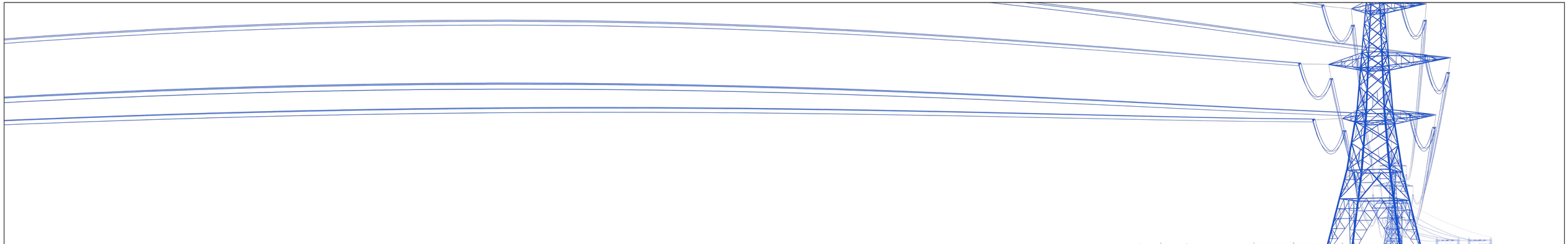
OS reference:	599608E 230568N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	140°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	151m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

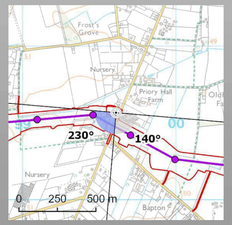
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xi)
Viewpoint VP82: D11





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	599608E 230568N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	230°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	151m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xi)
Viewpoint VP82: D11

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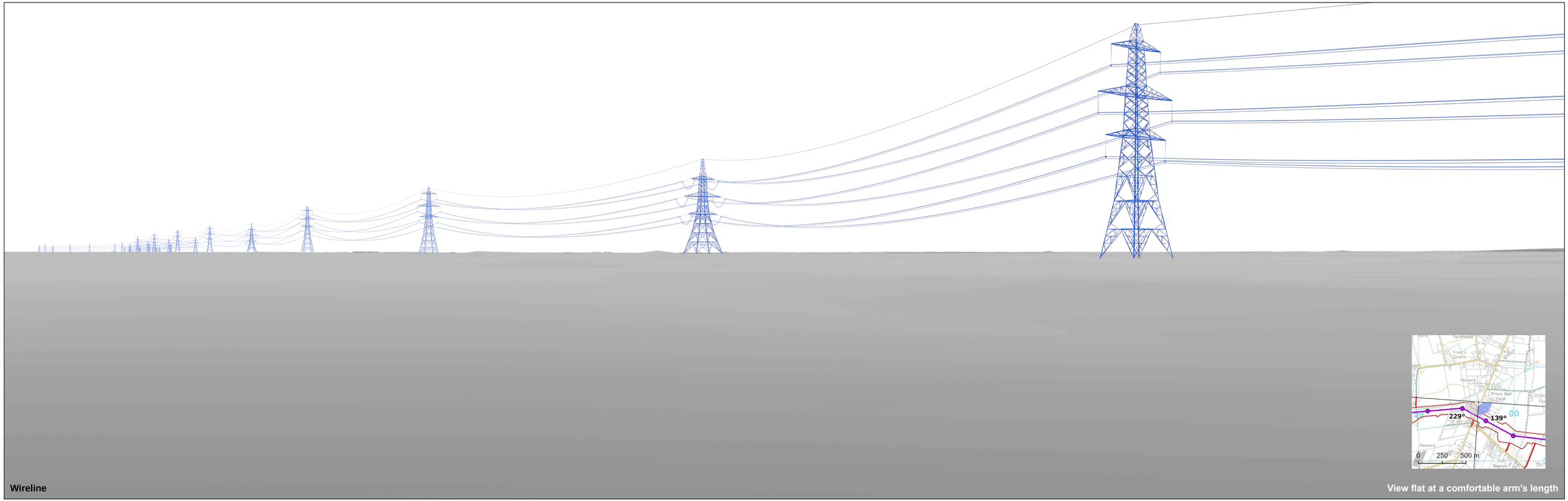


LUC

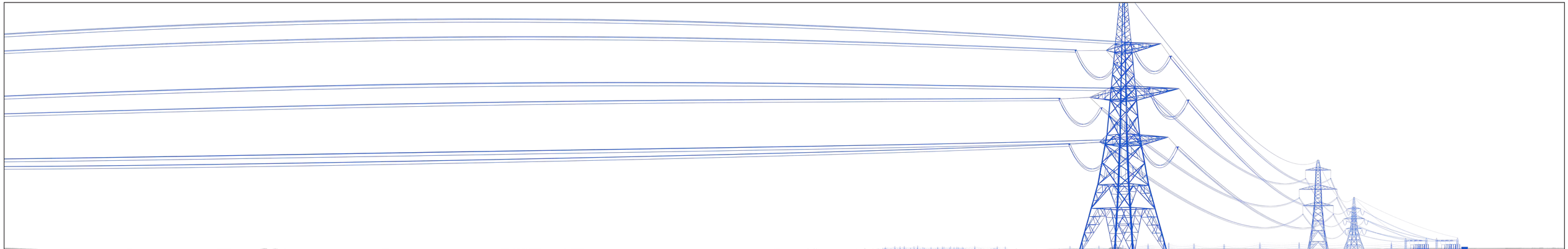
OS reference:	599628E 230619N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	139°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	183m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

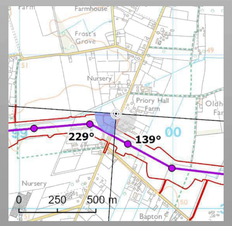
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xii)
Viewpoint VP83: D12





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

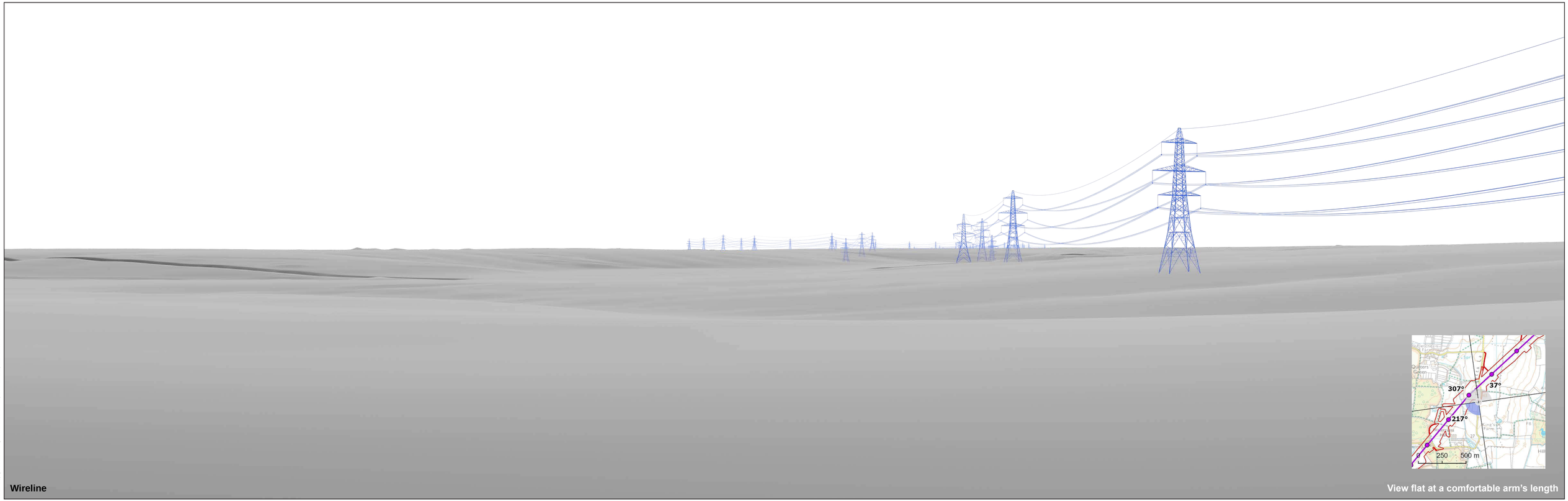
OS reference:	599628E 230619N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	51.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	229°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	183m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xii)
Viewpoint VP83: D12



Wireline

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LUC

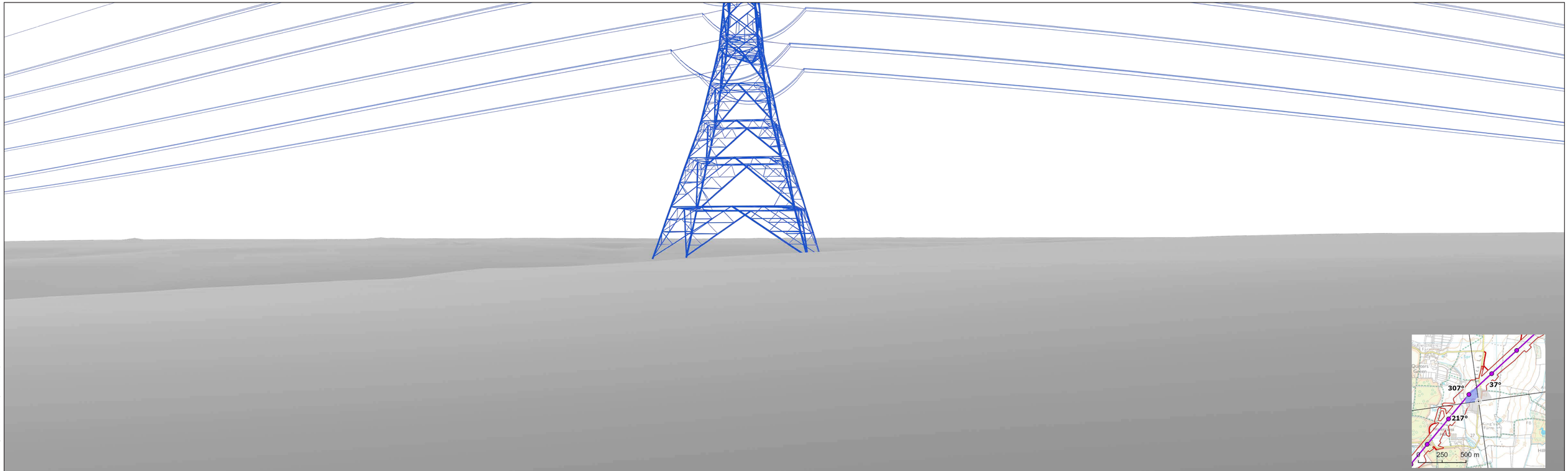
OS reference:	593812E 228387N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	42.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	217°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	125m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xv)
Viewpoint VP86: D15



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	593812E 228387N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	42.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	307°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	125m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

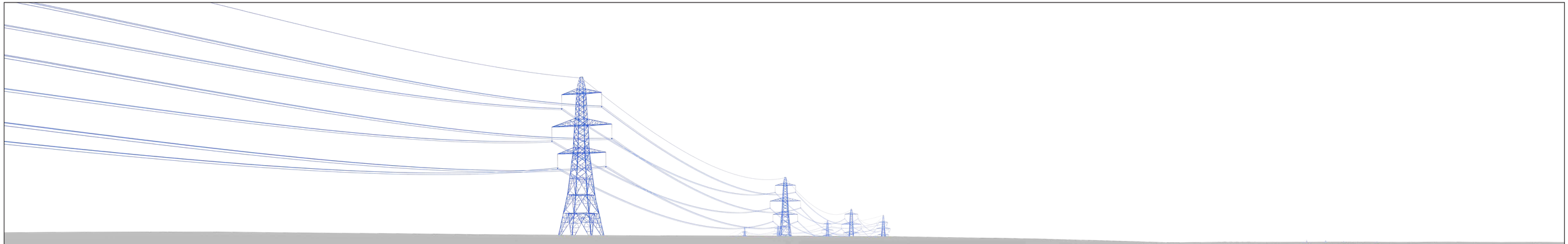
Notes:

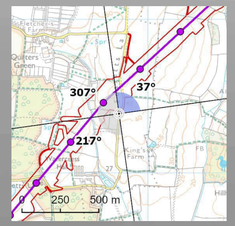
1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xv)

Viewpoint VP86: D15





Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	593812E 228387N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	42.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	37°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	125m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

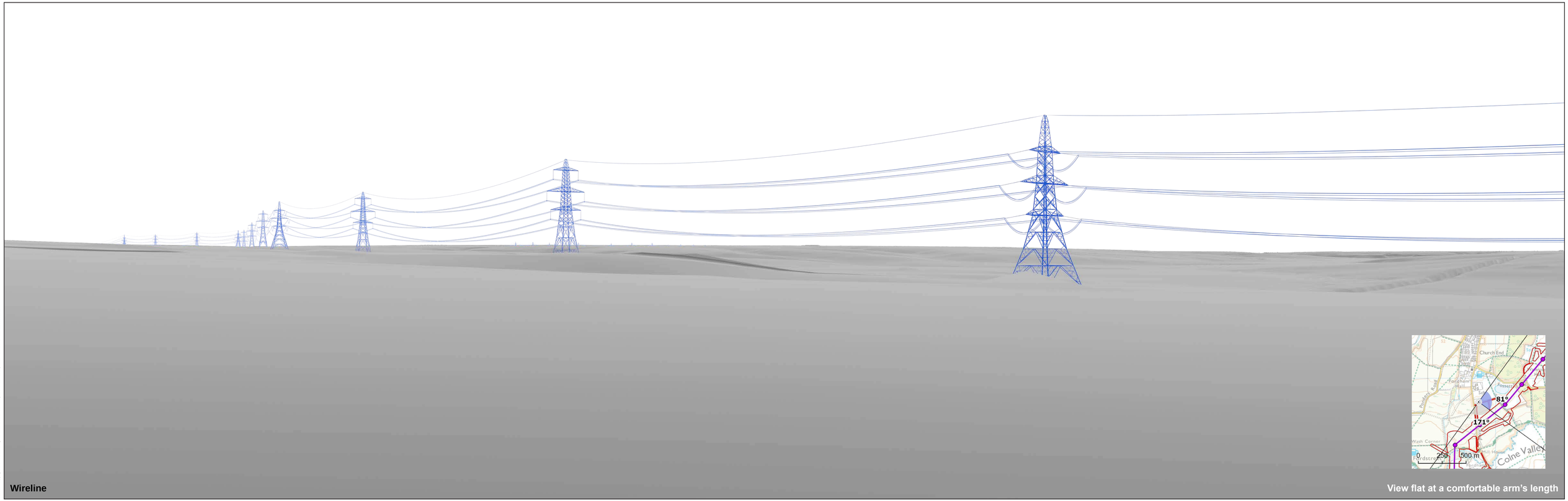
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xv)

Viewpoint VP86: D15



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LUC

OS reference:	592822E 227753N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	40.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	81°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	239m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

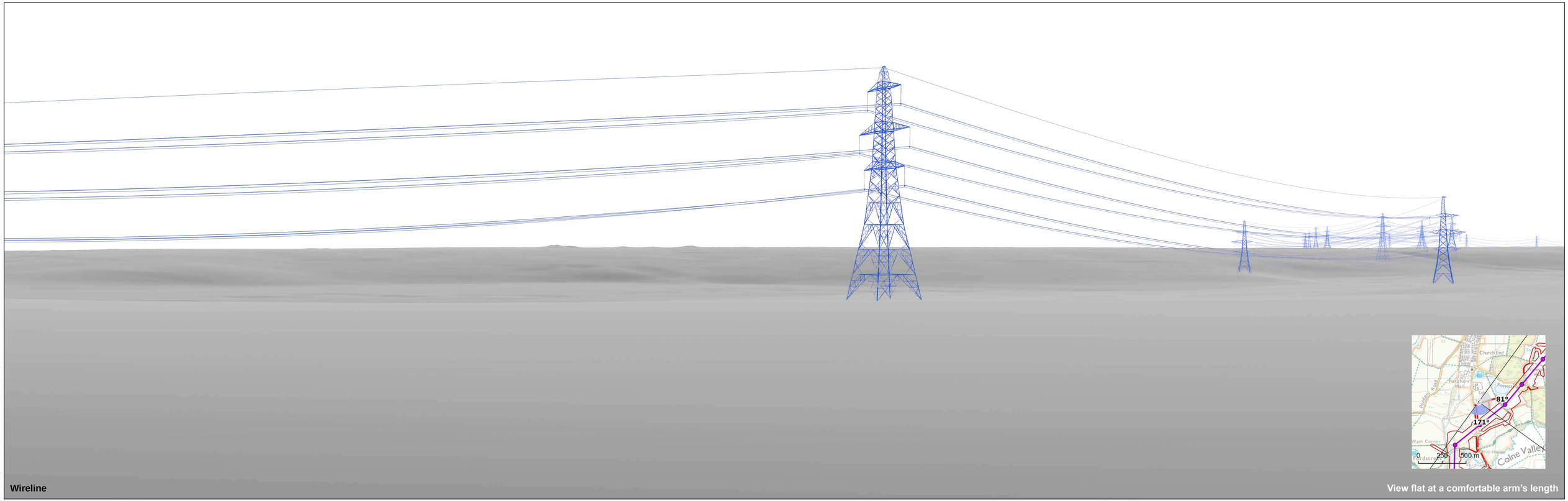
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xvi)

Viewpoint VP87: D16



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LUC

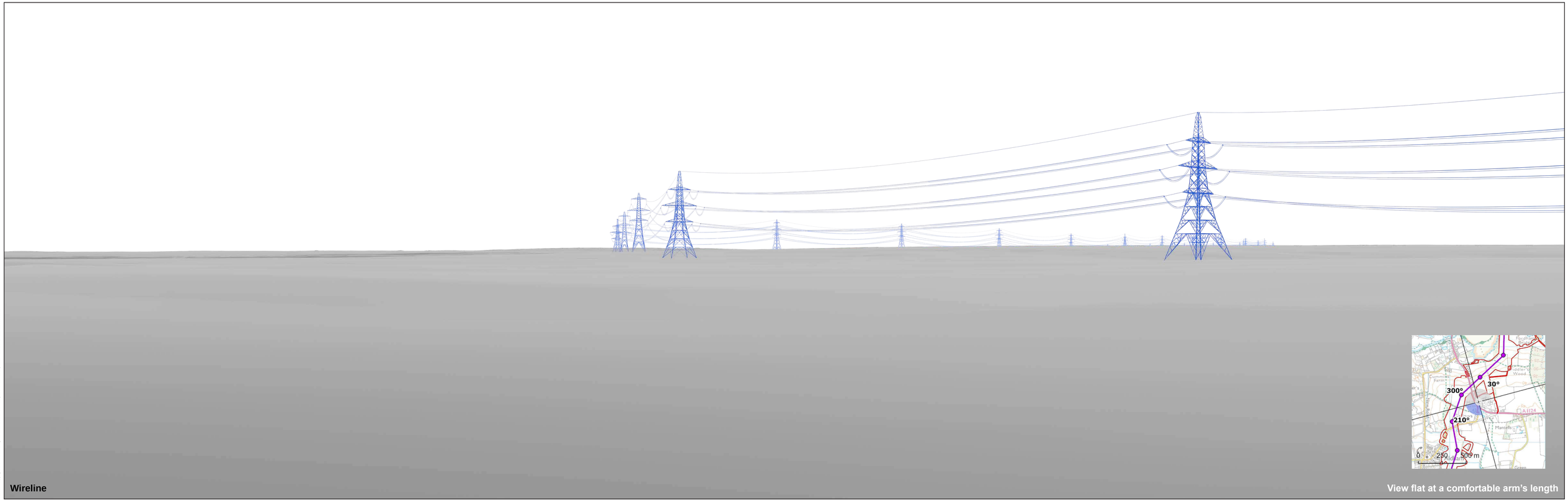
OS reference:	592822E 227753N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	40.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	239m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xvi)
Viewpoint VP87: D16



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	592302E 226423N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	44.6 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	210°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	196m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

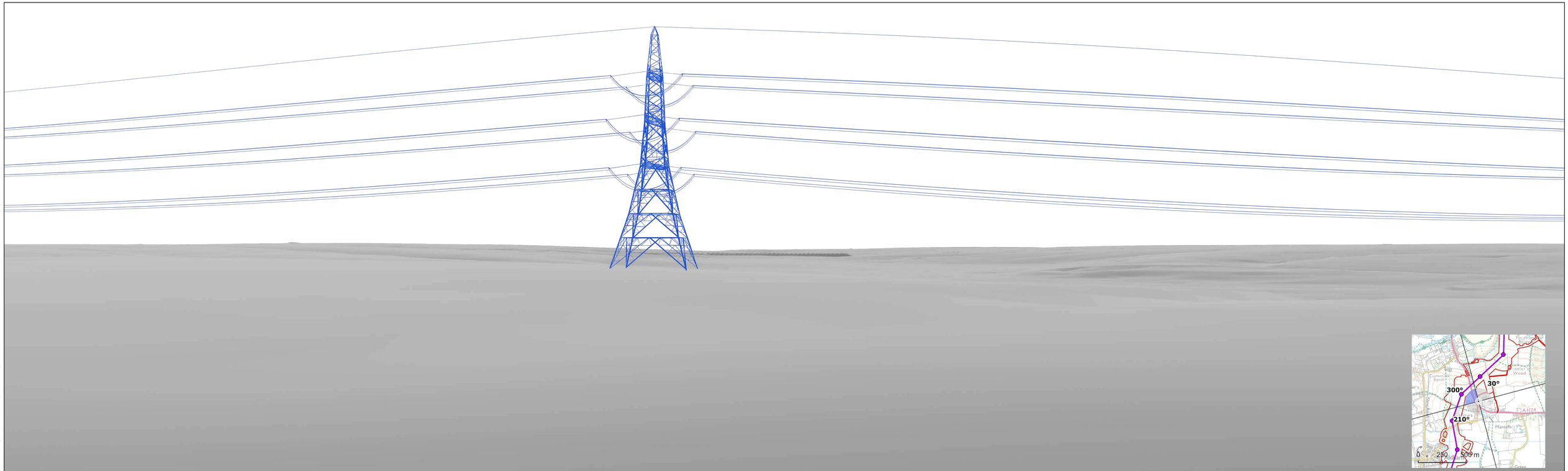
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xix)

Viewpoint VP90: D19



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	592302E 226423N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	44.6 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	300°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	196m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

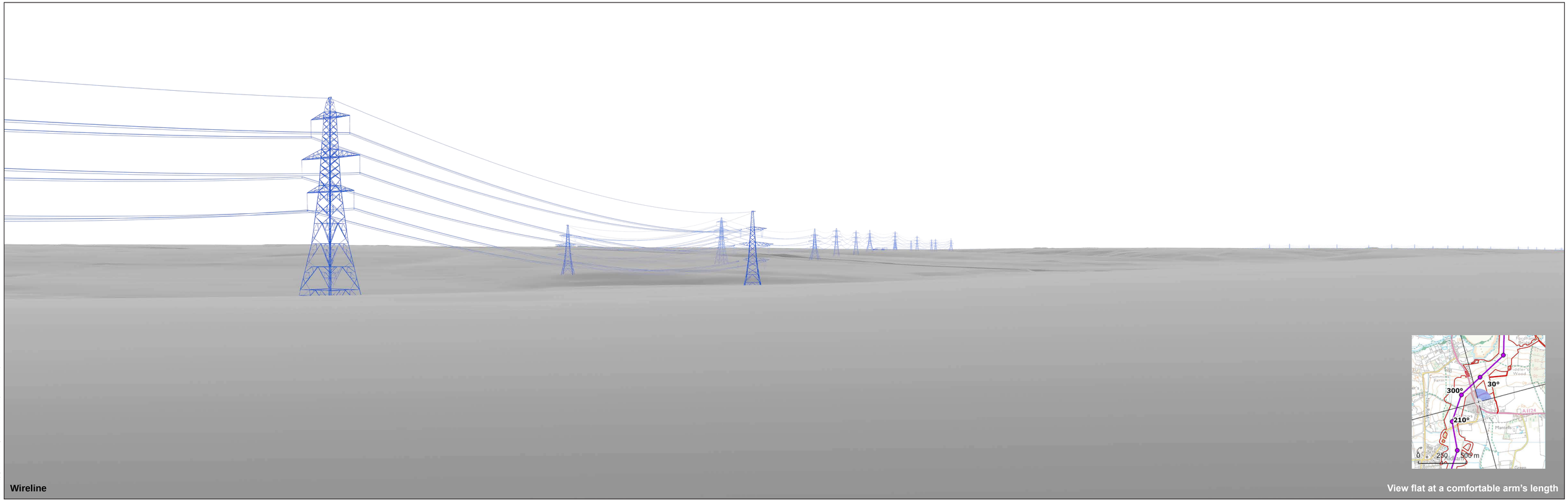
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xix)

Viewpoint VP90: D19



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LUC

OS reference:	592302E 226423N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	44.6 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	30°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	196m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xix)

Viewpoint VP90: D19

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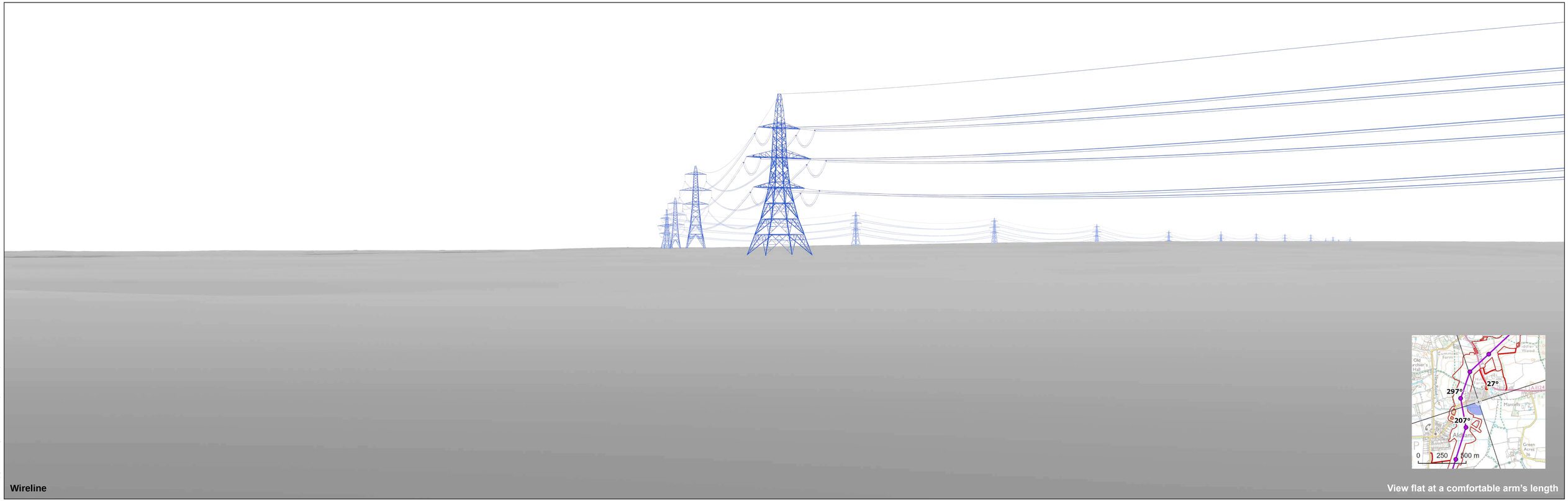

OS reference:	592212E 226181N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	41.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	207°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	192m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xx)

Viewpoint VP91: D20

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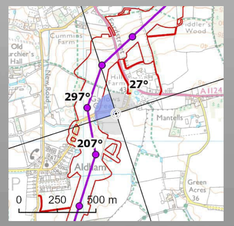

Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	592212E 226181N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	41.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	297°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	192m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xx)

Viewpoint VP91: D20

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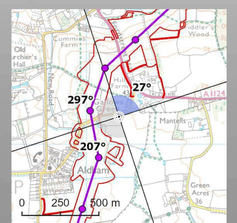


Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	592212E 226181N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	41.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	27°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	192m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

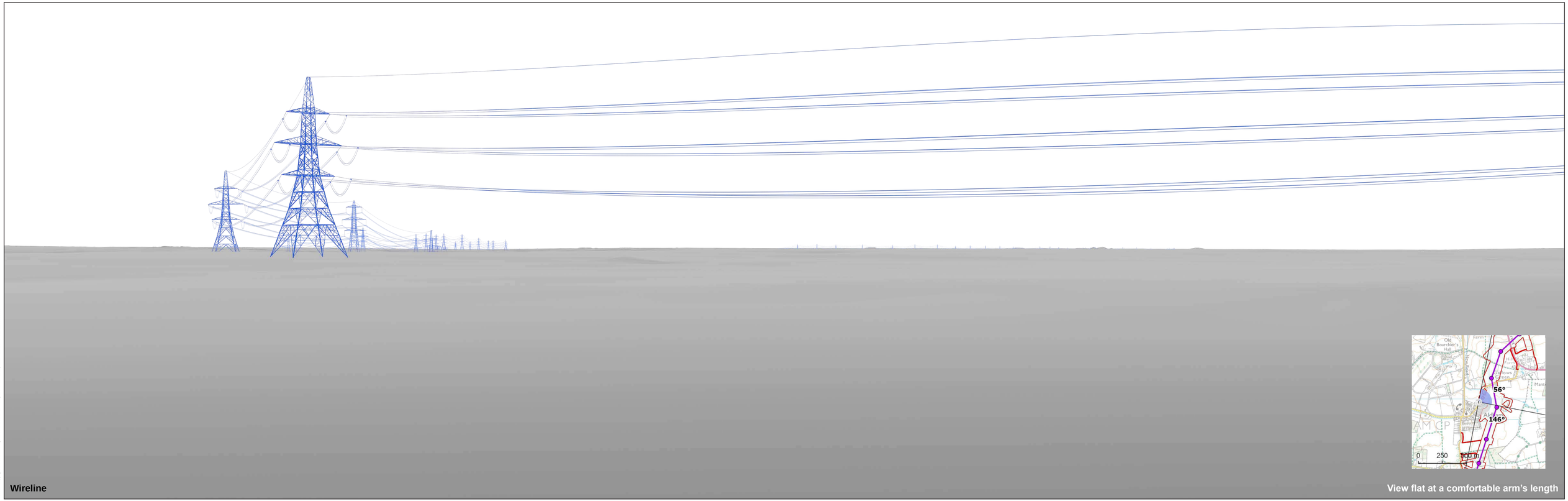
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xx)

Viewpoint VP91: D20



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591890E 225970N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	56°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	197m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

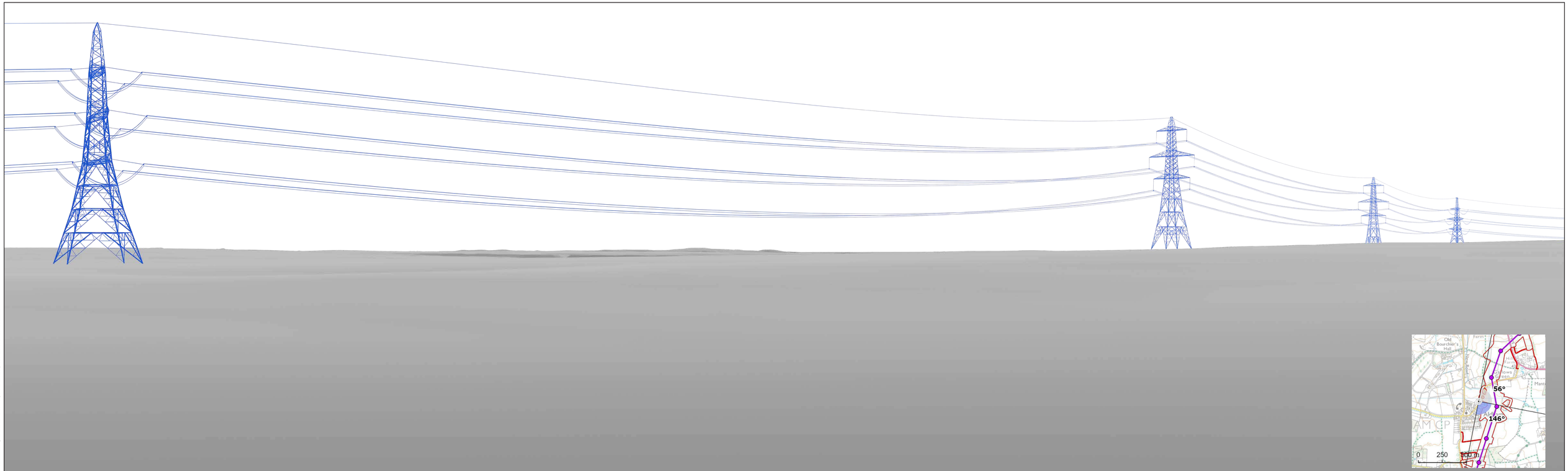
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxi)

Viewpoint VP92: D21



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591890E 225970N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	146°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	197m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

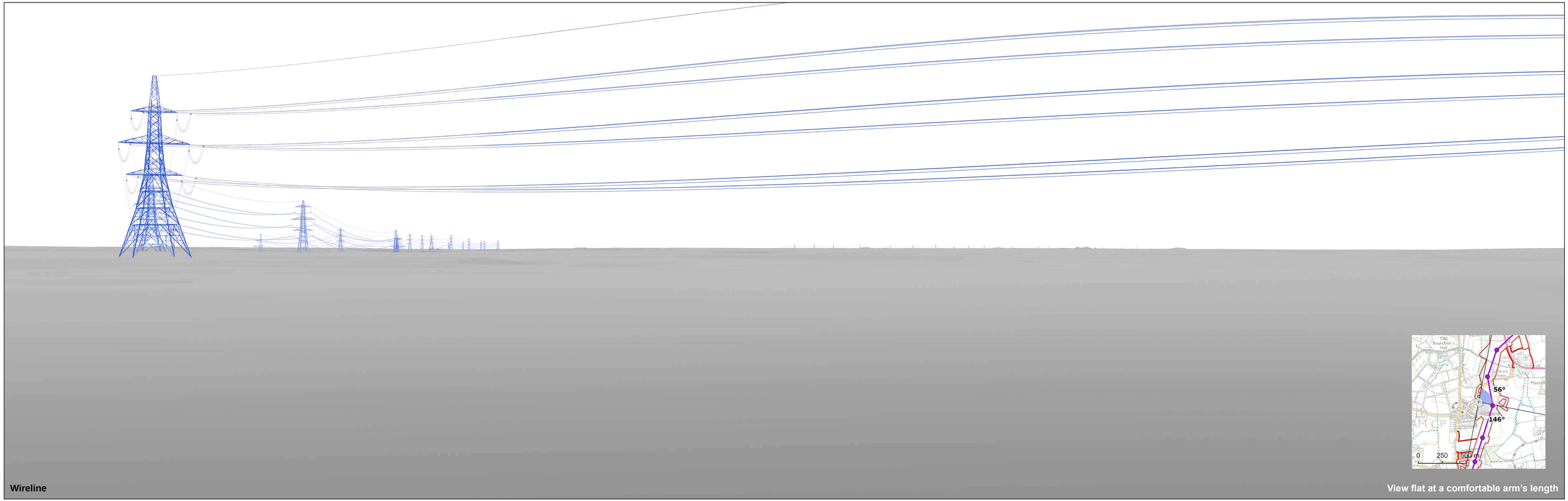
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxi)

Viewpoint VP92: D21



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591931E 225954N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	56°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	153m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

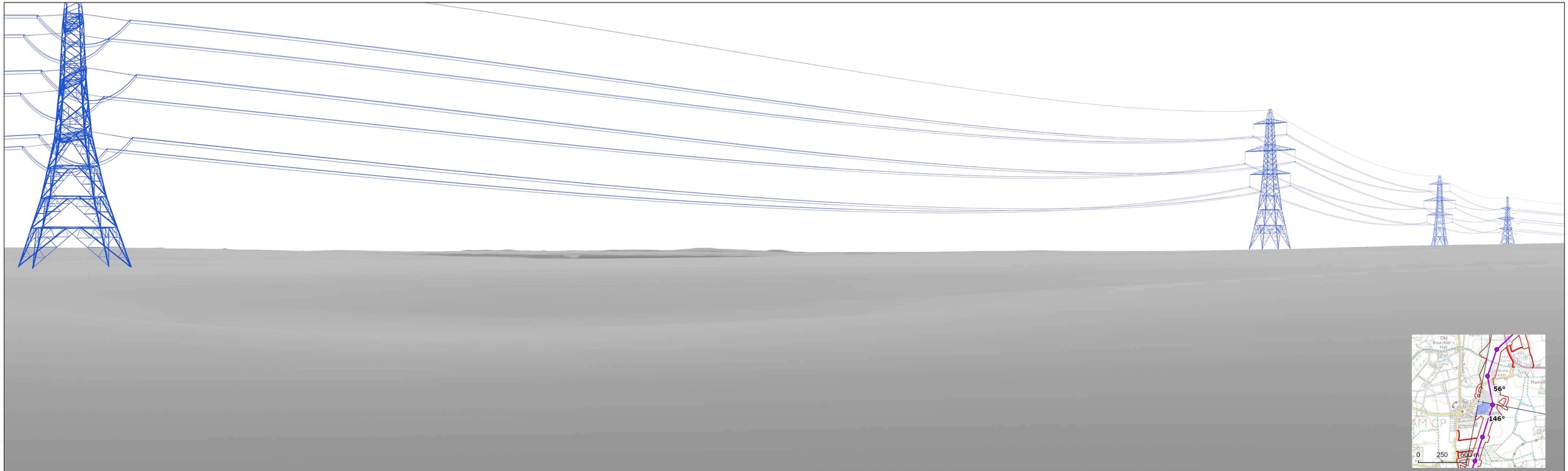
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxii)

Viewpoint VP93: D22



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LUC

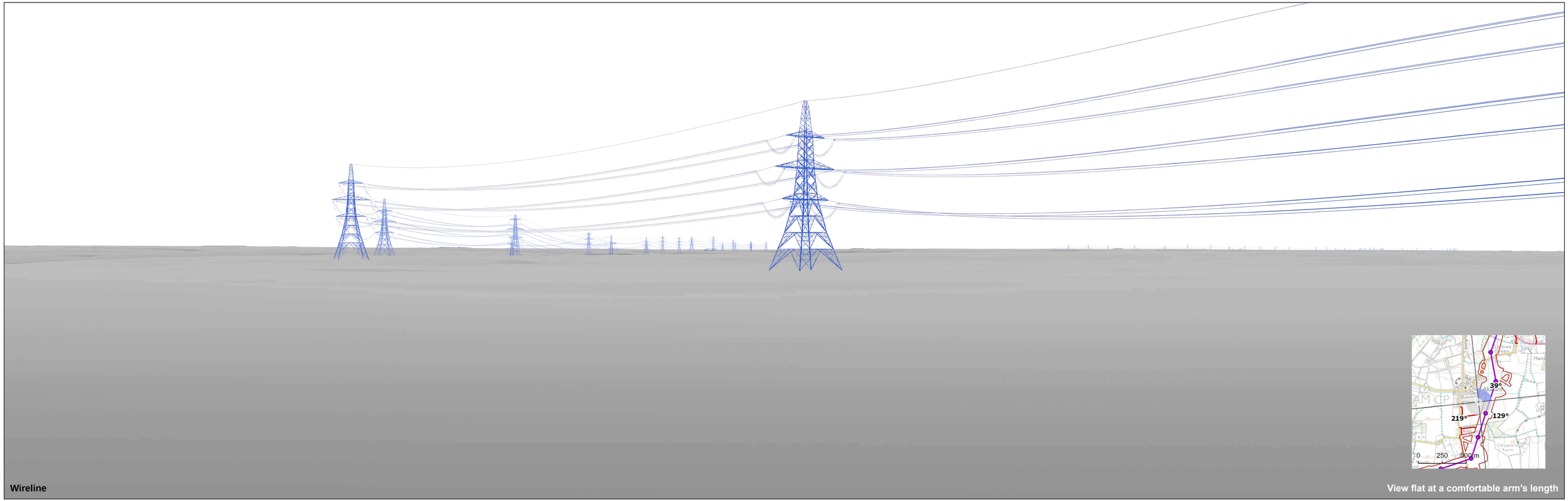
OS reference:	591931E 225954N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	146°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	153m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxii)
Viewpoint VP93: D22



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LUC

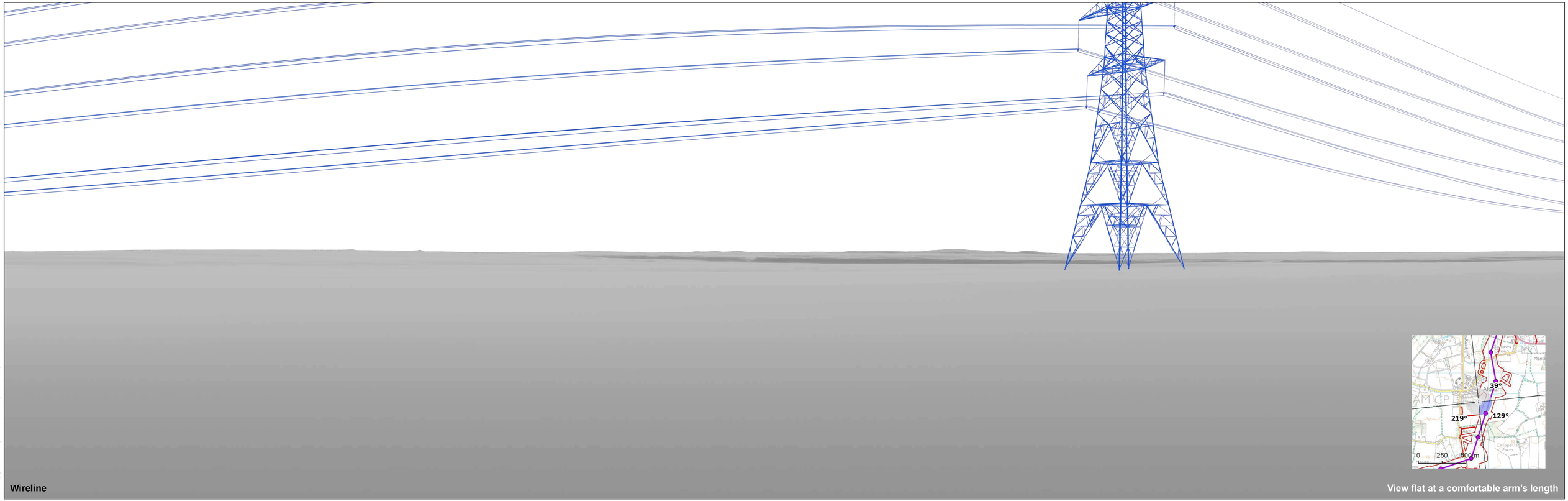
OS reference:	591898E 225698N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	46.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	39°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	141m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxiv)
Viewpoint VP95: D24



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LUC

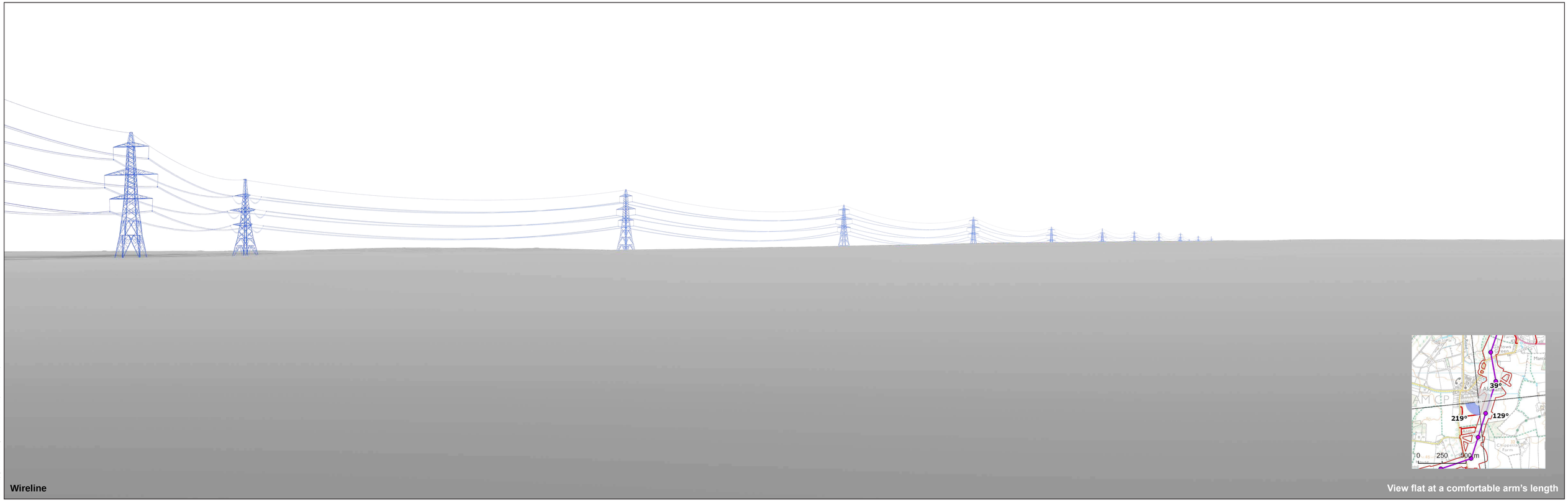
OS reference:	591898E 225698N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	46.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	129°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	141m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxiv)
Viewpoint VP95: D24



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591898E 225698N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	46.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	219°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	141m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxiv)

Viewpoint VP95: D24

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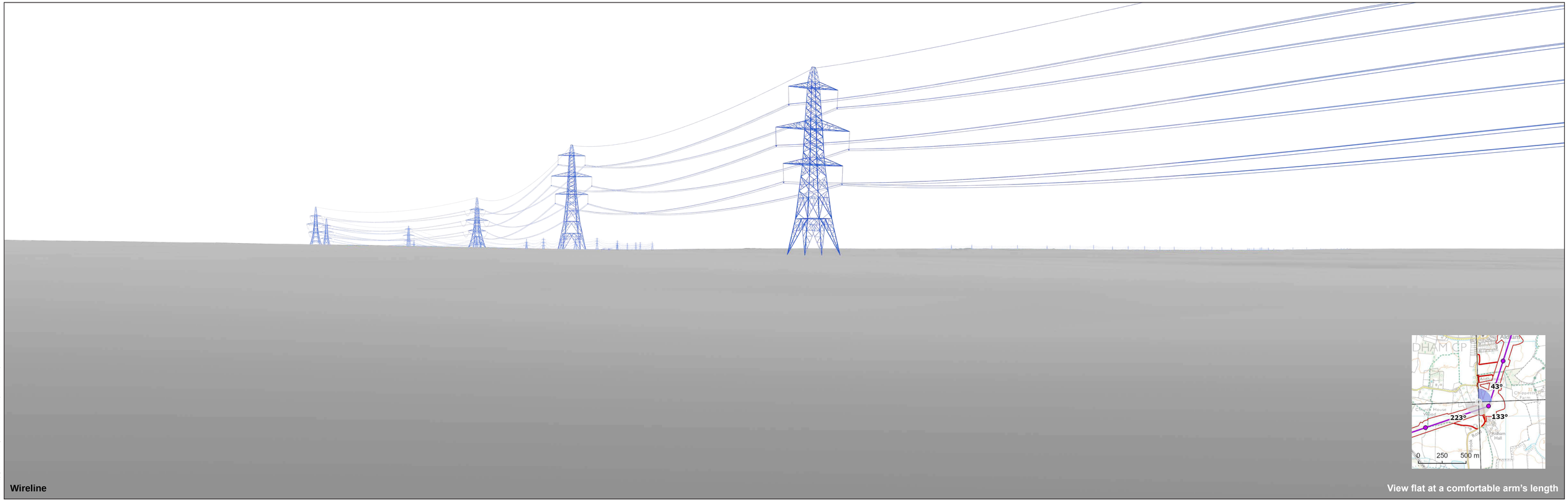

OS reference:	591716E 225150N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	43°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	112m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxv)

Viewpoint VP96: D25

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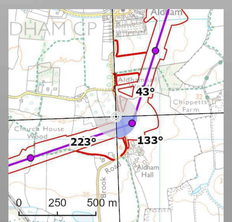


Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

LUC

OS reference:	591716E 225150N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	133°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	112m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

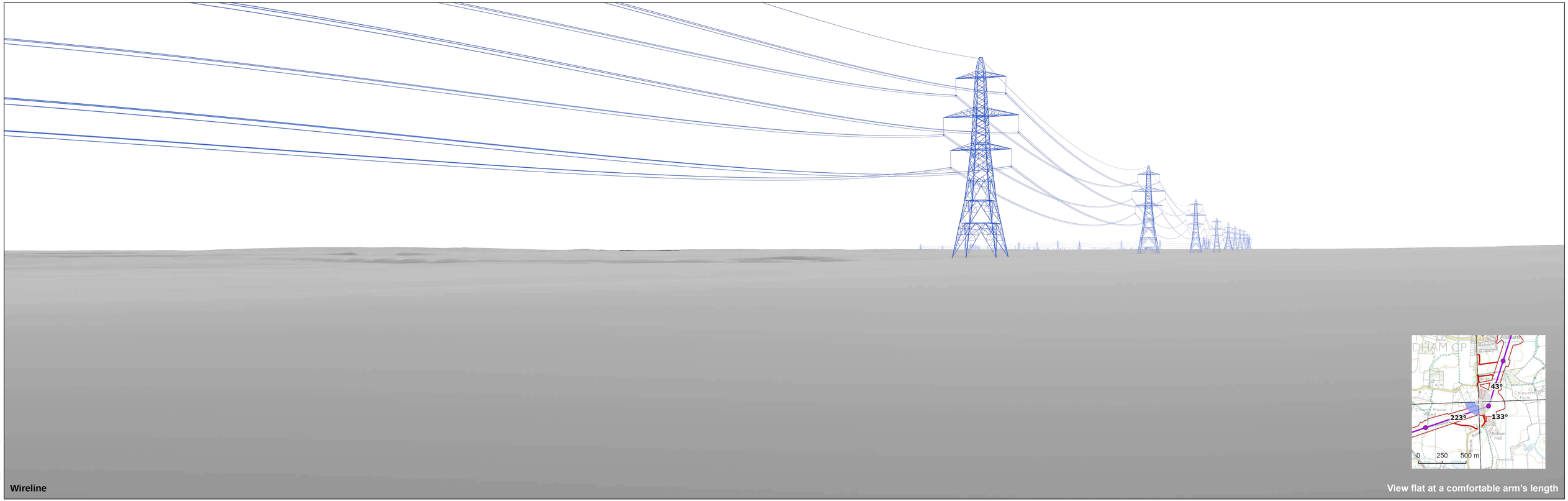
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxv)

Viewpoint VP96: D25



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LUC

OS reference:	591716E 225150N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	43.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	223°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	112m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

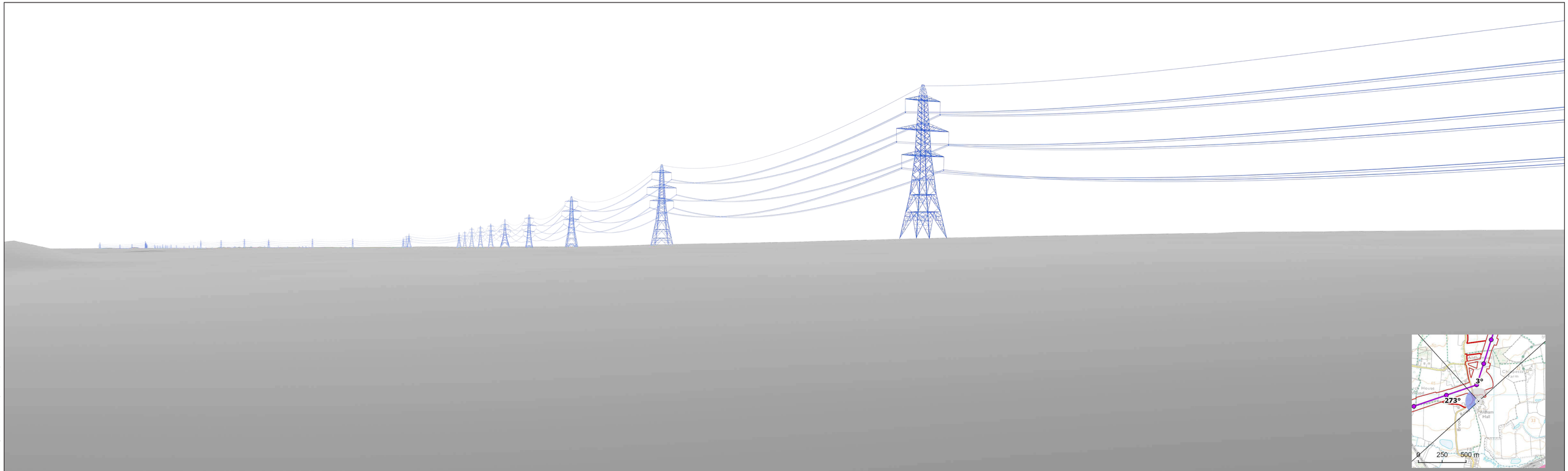
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxv)

Viewpoint VP96: D25



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591840E 224933N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	37.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	273°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	175m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

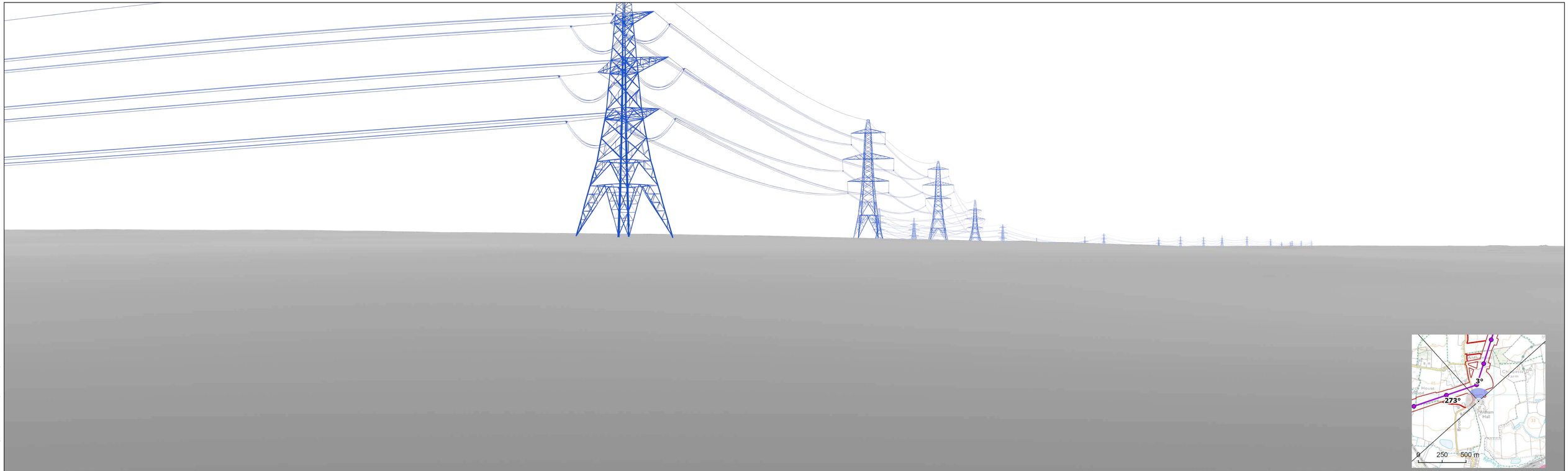
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxvi)

Viewpoint VP97: D26



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

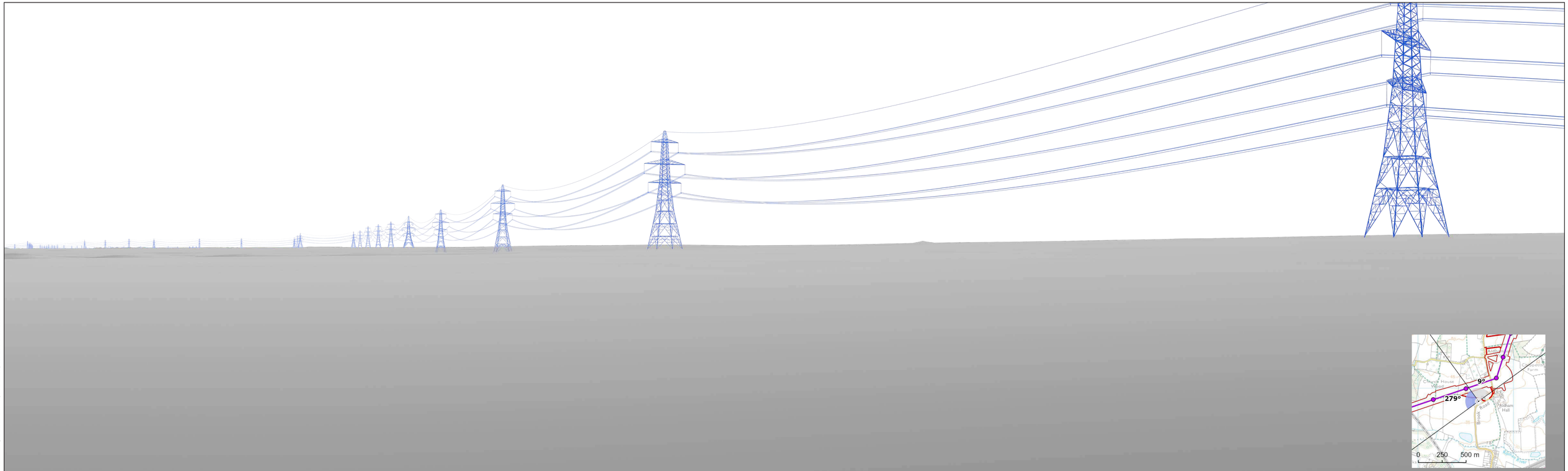
OS reference:	591840E 224933N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	37.9 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	3°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	175m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxvi)
Viewpoint VP97: D26



Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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LUC

OS reference:	591635E 224864N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	39.5 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	279°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	188m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

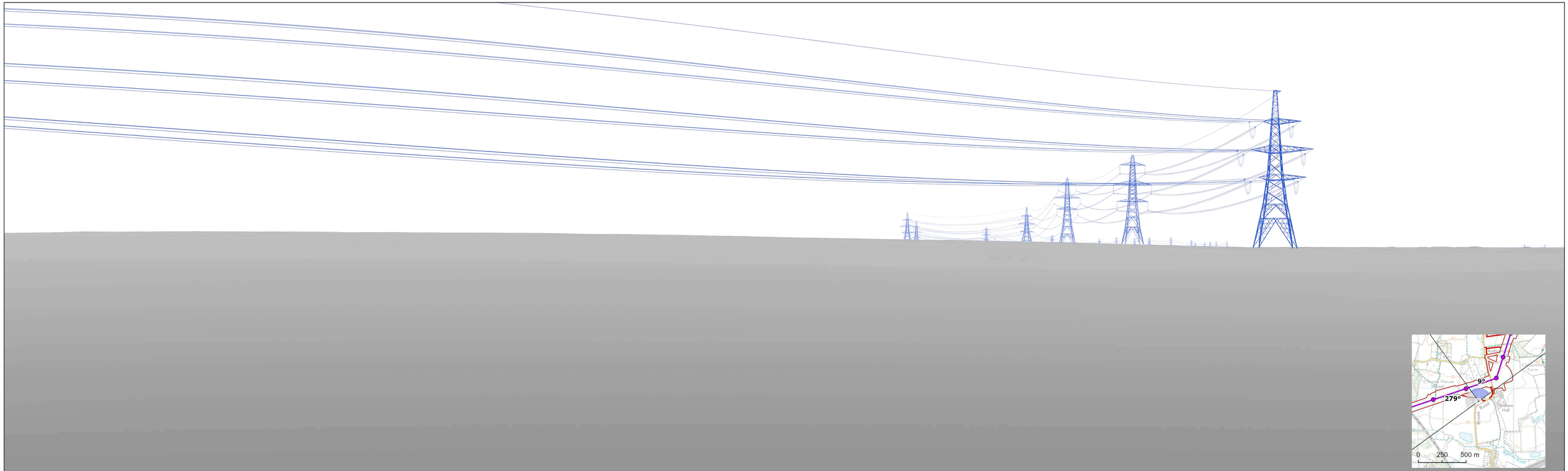
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxviii)

Viewpoint VP99: D28



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LUC

OS reference:	591635E 224864N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	39.5 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	9°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	188m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxviii)
Viewpoint VP99: D28

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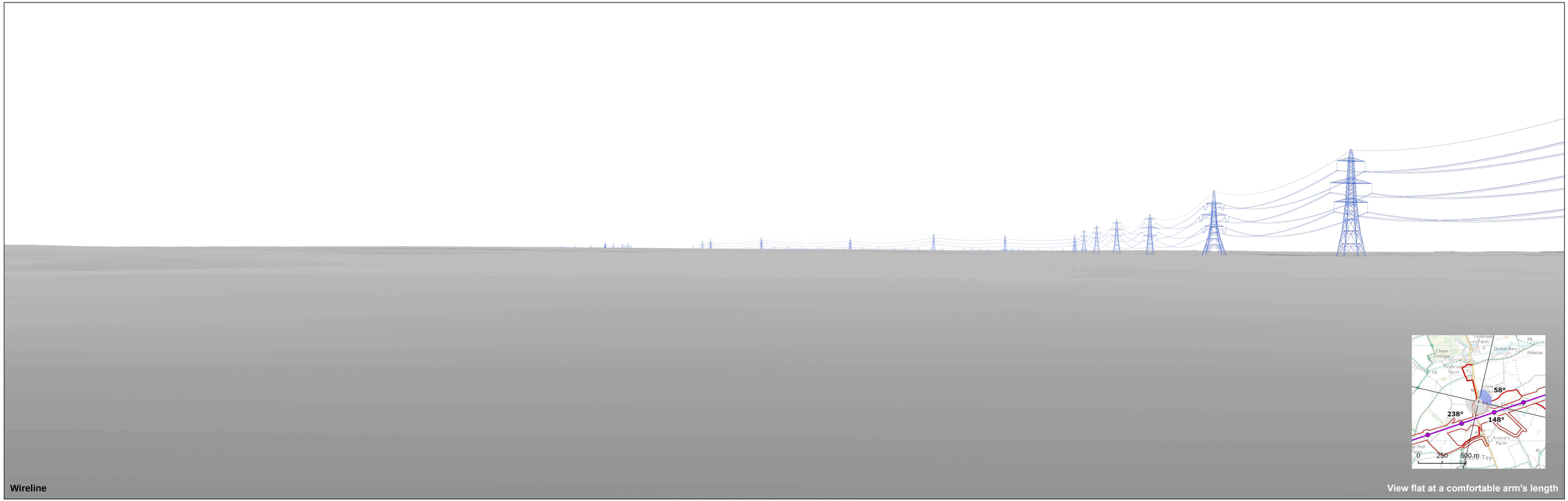

LUC

OS reference:	589291E 224409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	58°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	195m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxix)

Viewpoint VP100: D29

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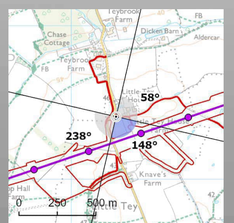


Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

LUC

OS reference:	589291E 224409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	148°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	195m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

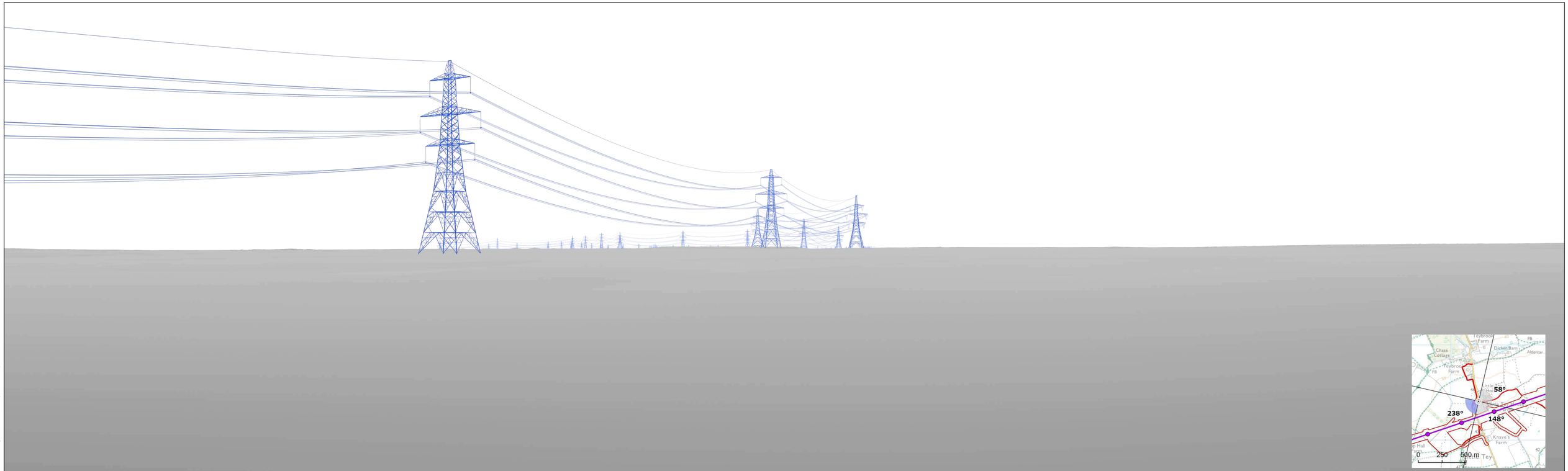
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxix)

Viewpoint VP100: D29



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LUC

OS reference:	589291E 224409N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.4 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	238°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	195m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

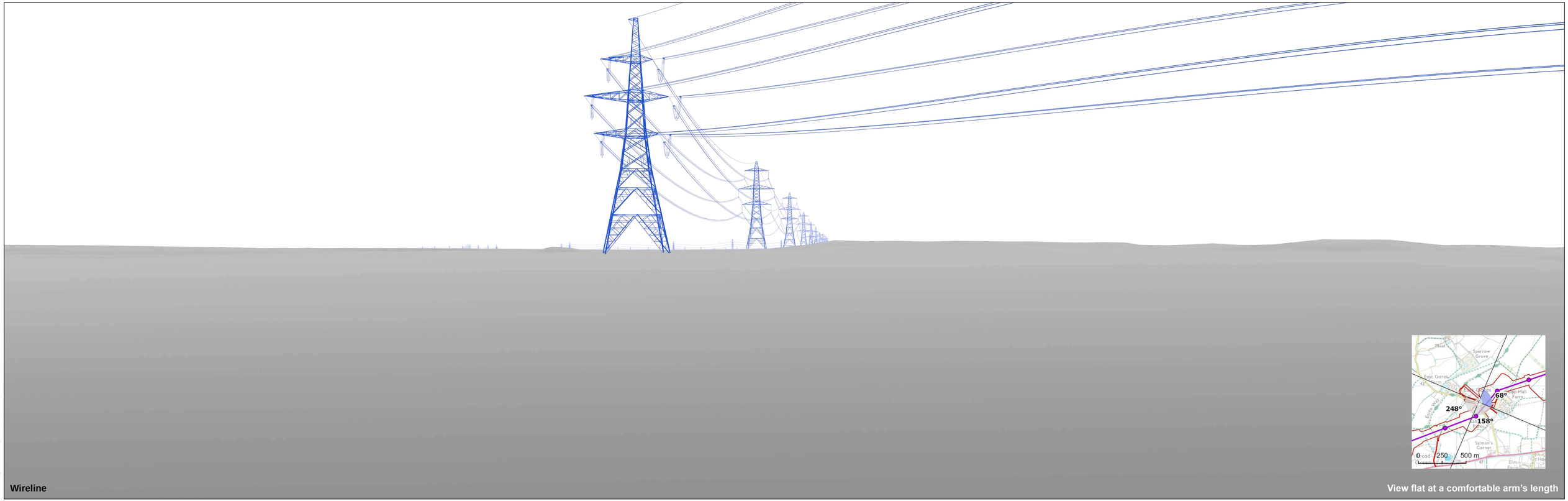
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxix)

Viewpoint VP100: D29



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LUC

OS reference:	588231E 223833N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	68°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	154m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxxi)
Viewpoint VP102: D31

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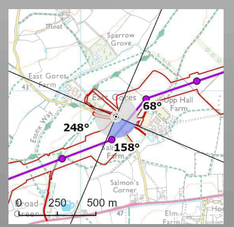


Wireline

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

LUC

OS reference:	588231E 223833N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	158°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	154m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

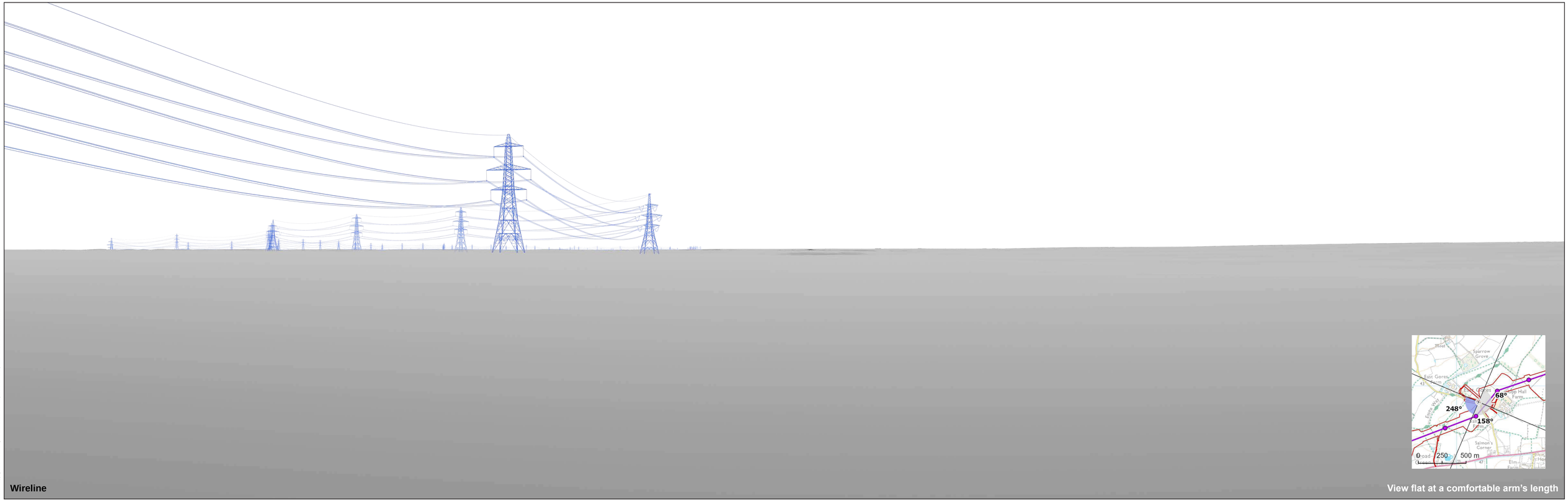
Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxxi)

Viewpoint VP102: D31



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LUC

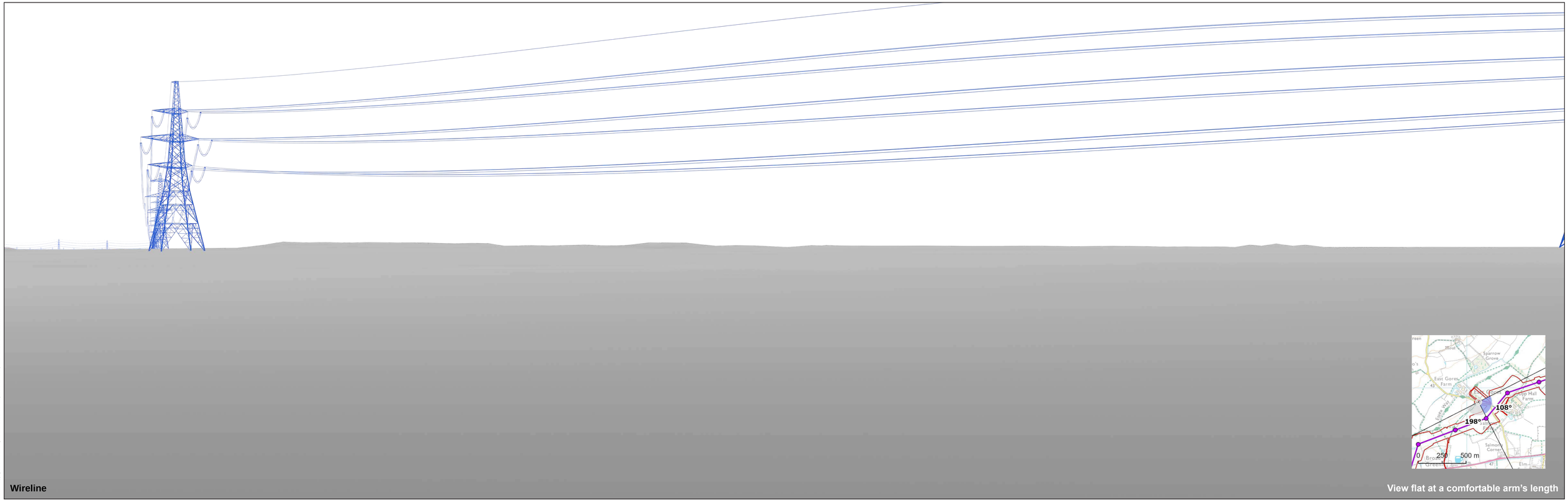
OS reference:	588231E 223833N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.7 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	248°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	154m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxxi)
Viewpoint VP102: D31



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LUC

OS reference:	588124E 223854N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
AOD:	47.2 m	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	108°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest pylon:	189m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

Notes:

1) These indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario.'

Norwich to Tilbury

Figure: A13.4.2D (xxxii)
Viewpoint VP103: D32