

# A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme

TR010035

## 6.9 Environmental Statement Chapter 9: Landscape

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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#### Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

### A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme

Development Consent Order 201[]

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT CHAPTER 9: LANDSCAPE**

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#### 9 LANDSCAPE

#### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 This Chapter presents the assessment of the landscape impacts associated with the Scheme in the form of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). It also presents the regulatory framework, assessment methodology, study area, existing and future baseline, mitigation measures, residual effects, monitoring and a summary.
- 9.1.2 This Chapter should be read in conjunction with Figure 9.1: Landscape Landscape Designations and National Landscape Character, Figure 9.2: Landscape Local Landscape Character, Figure 9.3: Landscape Scheme Level Landscape Character, Figure 9.4: Landscape Scheme Level Landscape Character Darkness and Lighting, Figure 9.5: Landscape Zone of Visual Influence and Viewpoints (within 2km study area), Figure 9.6: Landscape Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoints (within 5km area), Figure 9.7: Landscape Representative Viewpoints (Winter and Summer), Figure 9.8: Landscape Representative Viewpoints (Night time), Figure 9.9: Landscape Visual Effects Drawing and Figure 9.10: Landscape Photomontages (Year 1 summer and Year 15 summer) together with Appendix 9.1: National Character Area 32 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.1), Appendix 9.2: Extracts from "A Landscape Study for Lancashire" (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.2) and Appendix 9.3: Visual Effects Schedule (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3).

### 9.2 Regulatory Framework / National Networks National Policy Statement (NN NPS) Requirements

9.2.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with current legislation, along with national, regional and local plans and policies. A list is provided within Table 9-1 and further detail can be found in the Planning Statement and National Policy Statement Accordance (document reference TR010035/APP/7.1).

Table 9-1: Landscape – Regulatory Framework and NN NPS Requirements

#### **Policy / Legislation**

**National Policy** 

National Planning Policy Framework (2018)

NN NPS (2014), Paragraphs 5.143 to 5.161

#### **Local Policy**

Saved Policies from Adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (as Altered October 2005) Policy SP2: Development in Countryside Areas

Saved Policies from Adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (as Altered October 2005) Policy EP6: Historic Parks and Gardens

Saved Policies from Adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (as Altered October 2005) Policies EP10 and EP11: Landscape Character

Saved Policies from Adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (as Altered October 2005) Policies EP12, EP13 and EP14: Conservation of Trees and Woodlands

Saved Policies from Adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (as Altered October 2005) Policy EP28: Light Pollution



#### Policy / Legislation

Saved Policies from Adopted Wyre Local Plan (1999) Policy SP13:

Development in the Countryside

Saved Policies from Adopted Wyre Local Plan (1999) Policy ENV7: Trees on Development Sites

Saved Policies from Adopted Wyre Local Plan (1999) Policy TREC12: Public Rights of Way

Saved Policies from Adopted Wyre Local Plan (1999) Policy TREC14: Protection of Recreational Open Space

Saved Policies from Adopted Wyre Local Plan (1999) Policy TR1: Major Road Proposals

Emerging Wyre Local Plan to 2031 Submission Draft (January 2018) Policy SP4: Countryside Areas

Emerging Wyre Local Plan to 2031 Submission Draft (January 2018) Policy CDMP4: Environmental Assets

Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (emerging document – due to be adopted 2018)

#### 9.3 **Methodology**

#### Items Scoped in and out of the Assessment

9.3.1 This assessment covers potential effects on landscape character (including features and elements) and visual receptors during construction and operation in line with Interim Advice Note (IAN) 135/10. This assessment uses the Detailed Assessment methodology and no elements of assessment have been scoped out.

#### **Baseline Information**

- 9.3.2 Baseline data has been obtained through desk studies and field surveys within the application site and surrounding area.
- 9.3.3 Sources of information for the desk study are set out in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Landscape - Baseline Information Sources for Desk Study

Source	Information
Ordnance Survey	OS base mapping for the local area
Google Earth Pro	Satellite photographic imagery
Natural England	Identification of relevant National Character Areas and download of NCA datasheet.
MAGIC	Review of landscape character and features within study areas, including national landscape designations, Public Rights of Way and other significant national routes.
Wyre Council	Local landscape designations published local landscape character areas, Tree Preservation Orders, local landscape-related planning policy information.
Fylde Borough Council	Local landscape designations published local landscape character areas, Tree Preservation Orders, local landscape-related planning policy information.



- 9.3.4 Information obtained through the desk study was cross-checked in the field during the field survey.
- 9.3.5 Viewpoint photography presented in Figures 9.7 and 9.8 was undertaken in accordance with Landscape Institute guidance (Landscape Institute, 2011) using a digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera, with lens selected to provide the digital equivalent of a 50mm focal length for a 35mm film format SLR camera. Photographs were then stitched together to generate a panorama spanning a minimum of approximately 90 degrees in the direction of the Scheme (the full extent of view that would be experienced by the viewer at the selected viewpoint, when facing in that direction).
- 9.3.6 Baseline field surveys and viewpoint photography were undertaken in September 2017 (summertime views) and December 2017 and March 2018 (wintertime views), and June 2018 (summertime views).

#### Post-Scoping and Preliminary Environmental Information Consultation

- 9.3.7 Representative viewpoints to be used for the visual effects assessment were agreed with the local planning authorities (LPAs) during the scoping process. Seventeen representative viewpoints were agreed with Fylde Borough and Wyre Councils in August 2017. These are considered to cover a range of receptors within the 2km study area from a range of distances and directions
- 9.3.8 As part of the consultation 3 additional representative viewpoints were selected following the scoping response received from the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) in relation to more distant range views.
- 9.3.9 The Inspectorate also specifically requested a representative viewpoint to capture views from the Ice House at Singleton Hall (a Grade II Listed Building). Locations close to the Ice House are not publicly accessible, and a request to the owners of Singleton Hall for access to the Ice House to obtain appropriate photography was not received. This requested viewpoint cannot therefore be used in the ES. Another of the representative viewpoints (VP10a/b) represents views towards the Scheme from the nearest publicly accessible location to the Ice House and is considered to be partially representative of views from the Listed Building. In addition, as part of the Visual Assessment views from Singleton Manor and Hall (as a residential receptor) would be considered.
- 9.3.10 These viewpoints represent the range of visual receptor types with potential visibility of the Scheme.
- 9.3.11 Locations to be used for photomontages, and locations for undertaking night time photo views were also agreed with the LPAs.
- 9.3.12 Details of further consultation undertaken since the receipt of the responses to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) to agree a range of issues relevant to this Chapter can be found in Table 3-1 of Chapter 3: Consultation (document reference TR010035/APP/6.3).

#### Identifying Mitigation and Enhancement Measures and Assessing Residual Effects

9.3.13 This assessment has been undertaken in line with best practice, as outlined in published guidance:



- Interim Advice Note 135/10: Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment (Highways England, 2010)
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition (Landscape Institute/ Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013)
- GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13 (Landscape Institute, 2013)
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, October 2014)
- Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11: Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Assessment (Landscape Institute, 2011)
- 9.3.14 GLVIA3 states within paragraph 1.1 that 'LVIA is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right, and on people's views and visual amenity.'
- 9.3.15 GLVIA3 also states within paragraph 1.17 that when identifying landscape and visual effects there is a 'need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of the likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional.'
- 9.3.16 GLVIA3 recognises within paragraph 2.23 that 'professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. While there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements' undertaken by a landscape consultant or a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (CMLI).
- 9.3.17 Full details of the methodology used for this assessment are provided in IAN135/10, with additional guidance provided in GLVIA3. Key elements of the assessment process are set out below.

#### Mitigation

- 9.3.18 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on landscape and visual receptors have been considered as an integral part of the design and assessment process for the Scheme.
- 9.3.19 The alignment of the Scheme has been chosen to minimise the number of receptors affected. Where the preferred route results in the Scheme still impacting on landscape and visual receptors, the design of the Scheme has been revised to include measures such as false cuttings (2m high earthworks adjacent to the highway boundary), and new tree, shrub and linear planting to reduce visibility from the local area and effects on local landscape character.
- 9.3.20 It should also be noted that some of the proposed mitigation measures would have benefits for other types of environmental receptor, e.g. ecology and potential disbenefits e.g. noise fencing.

#### **Effects Assessed**

9.3.21 In line with IAN135/10 and GLVIA3, landscape and visual effects are assessed through professional judgements on the sensitivity of landscape elements,



landscape character, and visual receptors at representative viewpoints, combined with the predicted magnitude and nature of impact arising from the proposals. The landscape and visual effects have been assessed in the following sections:

- Effects on landscape character (including features and elements)
- Effects on visual amenity

Landscape Character Effects (including Landscape Features and Elements)

- 9.3.22 The assessment process for landscape impacts includes the following stages:
  - Define the study area
  - Collect and collate information on the landscape, including landscape designations, topography, land use, landscape scale and complexity, existing and historic human influences, inter-visibility and tranquility
  - Assess the character and value of the landscape through consultation and desk study
  - Carry out site survey to assess landscape character and condition, and augment the desk study
  - Assess the magnitude of impact likely to be caused by the Scheme
  - Assess the sensitivity of the landscape to accommodate change arising from the Scheme
  - Identify and develop mitigation measures as a component of the iterative design process to avoid, reduce and where possible remedy adverse effects
  - Assess the significance of the residual landscape effects
- 9.3.23 The assessment of likely magnitude and nature of impacts on landscape character and landscape features and elements has used professional judgement, guided by the criteria set out in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3: Landscape - Indicative Criteria used to define Magnitude of Change (based on IAN 135/10, Annex 1, Table 2)

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Major adverse	Total loss or large-scale damage to existing character or distinctive features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic conspicuous features and elements.
Moderate adverse	Partial loss or noticeable damage to existing character or distinctive features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic noticeable features and elements.
Minor adverse	Slight loss or damage to existing character or features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic features and elements.
Negligible adverse	Barely noticeable loss or damage to existing character or features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic features and elements.



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
No change	No noticeable loss, damage or alteration to character or features or elements.
Negligible beneficial	Barely noticeable improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic elements.
Minor beneficial	Slight improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic elements.
Moderate beneficial	Partial or noticeable improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic and noticeable features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic features.
Major beneficial	Large scale improvement of character by the restoration of features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic and conspicuous features and elements, or by the addition of new distinctive features.

9.3.24 Landscape sensitivity would depend on the character of the receiving landscape, the nature of the Scheme and the type of change. Typical descriptors and examples are provided in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: Landscape - Indicative Criteria used to define Sensitivity of the Landscape and Townscape Resource (based on IAN 135/10, Annex 1, Table 2)

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors and Examples
High	<ul> <li>Landscapes which by nature of their character would be unable to accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically, these would be:</li> <li>Of high quality with distinctive elements and features making a positive contribution to character and sense of place</li> <li>Likely to be designated, but the aspects which underpin such value may also be present outside designated areas, especially at the local scale</li> <li>Areas of special recognised value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations</li> <li>Likely to contain features and elements that are rare and</li> </ul>
Moderate	could not be replaced  Landscapes which by nature of their character would be able to partly accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically, these would be:  Comprised of commonplace elements and features creating generally unremarkable character but with some sense of place  Locally designated, or their value may be expressed through non-statutory local publications



Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors and Examples
	<ul> <li>Containing some features of value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations</li> <li>Likely to contain some features and elements that could not be replaced</li> </ul>
Low	<ul> <li>Landscapes which by nature of their character would be able to accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically; these would be:</li> <li>Comprised of some features and elements that are discordant, derelict or in decline, resulting in indistinct character with little or no sense of place</li> <li>Not designated</li> <li>Containing few, if any, features of value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations</li> <li>Likely to contain few, if any, features and elements that could not be replaced</li> </ul>

9.3.25 The evaluation of the significance of the landscape effects of the Scheme is derived by assessing the magnitude of impact (bearing in mind the effectiveness of the embedded mitigation measures) against the sensitivity of the landscape, as shown in the matrix in Table 9-5.

Table 9-5: Landscape - Matrix to evaluate Significance of Effect (based on IAN 135/10, Annexes 1 and 2, Table 3)

		Magnitude of Impact				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
tivity	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
scape Sensitivity	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
Landscape	Low	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate

- 9.3.26 Residual effects are considered to be significant where the effects are assessed as moderate, large or very large.
- 9.3.27 Typical descriptors of the significance of effect categories in the matrix are provided in Table 9-6.



Table 9-6: Landscape - Typical Descriptors for Significance of Effect Categories – Landscape Character and Landscape Features and Elements (based on IAN 135/10, Annex 1, Table 4)

Significance	Typical Descriptors of Effect
Category	Typical Descriptors of Effect
Very Large Beneficial Effect	<ul> <li>Greatly enhance the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Create an iconic high-quality feature and/or series of elements</li> <li>Enable a sense of place to be created or greatly enhanced</li> </ul>
Large Beneficial Effect	<ul> <li>Enhance the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements lost as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development</li> <li>Enable a sense of place to be enhanced</li> </ul>
Moderate Beneficial Effect	<ul> <li>Improve the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development</li> <li>Enable a sense of place to be restored</li> </ul>
Slight Beneficial Effect	<ul> <li>Complement the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Maintain or enhance characteristic features and elements</li> <li>Enable some sense of place to be restored</li> </ul>
Neutral Effect	<ul> <li>Maintain the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Blend in with characteristic features and elements</li> <li>Enable a sense of place to be retained</li> </ul>
Slight Adverse Effect	<ul> <li>Not quite fit the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Be at variance with characteristic features and elements</li> <li>Detract from a sense of place</li> </ul>
Moderate Adverse Effect	<ul> <li>Conflict with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Have an adverse impact on characteristic features or elements</li> <li>Diminish a sense of place</li> </ul>
Large Adverse Effect	<ul> <li>Be at considerable variance with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic features and elements</li> </ul>



Typical Descriptors of Effect		
Damage a sense of place		
<ul> <li>Be at complete variance with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape</li> <li>Cause the integrity of characteristic features and elements to be lost</li> <li>Cause a sense of place to be lost</li> </ul>		

#### **Effects on Visual Amenity**

- 9.3.28 The assessment process for visual amenity impacts includes the following stages:
  - Determine the extent of visibility of the proposals
  - Collect and collate information on the visual context of the project
  - Identify receptors and evaluate their sensitivity
  - Describe the degree of visual change caused by the proposals
  - Identify and develop mitigation measures as a component of the iterative design process to avoid, reduce and where possible remedy adverse effects
  - Assess the significance of the resultant visual effects
- 9.3.29 The assessment of likely magnitude and nature of impacts on visual amenity has used professional judgement, guided by the criteria set out in Table 9-7.

Table 9-7: Landscape - Indicative Criteria used to define Magnitude of Change (based on IAN 135/10, Annex 2, Table 1)

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors	
Major	The project, or a part of it, would become the dominant feature or focal point of the view.	
Moderate	The project, or a part of it, would form a noticeable feature or element of the view which is readily apparent to the receptor.	
Minor	The project, or a part of it, would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features and elements that comprise the existing view.	
Negligible	Only a very small part of the project would be discernable, or it is at such a distance that it would form a barely noticeable feature or element of the view.	
No change	No part of the project, or work or activity associated with it, is discernible.	

9.3.30 The sensitivity of visual receptors depends on the location, context and expectations of the viewer (e.g. the occupier of a residential property with open views would be highly sensitive, whereas an office worker within an urban context would be less so). The identification of various categories of visual receptor (viewer) and the assumed visual sensitivity of each forms part of the visual baseline against which the change in the view brought about by the Scheme can be assessed. Typical descriptors and examples are provided in Table 9-8.



Table 9-8: Landscape - Criteria used to define Sensitivity of Visual Receptors (based on IAN135/10, Annex 2, Table 1)

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors and Examples	
High	Residential properties. Users of Public Rights of Way or other recreational trails (e.g. National Trails, footpaths, bridleways etc.). Users of recreational facilities where the purpose of that recreation is enjoyment of the countryside (e.g. Country Parks, National Trust or other access land etc.).	
Moderate	Outdoor workers Users of scenic roads, railways or waterways or users of designated tourist routes. Schools and other institutional buildings, and their outdoor areas.	
Low	Indoor workers Users of main roads (e.g. trunk roads) or passengers in public transport on main arterial routes. Users of recreational facilities where the purpose of that recreation is not related to the view (e.g. sports facilities).	

9.3.31 The evaluation of the significance of the visual effects of the Scheme is derived by assessing the magnitude of impact (bearing in mind the effectiveness of the embedded mitigation measures), against the sensitivity of the receptor as shown in the matrix in Table 9-5. Effects shaded green in Table 9-5 are considered to be significant. Typical descriptors of the significance of effect categories in the matrix at Table 9-4 are provided in Table 9-9.

Table 9-9: Landscape - Typical Descriptors for Significance of Effect Categories – Visual Amenity (based on IAN 135/10, Annex 2, Table 4)

Significance Category	Typical Descriptors of Effect	
Very Large Beneficial Effect	The Scheme would create an iconic new feature that would greatly enhance the view.	
Large Beneficial Effect	The Scheme would lead to a major improvement in a view from a highly sensitive receptor.	
Moderate Beneficial Effect	The Scheme would cause obvious improvement to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible improvement to a view from a more sensitive receptor.	
Slight Beneficial Effect	The Scheme would cause limited improvement to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity or would cause greater improvement to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity.	
Neutral Effect	No perceptible change in the view.	
Slight Adverse Effect	The Scheme would cause limited deterioration to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity or cause greater deterioration to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity.	



Significance Category	Typical Descriptors of Effect
Moderate Adverse Effect	The Scheme would cause obvious deterioration to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible damage to a view from a more sensitive receptor.
Large Adverse Effect	The Scheme would cause major deterioration to a view from a highly sensitive receptor and would constitute a major discordant element in the view.
Very Large Adverse Effect	The Scheme would cause the loss of views from a highly sensitive receptor and would constitute a dominant discordant feature in the view.

9.3.32 The assessment also included a description of the duration of change (IAN135/10 Paragraph 3.22). The criteria used to define the duration of change in this assessment are given in Table 9-10.

Table 9-10: Landscape - Criteria used to define Duration of Change (Based on IAN 135/10)

Duration	Criteria	
Temporary	Up to 1 year	
Short Term	Between 1 and 5 years	
Medium Term	Between 5 and 15 years	
Long Term	Longer than 15 years	

#### **Assumptions and Limitations**

- 9.3.33 Potential effects on visual amenity as experienced from within the local area have been assessed through the use of a range of agreed representative viewpoints. These viewpoints are not considered to show every possible view towards the Scheme but are considered to represent the views experienced by range of different receptor types from a range of different locations within the local landscape. Twenty-one representative viewpoints have been agreed to consider direct visual effects of the Scheme.
- 9.3.34 Visual effects from the full range of visual receptors has been considered within the Visual Effects Schedule (VES) at Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3), which groups receptors experiencing similar effects together. Only those receptors considered to experience significant effects are presented in this Chapter.
- 9.3.35 Cultural heritage (including potential effects on the setting of heritage features) and ecological matters are not considered in this assessment but are considered elsewhere in the ES (Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (document reference TR010035/APP/6.7) and Chapter 8: Biodiversity (document reference TR010035/APP/6.8) respectively).
- 9.3.36 The Environmental Masterplan (document reference TR010035/APP/6.19) identifies existing vegetation to be retained within the draft order limits, and this has been used as the basis to inform the assessment. This retention provides a range of



environmental functions including integrating the Scheme into the landscape, aiding visual screening, and is considered important for a number of biodiversity and heritage benefits. The vegetation retention has assumed vegetation loss would be limited to the Scheme alignment with a nominal working area of 30m offset from the Scheme extent, with all construction compound working areas cleared.

9.3.37 This Chapter assumes that borrowpits would be used during construction which represents the worst case for landscape. If borrowpits were not used during construction this would reduce some of the construction effects reported within this Chapter.

#### 9.4 Study Area

9.4.1 The study area for landscape and townscape assessment extends to a 1km radius from the Scheme (refer to Figures 9.1 and 9.2), and up to 2km for visual assessment (refer to Figure 9.5). To refine the assessment, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated for an area extending to 5km (refer to Figure 9.6) and this represents the theoretical area from which any part of the proposed development may be seen. This identifies theoretical visibility up to these distances; however, it is considered that beyond the 2km study area, the Scheme would not be readily perceptible within the wider landscape. The Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) described as "the area within which a proposed development may have an influence or effect on visual amenity" has therefore been informed by the 2km ZTV which was undertaken using a detailed Digital Surface Model (DSM) (refer to Figure 9.5).and has formed the basis for the assessment of effects on visual amenity.

#### 9.5 Existing and Future Baseline

**Existing Baseline** 

#### Designations

- 9.5.1 Some areas of land surrounding the settlements of Carleton and Thornton is designated as forming part of the Blackpool Green Belt, as shown on Figure 9.1.
- 9.5.2 Singleton Conservation Area is located 585m south of the Scheme and Poulton-Le-Fylde Conservation Area, located 720m west of the Scheme are also within the study area.
- 9.5.3 There are no Grade I or II\* listed building within the study area. There are 10 Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area, including the Ice House at Singleton Hall.
- 9.5.4 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area or immediately adjacent to it. The grounds of Singleton Hall are, however, considered to be a 'designed landscape', but they are not designated at either statutory or non-statutory levels.
- 9.5.5 The Wyre Estuary Country Park is located approx. 2km north of the existing A585 roundabout at Skippool Bridge.

#### Landscape Character

9.5.6 Landscape is defined in the European Landscape Convention as '...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Council of Europe, 2000).



- 9.5.7 Natural England had previously produced a landscape character assessment of England, which has now been superseded by the National Character Area (NCA) profiles undertaken by Natural England. The proposed development lies entirely within NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain. Full details of the NCA are provided at Appendix 9.1 (document reference TR010035/APP/9.1), while the key features are set out below.
  - 'A rich patchwork of pasture, arable fields and drainage ditches, on a relatively flat to gently undulating coastal landscape
  - Extensive views across the plain, within which small to medium-sized blocks of mixed woodland (wind-sculpted near the coast) provide punctuation and vertical accents
  - Medium-sized to large fields form an open, large-scale agricultural landscape.
     Pasture is more dominant
  - A complex network of wide meandering rivers raised drainage ditches and dykes divide and drain the landscape. Coastal habitats and large areas of open water are of international importance for their migratory and wintering wildfowl and wading bird populations
  - Mixed arable and pastoral farmland habitats support a nationally important assemblage of breeding farmland bird species
  - A rectilinear network of lanes and tracks usually without fences or hedges subdivides the landscape, and isolated brick farmsteads occur in rural areas
  - Several long-distance paths cross the NCA, including the Wyre Way."
- 9.5.8 The character assessment sets out 4 Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) which are of relevance to the Scheme. These are:
  - **SEO 1:** Conserve, manage and enhance the river systems and wetlands including the Ribble Estuary and the rivers Wyre and Douglas with their many associated drains, dykes and streams. This would improve water quality and supply, sustainably address flood risk management, and enhance biodiversity and the historic environment through a strategic, landscape-scale approach
  - **SEO 2:** Work with landowners and land managers to protect, enhance and strengthen the network of farmland features in this agricultural plain landscape. Create and expand farmland habitats to enhance biodiversity, improve soil and water quality, strengthen the resilience of habitats to climate change and enhance landscape character
  - SEO 3: Promote the sense of place of the coastal and inland settlements and protect the remaining rural character of the wider landscape from further loss and change from development pressures. Manage urban fringe development to ensure that it does not negatively impact the rural character of the area and ensure that all development is of an appropriate type and scale. Provide good green infrastructure links to enhance people's enjoyment of and access to the varied landscapes and valuable recreational assets that the area provides
  - **SEO 4:** Promote and manage recreational and access opportunities, at the same time as conserving the natural and cultural heritage. Conserve and



enhance the historic environment, geodiversity, areas of tranquility, nature conservation sites, long, open views and landscape character. In recognition of the importance of tourism to the local economy, provide interpretation and educational facilities, which would bring health and wellbeing benefits for both residents and visitors

- 9.5.9 The Scheme lies within Fylde Borough Council and Wyre Council, within the county of Lancashire. At the county level, Lancashire County Council's (LCC's) 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire: Landscape Character Assessment' (Lancashire County Council, 2000) provides an assessment of the Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within the study area.
- 9.5.10 There are 2 local LCTs within the 1km study area and 1 Urban Landscape Character Type (ULCT). The LCTs are further subdivided into local Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The LCTs, ULCT and LCAs relevant to the study area are presented in Table 9-11, with further details provided at Appendix 9.2 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.2).

Table 9-11: Landscape - County-Level LCTs and LCAs

LCT	Description		
	Description		
LCT15:	The majority of the study area is located within this LCT. The LCT is described as:		
Coastal			
Plain	'Generally below 50m, this landscape type is characterised by		
	gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in		
	West Lancashire and by low clipped hedges elsewhere. The Fylde		
	landscape in particular is characterised by a high density of small		
	marl pit field ponds. Many hedgerows have been removed to give		
	very large fields, open road verges and long views. Although		
	woodland cover is generally very low, these views are punctuated		
	by small deciduous secondary woodlands, mostly in the form of		
	shelter belts or estate plantations; they provide a backdrop to		
	views. The history of the area as an arable landscape is reflected		
	in the farm buildings, particularly the highly distinctive red brick		
	barns with brickwork detailing. Settlement is relatively dense in this		
	lowland landscape; clustered red brick farm buildings, hamlets,		
	rural villages and historic towns are all present. Older farm sites		
	and red brick barns are often surrounded by recent development		
	and the many converted barns now provide characterful homes.		
	There is a dense infrastructure network; meandering roads		
	connect the farms and villages while major roads and motorways		
	provide a fast route across the landscape, linking major towns.'		
	Within this LCT, the Scheme lies within <b>LCA15d: The Fylde</b> . This		
	is an extensive LCA which covers the gently undulating farmland of		
	the Fylde between Blackpool to the west and Preston and the M6		
	corridor to the east. The LCA is described as:		
	'The gently undulating farmland of the Fylde occurs between		
	Blackpool to the west and Preston and the M6 corridor to the east.		
	It has been formed of boulder clay deposits which lie on soft		
	Triassic sandstones and mudstones and is naturally poorly		
	drained. Field ponds are a particularly characteristic feature of this		



LCT	Description
	area and provide important wildlife habitats. The predominant land use is dairy farming on improved pasture and lowland sheep farming with a small amount of arable on the freer draining soils. Red brick nineteenth century two storey farmsteads with slate roofs and red brick barns are dominant built features of this landscape character area; occasional windmills also reflect the historic importance of the area for corn milling. Other features of the area are the brine fields around Stalmine which have been reclaimed by ICI and form a rare and distinctive land use. Field size is large and field boundaries are low clipped hawthorn, although hedgerow loss is extensive. Blocks of woodland are characteristic, frequently planted for shelter and/or shooting and views of the Bowland fells are frequent between the blocks. There are many man-made elements; electricity pylons, communication masts and road traffic is all highly visible in the flat landscape. In addition, views of Blackpool Tower, the Pleasure Beach rides and
I CT10:	industry outside Blackpool are visible on a clear day.'
LCT18: Open Coastal Marsh	The northern edge of the study area is located within this LCT. The LCT is described as:  'Salt marshes and intertidal flats occur around the sheltered waters of the west coast of Lancashire and extend to the low water mark. The Open Coastal Marshes are flat, expansive coastal areas formed on marine alluvium. They are separated from the Enclosed Coastal Marshes and coastal farmland by man-made sea dykes and in places by boulder clay and limestone cliffs. The simplicity of the landscape pattern is visually appealing: usually the fine sward surface is closely grazed and is etched by a maze of creeks and channels which gives texture to the flat, expansive landscape. The marshes are open, except for occasional patches of scrub just beyond the high-water mark, whilst the few marshes which are ungrazed are a riot of colour in high summer. There is a striking absence of settlement or man-made features. This sense of remoteness is a dramatic contrast to the surrounding manmade landscapes. Another notable feature is the prolific bird life which brings movement to the landscape and provides a changing scene.'  Within this LCT, the Scheme lies within LCA18c: Wyre Marshes. This LCA covers the Wyre Estuary, extending upstream from the coast at Fleetwood in the north to an area north east of Little Singleton. The LCA is described as:  'The Wyre Estuary provides a sheltered environment for the development of salt marsh. The proximity of the urban areas of Fleetwood and Cleveleys to the west affects the character of this area both visually and physically, whilst the east bank of the Wyre remains rural in aspect. Distinctive low boulder clay cliffs back the marshes in places and form linear features along the estuary. The area is relatively inaccessible to recreational users, and the salt



LCT	Description
Urban Landscape Type: Suburban	Description  development and landfilling at Fleetwood Unlike other coastal marshes in Lancashire however the lack of grazing gives a colourful sward of sea lavender, sea aster and other herbs in summer.'  The townscape resource within the study area is located within this LCT. The LCT is described as:  'This urban landscape type includes a wide variety of architectural styles and layouts. The majority of urban areas are characterised by a spacious pattern of street, low buildings, garages and
	gardens, although there are also examples of high-rise tower block estates, with communal amenity grassland and extensive parking. Early suburban housing (1930-40) is typically semi-detached, built of brick and arranged in crescents and wide streets with large front and rear gardens. This type of older suburban housing often forms ribbon development along principal urban routes, with access to more recent housing estates behind. 1950s to 60s estates tend to have predominantly straight streets with some cul-de-sacs and with gardens and garages. Since the 1970s, housing development has been concentrated in relatively dense estates with cul-de-sac layouts, curved streets, small gardens and garages and are often a mixture of many different styles, frequently pastiches of old styles. The use of many different materials, usually not of local origin and standardised architectural detailing of particular styles has resulted in a loss of regional identity; the same house designs recur across the whole country.'

9.5.11 The national and county-level LCTs and LCAs cover relatively large areas and a Scheme-specific landscape character study has therefore been undertaken as part of the assessment in order to add local detail to the character descriptions. The Scheme-specific character study has identified 6 local LCAs and 9 local townscape character areas (TCAs). The extents of the different local LCAs and TCAs are shown on Figure 9.3, and their descriptions are set out in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12: Landscape - Scheme-level LCAs and TCAs

Scheme Level Landscape/Townscape	Description
Character Areas Landscape Character Are	26
Landscape Character Are	as
LCA 1: Thornton Farmed Hinterland	Gently undulating enclosed farmland located in the north of the study area between Little Thornton and Poulton, incorporating Wyre Greenbelt.
	Key features: Pastoral agriculture with medium-scale regular field pattern, disrupted by infrastructure (electricity pylons, highway and railway line) and interspersed by hedgerows with hedgerow trees.
LCA 2: Thornton Hall and Estate land	Estate landscape including a recreational golf course located in the north of the study area between Little Thornton and Poulton, incorporating Wyre Greenbelt.



Scheme Level Landscape/Townscape Character Areas	Description	
LCA 3: Wyre Estuary	Key features: A small-scale enclosed landscape with estate woodland planting, and tree groups (associated with the golf course) defining features.  Open coastal farmland east of the A585 line corridor	
Farmed Hinterland	between west of the Wyre Estuary and north of the A585 between Skippool in the north and Pool Foot Lane in the east, and also east of the Wyre Estuary. Key features: Small to medium scale predominately arable fields (with occasional pastoral) laid in a semi regular pattern bounded by gappy hedgerows, with occasional small woodland copses located around field ponds, and larger woodland blocks.	
LCA 4: Main Dyke Farmland	Low-lying river valley and flood plain farmland west of the A585 between Skippool, east of Poulton-Le-Fylde in the north and A586 / and Poulton Industrial Estate in the south.	
	Key features: Wooded river corridor, which dissects an irregular pattern of medium scale pastoral fields, which are bounded by gappy hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees, woodland blocks, and field ponds.	
LCA 5: Singleton Enclosed Farmland	Gently undulating enclosed farmland within the south part of the study area between the A585 and the village of Singleton.	
	Key features: Medium to large scale predominately pastoral fields (with occasional arable) laid in a semi regular pattern bounded by gappy hedgerows, with occasional small woodland copses located around field ponds, and larger woodland blocks.	
LCA 6: Singleton Hall and Parkland	Intimate designed landscape in the south part of the study area immediately east of the B5260. Key features: A small-scale enclosed landscape containing areas of amenity grassland, interspersed with estate woodland planting, which is a defining feature.	
Townscape Character Areas		
TCA 1: Thornton	Thornton and Thornton Cleveleys, a predominately late 19th Century residential development which grew as a result of the arrival of the railway and salt works in the mid-1800s.	
TCA 2: Carleton	Suburban townscape encompassing Great Carleton, Little Carleton, Norcross and Whiteholme, centered on the junction of the B5266 Blackpool Road, the B5267 Tithebarn Street, and Fleetwood Road, incorporating early and mid-20th Century ribbon	



Scheme Level Landscape/Townscape Character Areas	Description
	development and late 20th Century residential estate development.
TCA 3: Skippool Bridge	Suburban townscape encompassing the junction of the A588 Breck Road, and A585 Mains Lane including a mix of mid to late 20th century residential estate development with a high proportion of bungalow properties interspersed with occasional older buildings. Early 20th Century properties include Thornton Lodge, and Barton House, at the junction of Mains Road, and Breck Road.
TCA 4: Skippool and Little Poulton	Suburban townscape located to the west of Main Dyke, incorporating Poulton-le-Fylde, incorporating early, and mid-20th Century ribbon development along Breck Road, and late 20th Century residential estate development. to the wider area.
TCA 5: A585 Mains Lane	Mid to late 20th Century residential ribbon development along the A585 between Skippool and Little Singleton with individual properties (Manor House Farm, Shard Bridge Farm, and The Croft) from the early 20th Century.
TCA 6: Poulton Industrial Estate	Industrial townscape located west of Main Dyke comprising large-scale built form.
TCA 7: Little Singleton	Post war mid-20th Century residential ribbon development, centered on the busy junction of the A585 and A586.
TCA 8: Singleton	19th century residential ribbon development with a recognised historic character along Station Road, and Church Road incorporating a number of Listed Buildings.
TCA 9: Windy Harbour	A medium-scale caravan park containing permanent and temporary caravans, set within an enclosed area bounded by semi mature woodland, located immediately adjacent to the Wyre Estuary, where the edge treatment is open.

9.5.12 The Scheme falls within LCA 4, LCA 5, LCA 6, TCA 3, TCA 5, and TCA 7, and as a result their character and/or features would be directly impacted upon by the Scheme. The desk and field studies have shown that the remaining local LCAs and TCAs are visually separated from the Scheme by intervening existing built form or tree cover. These LCAs and TCAs are therefore considered unlikely to undergo even indirect effects, i.e. perceptual or experiential effects.

#### **Landscape Features and Elements**

9.5.13 Landscape features and elements would potentially be affected by the Scheme are limited to those that lie entirely within the draft order limits.



#### Hedgerows and Trees

9.5.14 There are a number of trees and lengths of hedgerow within the draft order limits, including some trees which are under Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). The TPO's are shown on Figure 9.1, and are detailed in Table 9-13.

Table 9-13: Landscape - Trees under TPOs within the Draft Order Limits

TPO Ref	TPO Type	Description
Wyre TPO	Group	3 groups of trees located to the peripheral
2005 –		boundary of Prospect Farm adjacent to the
Prospect Farm		A585 & B5412
Wyre TPO	Individual	25 No. Individual Trees located to the north of
1968	Trees	the A585 Breck Road
Fylde Skippool	Individual	7 No Individual Trees located to the south of
TPO 3 - 1985	Trees	the A585 Mains Lane to the rear of the Fueling
		Service Station.
Fylde Singleton	Group	A single group of trees located to southern
TPO4 – 2005		boundary of A585 Mains Lane, adjacent to the
		Paddock residential property
Fylde Singleton	Individual	5 No Individual Trees and 1 Group of Trees
TPO 8 - 2003	Trees	located to the south of the A585 Mains Lane
		adjacent to No.109 Mains Lane.
Fylde Singleton	Groups	A collection of grouped TPOs, 6 No. present
TPO1 - 1974		within the draft order limits adjacent to
		Singleton Hall, and the B5260 Lodge Lane.

9.5.15 The sensitivities of trees and hedgerows within the draft order limits are set out in Table 9-16.

#### Agricultural Fields and Land Use

- 9.5.16 The Scheme would result in permanent effects on agricultural land and land use within the draft order limits. The agricultural land that would be lost is predominantly in pastoral uses, being used for grazing and the production of fodder crops. Such uses are typical for the local area.
- 9.5.17 The sensitivity of the agricultural fields and land use as components of the landscape is set out in Table 9-16.

#### Topography

- 9.5.18 The Scheme would result in permanent changes to topography within the draft order limits, though there would be no changes to topography outside of the limits. The topography within the draft order limits is very gently undulating, with much of the Scheme occupying land within the shallow valley of Main Dyke, to the south west and south of the River Wyre.
- 9.5.19 The sensitivity of this topography as a landscape element is set out in Table 9-16.

  \*Public Rights of Way (PRoW)
- 9.5.20 There are a number of PRoWs within the study area (refer to Figure 9.5), but only those which pass through or within the draft order limits would be directly affected by the Scheme. For these routes there may be effects both on the physical nature of the routes (including the installation of an over bridge) and on their character.



- 9.5.21 The sensitivity of the physical nature and character of those routes which would be directly affected by the Scheme is set out in Table 9-16.
- 9.5.22 Effects on visual amenity as experienced from PRoWs within the study area but outside of the draft order limits are considered under Effects on Visual Amenity at paragraphs 9.7.40 to 9.7.52 below.

#### Watercourses and Waterbodies

9.5.23 The draft order limits include a number of ditches and drains that would be directly affected by the Scheme, being culverted under the proposed new road. Hydrological effects of the Scheme are considered in Chapter 12: Road Drainage and the Water Environment (document reference TR010035/APP/6.12), but the sensitivity of these ditches and drains as components within the landscape is set out in Table 9-16.

#### Visual Context

- 9.5.24 The large scale of the application site, combined with the relatively low lying but very gently undulating topography, means that there is theoretical visibility towards the application site from much of the surrounding area within 1-2km of the Scheme. However, the field survey has shown that such visibility is frequently restricted by intervening existing built form and vegetation (field boundary hedgerows and small woodlands and copses).
- 9.5.25 More specifically, there may be visibility towards the application site from a number of residential properties, from certain sections of the local PRoW network, and from certain parts of the local highway network, as set out in Table 9-16.

#### Night-time Baseline

9.5.26 The night time landscape of the 1km study area has also been considered with site visits undertaken to record the environmental lighting zones baseline conditions (Table 9-14). with reference to the Institute of Lighting Professional; Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011.

Table 9-14: Landscape – Description of the Lighting Environmental Zones

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight reserves – Exmoor National Park (2011) and Northumberland National Park (2013) International Dark Skies Association.
E1	Natural	Intrinsically Dark Landscape	National parks or other rural areas with strict limits on light trespass
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Small town centres or suburban locations
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town / City centers, (residential & commercial) with high levels of night time activity



- 9.5.27 Figure 9.4 provides an indication of ambient darkness and brightness levels within the study area. In addition, 10 of the 17 viewpoints have been presented as a representation of the night time landscape (VP 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16), and are presented in Figure 9.8.
- 9.5.28 The area comprises a mix of areas of dark landscape and areas of low ambient brightness, with areas of medium or high ambient brightness within the settlements of Poulton and Thornton. The existing A585 is identified as a road with prominent lighting and high levels of illumination from traffic.
- 9.5.29 With reference to the Scheme Level Landscape and Townscape Character Areas within the 1km study area, Table 9-15 presents the split of Environmental lighting zones present within each.

Table 9-15: Landscape - Lighting Environmental Zones

Scheme Level Landscape /	Environmental Lighting Zones (Estimated percentage split within study area)					
Townscape Character Area (1km Study Area)	Zone E0	Zone E1	Zone E2	Zone E3	Zone E4	Lighting Sources
LCA 1: Thornton Farmed Hinterland	No	No	Yes (95%)	Yes (5%)	o N	Existing Settlement including individual rural dwellings. Private residences, <i>ad hoc</i> for access, security and personalisation.
LCA 2: Thornton Hall and Parkland	o <sub>N</sub>	No	Yes (85%)	Yes (15%)	o N	N/A
LCA 3: Wyre Estuary Farmed Hinterland	ON.	Yes (50%)	Yes (50%)	No	o N	Existing Settlement including a single rural dwelling. Private residences, <i>ad hoc</i> for access, security and personalisation.
LCA 4: Main Dyke Farmland	ON ON	ON ON	Yes (90%)	Yes (10%) No	No	N/A
LCA 5: Singleton Enclosed Farmland	o N	ON	Yes (100%) Yes (90%) Yes (50%)	No	o N	N/A



Scheme Level	Environmental Lighting Zones (Estimated percentage split within study area)					
Landscape / Townscape Character Area (1km Study Area)	Zone E0	Zone E1	Zone E2	Zone E3	Zone E4	Lighting Sources
LCA 6: Singleton Hall and Parkland	ON	No	(%06) sə <sub>人</sub>	Yes (10%)	ON	Existing Settlement including individual rural dwellings. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
LCA 7: Wyre Estuary and Marshland	No No	Yes (100%)	No	o N	No No	N/A
TCA 1: Thornton	No	No	No	Yes (100%)	No	Existing Settlement including urban fringes & rural settlement. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
TCA 2: Carleton	ON.	No	No	Yes (100%)	ON.	Existing Settlement including urban areas, & urban fringes. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
TCA 3: Skippool Bridge	No	No	Yes (10%)	Yes (90%)	No	Existing Settlement including rural linear development along highway. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation. Existing lighting along access roads.



Scheme Level Landscape / Environmental Lighting Zo (Estimated percentage spl within study area)						
Landscape / Townscape Character Area (1km Study Area)	Zone E0	Zone E1	Zone E2	Zone E3	Zone E4	Lighting Sources
TCA 4: Skippool and Little Poulton	No	No	ON	Yes (100%)	No	Existing Settlement including larger urban area and surrounding urban fringes with some rural settlements. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
TCA 5: A585 Mains Lane	No	o N	Yes (20%)	Yes (80%)	No	Existing Settlement including rural linear development along highway. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation. Existing lighting along access roads.
TCA 6: Poulton Industrial Estate	oN O	ON	o <sub>N</sub>	o <sub>N</sub>	Yes (100%)	Commercial premises, for safe access, and perimeter security Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
TCA 7: Little Singleton	<sub>S</sub>	oN	Yes (100%)	o N	oN	Existing Settlement including small pockets of rural settlement. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.
TCA 8: Singleton	ON.	oN	Yes (100%)	oN.	ON	Existing Settlement including small pockets of rural settlement. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation.



Scheme Level	Environmental Lighting Zones (Estimated percentage split within study area)					
Landscape / Townscape Character Area (1km Study Area)	Zone E0	Zone E1	Zone E2	Zone E3	Zone E4	Lighting Sources
TCA 9: Windy Harbour	o <sub>N</sub>	No	Yes (100%)	oN	o <sub>N</sub>	Existing Settlement including caravan holiday parks within rural areas. Private residences, ad hoc for access, security and personalisation

#### **Future Baseline**

9.5.30 In landscape and visual terms, there are no further changes to the baseline expected before 2020.

Receptors Potentially Affected (including value / sensitivity)

- 9.5.31 Receptors that would potentially be affected by the Scheme comprise national, county and local / Scheme-level landscape character areas, landscape features and elements within the draft order limits, and visual receptors with views of the Scheme.
- 9.5.32 The value of the affected receptors (NCAs, LCAs, TCAs, landscape elements and features) and sensitivity of visual receptors (representative viewpoints) are set out in Table 9-16. Visual sensitivity is derived from IAN 135/10.
- 9.5.33 Landscape sensitivity is derived from the evaluation of value and the susceptibility (of the landscape resource) to accommodate changes arising from development of the type proposed see pages 88-90 of GLVIA3. These sensitivities and their derivations are set out in the Section 9.8 Residual Effects.

Table 9-16: Landscape – Receptors Potentially Affected

Resource	Value	Criteria and Reasoning					
Landscape Chara	Landscape Character Resources						
National Character	Areas						
NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain	Moderate	Large character area containing both extensive areas of farmland and strong patterns of settlements (especially along the coast). Dense network of infrastructure present.					
County-Level Landscape Character Areas							
LCA15d: The Fylde (LCT15: Coastal Plain)	Moderate	Undesignated landscape comprising mix of managed farmland and frequent settlements. Dense existing network of roads and other infrastructure.					



Resource	Value	Criteria and Reasoning
LCA18c: Wyre Marshes (LCT18: Open Coastal Marsh)	High	Undesignated landscape with little settlement and few man-made features or influences. Landscape is important for biodiversity value.
Suburban LCT	Low	Little local distinctiveness of development style, other than age of development. Roads and other infrastructure common.
Local/Scheme-Lev	el Landscape C	haracter Areas
LCA4: Main Dyke Farmland	Moderate	Undesignated urban-edge farmland which is locally common. Character already influenced by adjacent existing urban edge development and infrastructure.
LCA 5: Singleton Enclosed Farmland	Moderate	Undesignated farmland which is locally common. Character is already influenced (experientially/ perceptually) by nearby existing urban edge development and infrastructure.
LCA 6: Singleton Hall and Parkland	High	Attractive locally distinctive designed parkland, albeit undesignated. Majority of parkland is visually separated from existing main roads and more recent development.
TCA 3: Skippool Bridge	Low	Suburban townscape character is locally undistinctive. Character already heavily influenced by existing roundabout junction.
TCA 5: A585 Mains Lane	Moderate	Unremarkable ribbon development along main road, but generally backing onto open countryside. Character already influenced by existing main road.
TCA 7: Little Singleton	Low	Suburban townscape character is locally indistinctive. Character is already heavily influenced by major road junction.
Landscape Featu	res and Elemer	nts
TPO trees	High	TPOs relate to either the quality or importance of the trees themselves, or their importance as a feature of element in the landscape.
Non-TPO trees	Moderate	Trees are commonplace in the local landscape but are nevertheless an important component of the local landscape character.
Hedgerows	Moderate	Hedgerows are an important component of the landscape and are a number of which fall within the draft order limits are protected through the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.



Resource	Value	Criteria and Reasoning
Agricultural fields and land use	Low	Pastoral and arable farmland is commonplace in the local area. The affected fields do not specifically help define the local landscape.
Topography	Low	The gently undulating topography is commonplace in the local area. The affected topography does not specifically help define local landscape character.
PRoWs – character and physical nature	Moderate	The character and nature of the affected PRoWs is not uncharacteristic for the local area, and other similar types of route exist nearby.
Watercourses	Low	The directly affected watercourses do not form notable landscape elements in their own right (indeed, they are generally not visible beyond their immediate environs). Only very limited sections of the watercourses would be directly affected.



Table 9-17: Landscape – Receptors Potentially Affected

Resources	Sensitivity	Criteria and
Visual Amenity Resources		Reasoning
	∐iab	DDoW uporo
VP1: View from Breck Road / Wyre Way at the A585	High	PRoW users
Roundabout junction of existing A585/Breck Road/Skippool Road	Low	Main Road Users
Partially representative of views from residential properties (receptors within close proximity) to north west of roundabout junction of existing A585/Breck Road/Skippool Road, including Prospect Farm	High	Residential occupiers
VP2: View from residential properties on Breck Road	High	Residential occupiers
on Brook Road		
Breck Road	Low	Residential street users
VP3: View from residential properties	High	Residential occupiers
on Old Mains Lane		
Old Mains Lane	Moderate	Residential street
VP4: View from the A585 Mains Lane	Low	Main Road Users
Partially representative of views from		
residential properties on Mains Lane to	High	Residential occupiers
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge		·
residential properties on Mains Lane to	High High	Residential occupiers PRoW users
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton)		·
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential	High	PRoW users
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential properties on Little Poulton Lane	High High High	PRoW users  Residential occupiers  Residential occupiers
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential	High High	PRoW users Residential occupiers
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential properties on Little Poulton Lane	High High High	PRoW users  Residential occupiers  Residential occupiers
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential properties on Little Poulton Lane  VP7: View from the A586 Garstang	High High High	PRoW users  Residential occupiers  Residential occupiers
residential properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge  VP5: View from Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke  Partially representative of views from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool  VP6: Occupiers of residential properties on Little Poulton Lane  VP7: View from the A586 Garstang Road East  Partially representative of views from residential properties on and adjacent	High High Low	PRoW users  Residential occupiers  Residential occupiers  Main road users



	1	
Resources	Sensitivity	Criteria and
		Reasoning
VP9: View from Footpath 2 (Singleton) at junction with A585 Garstang New Road	High	PRoW users
Garstang New Road	Low	Main road users
VP10: View from the B5260 Lodge Lane	High	Residential occupiers
Partially representative of views from residential properties at Lodge Farm, adjacent to B5260 Lodge Lane	Moderate	Minor road users
VP11: View from the A585 Mains Lane	Low	Main road users
Partially representative of views from residential properties on A585 Mains Lane	High	Residential occupiers
VP12: View from Wyre Way (Footpath 6 (Singleton)) at crossing of A588 Shard Road.	High	PRoW users
Partially representative of views from Toll House	High	Residential occupiers
A588 Shard Bridge	Low	Main road users
VP13: Shard Bridge Farm, adjacent to A588	High	Residential occupiers
Also, partially representative of views from Mains Hall	High	Residential occupiers
A588 Shard Road	Low	Main road users
VP14: View from the A586 Garstang Road	Low	Main road users
Partially representative of views from residential properties on western edge of Little Singleton	High	Residential occupiers
VP15: Carr Lane to west of Singleton Farm	Moderate	Minor road users
Partially representative of views from Singleton Farm	High	Residential occupiers
Also, partially representative of views from Footpath 3 (Singleton)	High	PRoW users
VP16: Grange Road to west of A585	Moderate	Minor road users



Resources	Sensitivity	Criteria and Reasoning
VP17: View from Wyre Way (Footpath 6 (Singleton)) at junction with Wyre Road	High	PRoW users
Partially representative of views from residential properties on Wyre Road	High	Residential occupiers
VP 18: Ice House at Singleton Manor	High	Residential occupiers
VP19: View from junction of Footpaths 4 (Staining) and 7 (Staining) near Todderstaffe Hall	High	PRoW users
VP20: View from Footpath 22 (Thornton) near Stannah House Farm	High	PRoW users
VP21: View from Footpath 1 (Elswick) to north of Elswick Grange Farm	High	PRoW users

Note: All visual receptors within the local landscape which are present within the visual envelope of the Scheme (Zone of Visual Influence, Figure 9.5) are identified in the Visual Effects Schedule at Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3).

#### 9.6 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- 9.6.1 The Scheme includes a range of measures designed to mitigate for potential effects on landscape character and visual amenity. The Scheme design has been an iterative process which has been developed through optioneering to identify the most suitable location and development of the design to minimise landscape and visual impacts, which includes the retention of existing vegetation and features within the draft order limits. This has also incorporated inherent mitigation measures embedded within the Scheme which are set out in Table 9-18 and shown on the Environmental Masterplan (document reference TR010035/APP/6.19). The Environmental Masterplan (document reference TR010035/APP/6.19) also sets out the existing vegetation features to be retained and protected during construction and present for the operational phase of the Scheme.
- 9.6.2 Construction mitigation measures, i.e. earth bunding to compounds, hoarding as screening, siting of large industrial features away from visual receptors, the use of baffles on lighting sources to reduce glare and intrusion outside of working areas etc. are set out within the Record of Environment Actions and Commitments (document reference TR010035/APP/7.3). In addition, the Restoration and Aftercare Plan within the Outline CEMP (document reference TR010035/APP/7.2) details how the borrowpits would be reinstated following construction.



Table 9-18: Landscape – Proposed Landscape and Visual Mitigation Measures

# **Mitigation Measure**

- LE1.1 Amenity grass planting, included as both a landscape integrating feature, and for visual amenity. Typically planted within the verge alongside the carriageway.
- LE1.2 Grassland with bulbs planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual amenity and enhancing the built environment. Typically planted within the verge alongside the carriageway.
- LE1.3 Species rich grassland planting, included as both a landscape integrating feature, and for nature conservation and biodiversity. Typically planted adjacent to woodland planting, alongside ditches to the back of the grass verge.
- LE 2.1 Woodland planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual screening, visual amenity, and nature conservation and biodiversity. Planted throughout the Scheme where sufficient space is provided to allow longer term structure to establish, offset >5m from the carriageway edge.
- LE 2.2 Woodland edge planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual screening, visual amenity, and nature conservation and biodiversity. Typically planted within the highway corridors where space is more confined to narrow belts adjacent to grassland areas, offset >5m from the carriageway edge.
- LE 2.4 Linear belts of shrubs and trees planting proposed to provide a linear hedge feature, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual screening, visual amenity, and nature conservation and biodiversity. Typically planted adjacent to the carriageway, (3m offset) and / or at the top of false cutting slopes, and / or to connect existing features within the wider draft order limits.
- LE 2.5 Shrubs with intermittent tree planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual amenity, and nature conservation and biodiversity. Typically, containing a higher percentage of shrub species with a lower mix of taller tree species, located within the highway corridors adjacent to wetland features and grassland areas, offset >3m from the carriageway edge.
- LE 2.6 Shrub planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, for visual amenity, and nature conservation and biodiversity. Typically planted within the highway corridors adjacent to other woodland features and grassland areas, where visual screening is less important. Offset >3m from the carriageway edge.
- LE 2.8 Scrub planting, included as a landscape integrating feature, and nature conservation and biodiversity. This is vegetation (trees, and shrubs) generated by self-sown mechanisms where visual screening is not a function typically, within the highway corridor adjacent to grassland / woodland / linear planting areas.
- LE5.1 Individual trees included as a feature to enhance the built environment, aid visual amenity and provide visual screening. Typically planted within the highway corridors within grassland areas and linear planting features, minimum offset >5m from the carriageway edge. Located throughout the Scheme extent typically adjacent to existing visual receptors and / or within townscape areas.
- LE6.1 Water bodies and associated plants included as a landscape integrating



## **Mitigation Measure**

feature to improve water quality and enhance nature conservation and biodiversity. Located intermittently along the Scheme alignment.

LE6.2 Banks and ditches included as a landscape integrating feature to improve water quality and enhance nature conservation and biodiversity. Located adjacent to the carriageway along the majority of the Scheme length (both sides of the carriageway).

LE6.3 Reed beds included as a landscape integrating feature to improve water quality and enhance nature conservation and biodiversity. Located adjacent to water body features throughout the Scheme.

Proposed earthwork false cuttings (earthworks), located adjacent to the highway which are typically 2m higher than the proposed carriageway ground level (with typically 1(v)3(h) facing slopes).

The use of LED directional lighting for all light fixtures within the Scheme to avoid light spill and trespass beyond the Scheme alignment.

- 9.6.3 In addition to the mitigation which is considered integral to the Scheme design a number of additional measures are also considered appropriate. These measures include the use of enhanced size stock at a number of key locations where the Scheme is in close proximity of sensitive visual receptors. These measures are identified on the Environmental Masterplan (document reference TR010035/APP/6.19) and referenced below:
  - The use of feathered stock up to 300-350(h) cm nursery stock instead of typical 40-60(h) cm stock at planting plot references 002-04, 002-06, and 002-08, 003-02, 009-02, 009-03, and 009-12; and
  - The use of Semi-mature: 20-25cm girth: 500-550(h) cm 3x: 200cm clear stem nursery stock at planting plot reference 009-08.

## **Enhancement Measures**

- 9.6.4 No enhancement measures are proposed.
- 9.7 Residual Effects

## Effects on Landscape Character

- 9.7.1 Figures 9.1 to 9.3 identify the landscape character within the study area at a range of scales. The draft order limits are located within the following character areas:
  - NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain
  - LCA 15d: Coastal Plain "The Fylde"
  - Scheme Level LCAs L1: Thornton Farmed Hinterland, L3: Wyre Estuary Farmed Hinterland, L4: Main Dyke Farmland, L5: Singleton Enclosed Farmland, and L6: Singleton Hall and Parkland
  - Scheme Level TCAs T3: Skippool Bridge, T5: A585 Mains Lane, and T7: Little Singleton
- 9.7.2 Figure 9.5 and Figure 9.6 identify the ZTV in which the Scheme would be visible from within the surrounding landscape. This demonstrates that visibility extends in all directions from the Scheme, with the potential for extensive views within a 1km extent. Beyond these distances visibility reduces to the south and west as a result of



filtering by intervening vegetation and built form resulting in a broken and patchy ZTV at the 2km study area boundary. To the north and east the ZTV at 2km is more solid, primarily as a result of the flat natured topography and more open character of the Wyre Estuary. Beyond these distances the ZTV identifies that the visibility becomes more broken and scattered. With reference to the character of the landscape the ZTV identifies that the following areas would experience some visibility of the Scheme:

- NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain
- LCA 15d: Coastal Plain "The Fylde", and LCA 18c: Open Coastal "Wyre Marshes"
- All 7 individual Scheme Level LCAs
- All 9 Scheme Level TCAs

## Construction

Scheme-Level Landscape and Townscape Character

- 9.7.3 The construction phase of the Scheme would result in substantial change to the character of Main Dyke Farmland (LCA 4) and Singleton Enclosed Farmland (LCA 5), introducing a substantial new and uncharacteristic feature to these predominantly agricultural (albeit urban-edge in the case of LCA 4) landscape. This would result in the permanent and long-term loss of pastoral agricultural land, together with shortterm loss to provide borrowpits (following construction they would be re-graded and returned to agriculture – refer to the Restoration and Aftercare Plan within the Outline CEMP (document reference TR010035/APP/7.2), working areas, compounds, and stand-offs to facilitate safe working practices. In addition, there would be a loss of commonplace but notable hedgerow features (as shown on the Hedgerow and Protected Trees to be Removed Plans) and impacts on the local topography as the result of the bulk earthworks, including bulk earthwork excavations and the Scheme construction on embankment (LCA 4), and in cutting (LCA 5), resulting in substantial and permanent changes to the topography. There would also be the requirement to culvert 5 short sections of existing drains and lengthen 2 existing culverts which form an important component of Main Dyke Farmland (LCA 4) and the construction of a new discordant pedestrian over bridge feature within Singleton Enclosed Farmland (LCA 5). The construction of the Scheme itself (which is short term in nature), combined with a considerable increase in activity within the local landscape, particularly from heavy machinery and delivery vehicles, results in an assessment of the magnitude of impact on these 2 LCAs as major adverse. With moderate sensitivity, this would result in a large adverse, and significant effect.
- 9.7.4 For Singleton Hall and Parkland (LCA6), the construction phase of the Scheme would again introduce a substantial uncharacteristic feature into a locally valued designed (but not designated) landscape. This would result in the permanent loss of parts of the valued woodland copses, which are in protected under Fylde Singleton TPO1 1974 (as shown on the Hedgerow and Protected Trees to be Removed Plans). These include features G1, A1, G2, and G4. G1 and A1 would have their southern edges removed, G4 would have the northern edge removed and G2 would all be removed excluding its northern edge. These are notable landscape features which together with the loss of hedgerows and changes in the local topography and bulk earthwork activities, (as a result of the Scheme being in cutting), would result in



substantial damage to the landscape character. These are notable landscape features which together with the loss of hedgerows and changes in the local topography and bulk earthwork activities, (as a result of the Scheme being in cutting), would result in substantial damage to the landscape character. Though the Scheme and associated activities would be visually filtered from the southern part of the LCA by existing tree cover, the magnitude of impact is still assessed as **major adverse**. With **high** sensitivity, this would result in a **large adverse** and **significant effect**, which is short term in nature.

- 9.7.5 Skippool Bridge (TCA3) is dominated by the existing road network and busy roundabout junction between the A585 Mains Lane / Amounderness Way, Breck Road and Skippool Road. The junction is overlooked by residential properties on the south side. Construction activities at this western end of the application site would be clearly visible from the surrounding area, and these activities would clearly alter the perceived character of the TCA. These would include the construction site compound north of the existing highway, and the construction activities associated with the new second Skippool bridge structure, and the new Skippool Bridge junction at the eastern edge of the character area. The magnitude of impact is therefore assessed as major adverse, reducing to negligible as the construction phase is completed and the roundabout junction is replaced with a light-controlled junction. With low sensitivity this would result in a moderate adverse significant effect, reducing to neutral (and not significant) as the construction phase finishes.
- 9.7.6 A585 Mains Lane (TCA5) comprises a linear group of predominantly residential properties on either side of the A585 Mains Lane between Little Singleton and Skippool Bridge. The road has numerous roadside trees and a generally suburban feel. The character of much of the TCA would not be directly affected by the construction phase of the Scheme as the majority of the construction activities would take place to the south west of the TCA, between the urban edge of Skippool and Main Dyke. These activities would generally only be indirectly experienced from the rear of properties on the south west side of Mains Lane. There would also be some visibility of construction activities from the western end of the TCA, close to the proposed junction between Mains Lane and the new road, and from the eastern end towards the proposed junction with Garstang Road East. At the end of the construction phase, the existing Mains Lane would be de-trunked and would become less busy (Figure 2.3 of Chapter 2: Description of the Scheme (document reference TR010035/APP/6.2) provides details). The magnitude of impact on the overall character of TCA5 during the main construction phase is assessed as moderate adverse, and with moderate sensitivity, this is assessed as resulting in a moderate adverse and significant effect. By the end of the construction phase, the reduced traffic flows and de-trunking of Mains Lane would result in a minor beneficial magnitude of impact, resulting in a **slight beneficial effect** to the character of TCA5.
- 9.7.7 The Little Singleton TCA (TCA7) comprises ribbon development of predominantly residential properties of varying sizes centered around the busy junction between Mains Lane and Garstang Road East (A586). Little Singleton also includes a substantial caravan park on its northern edge. As with TCA5, the character of the TCA would not generally be directly affected by the construction phase of the Scheme, with indirect or perceptual effects only experienced where construction activity would be more visible from the south and western edges of the TCA. At the end of the construction phase, both Mains Lane and Garstang Road East would be



likely to become less busy as traffic is diverted around the new road. The magnitude of impact on the overall character of TCA7 during the main construction phase is assessed as **minor adverse**, and with **low** sensitivity, this is assessed as resulting in a **slight adverse** effect which is **not considered significant**. By the end of the construction phase, the reduced traffic flows on Mains Lane and Garstang Road East would result in a **minor beneficial** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **slight beneficial effect** to the character of TCA7.

## County-Level Landscape Character

- 9.7.8 The majority of the draft order limits lie within LCA15d: The Fylde, within LCT15: Coastal Plain. The LCA is assessed as being of **moderate** sensitivity. The LCA extends across a substantial area and is an undesignated landscape comprising a mix of managed farmland and frequent settlements, interspersed with an existing network of roads and other infrastructure. Although the construction phase of the Scheme would introduce considerable amounts of temporary new activity to the landscape within the draft order limits, the Scheme itself would not introduce a completely new type of feature or element into the landscape character area as there are existing main roads and junctions already present in the locality. The construction phase would therefore result in relatively limited magnitude of impact on the county-level landscape character. The construction phase magnitude of impact on LCA 15d as a whole is therefore assessed as **minor adverse**, and with **moderate sensitivity** this would result in a **slight adverse effect** which is **not considered to be significant**.
- 9.7.9 Lying outside of the draft order limits, there would be no direct construction phase effects on the character of LCA18c: Wyre Marshes (LCT18: Open Coastal Marsh). The LCA lies approximately 500m from the application site at its closest, and there may therefore be some perceptual or experiential effects on the character of the LCA. However, the field survey and visual impact assessment (see below) has shown that there is unlikely to be discernible visibility of the Scheme from LCA18c. The magnitude of impact on LCA18c is, therefore, assessed as at worst negligible adverse. With high sensitivity, this is assessed as resulting in at worst a slight adverse effect which is not considered to be significant.
- 9.7.10 Lying entirely outside of the application site, the Suburban LCT would not experience any direct effects on townscape character. The Suburban LCT extends as far as the eastern edge of the Poulton Industrial Estate, immediately to the west of the application site. However, the industrial nature of this part of the Suburban LCT means that the construction phase of the Scheme is considered unlikely to have discernible experiential effects on the LCT.

#### National Character Area

9.7.11 At over 95 thousand hectares, the large size of the NCA combined with the relatively small scale of the Scheme means that construction phase effects on the overall landscape character of the NCA would be limited. However, considering the SEO's, there would be noticeable damage to existing features which are constituent elements of these opportunities. With reference to SEO 2 there would be a long-term loss of pastoral agricultural land use, which contributes to the rural sense of place and would result in slight damage to the existing character. The construction phase of the Scheme is assessed as giving rise to an at worst **minor adverse** magnitude of impact. With **moderate** sensitivity, this is assessed as resulting in **a slight** 



adverse effect on the character of the NCA which is not considered to be significant.

## Operation

Scheme-Level Landscape and Townscape Character

- At the start of the operational phase, the Scheme would maintain a substantial 9.7.12 change to the character of LCAs 4 and 5 (Main Dyke Farmland and Singleton Enclosed Farmland), though by now without the effects on tranquility of the construction activities. The magnitude of impact would however remain as major adverse, as a result of the introduction of new conspicuous uncharacteristic features, including the new pedestrian over bridge (Singleton Enclosed Parkland (LCA 5)), changes in local topography as a result of the borrowpits (following construction they would be re-graded and returned to agriculture - refer to the Restoration and Aftercare Plan within the Outline CEMP (document reference TR010035/APP/7.2) and vertical Scheme alignment, and impacts on existing landscape features resulting in a large adverse and significant effect. Over time and by year 15, the proposed mitigation planting would become established and start to mature, and the overall planting scheme itself would form a notable integrating landscape feature within LCAs 4, 5 and 6. The planting would also further reduce the visibility of traffic travelling along the Scheme. By year 15 the overall magnitude of impact on LCAs 4 and 5 would reduce to moderate adverse. With moderate sensitivity, this would result in a moderate adverse and significant effect.
- 9.7.13 Post-construction, the presence of the Scheme within LCA6 (Singleton Hall and Parkland) would continue to result in a **major** magnitude of impact and a **large adverse** effect on this locally important designed landscape. As the proposed mitigation planting alongside the road becomes established and develops over time, the magnitude of impact would reduce as the Scheme becomes assimilated into the local landscape. By year 15 of the operational phase, the magnitude of impact would reduce to moderate, resulting in a **moderate adverse** and **significant effect**.
- 9.7.14 For the Skippool Bridge TCA (TCA3), the operational phase of the Scheme is assessed as having a **negligible adverse** magnitude of impact on the local townscape character as the character of the proposed light-controlled junction would not be fundamentally different to that of the existing roundabout at opening year. With low sensitivity this would result in a **neutral effect** which is **not considered significant.** This effect would not noticeably change over time.
- 9.7.15 During the operational phase of the Scheme, the magnitude of change to the Mains Lane and Little Singleton TCAs (TCAs 5 and 7) would not noticeably alter from that at the completion of the construction phase. The magnitude of impact would therefore remain as **minor beneficial**, and with **moderate** sensitivity the effect on townscape character would remain as **slight beneficial**. This effect would not noticeably alter over time.
  - Night Time Effects on Scheme-Level Landscape and Townscape Character
- 9.7.16 Figure 9.4 provides an indication of ambient darkness and brightness levels within 1km of the Scheme.
- 9.7.17 The Scheme includes the provision of lighting at junctions only, with no lighting provided along the route of the bypass. However, the lighting design is currently



- being developed and therefore the actual extent of new lighting is still to be confirmed. The lighting design would minimise light pollution which can cause sky glow, glare and light trespass, and would be designed with consideration for potential landscape and ecological effects.
- 9.7.18 Construction phase lighting is likely to be limited to that required for security, and to ensure the health and safety of operatives at the start and end of the working day during the winter months.
- 9.7.19 Night-time baseline photoviews have been produced for 10 of the representative viewpoints VPs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16. These are shown at Figure 9.8 and have been used to inform the assessment of likely effects on night time character during operation.
- 9.7.20 It is considered that as a result of increased levels of light as a result of increased sources within the landscape that there would be slight damage to the existing night time character. Overall however these generally lie within or on the periphery of areas already influenced by existing light sources.
- 9.7.21 VP 5, and VP 7 (Figure 9.8) demonstrate a series of prominent lighting sources within the landscape of Mains Dyke Farmland (LCA 4), present on Mains Lane and Garstang Road East. VP 6 (Figure 9.8) however demonstrates the low district brightness nature of the LCA which is influenced by light sources on its periphery. As a result of the Scheme there would be an increase in lighting sources on the edge of this LCA, with the new proposed junction between Mains Lane and the new road and the new Poulton junction. The nature of change, however, would be barely noticeable when considered against the baseline condition, resulting in a **negligible** adverse magnitude of impact. With **moderate** sensitivity this would result in an at worst **slight adverse** significance of effect on the night time character which is **not considered significant.**
- 9.7.22 VP 9, and VP 16 (Figure 9.8) demonstrate a low district brightness landscape influenced by a series of prominent lighting sources along the existing Garstang New Road within Singleton Enclosed Farmland (LCA 5). As a result of the Scheme there would be an increase in lighting sources at the new junction however the nature of change would be barely noticeable when considered against the baseline condition, resulting in a **negligible adverse** magnitude of impact. With **moderate** sensitivity this would result in an at worst **slight adverse** significance of effect on the night time character which is **not considered significant**.
- 9.7.23 Singleton Hall and Parkland (LCA 6) as demonstrated by VP10 (Figure 9.8) identifies a low district brightness landscape with limited sources of light. As a result, in the Scheme there is unlikely to be a noticeable alteration to the baseline condition, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.
- 9.7.24 Skippool Bridge (TCA 3) as identified in VP 1 and VP 2 (Figure 9.8) demonstrates the medium district brightness nature of this townscape, which is influenced by the prominent light sources along Mains Lane. As a result of the Scheme there would be a change in lighting sources arrangement however the new junction configuration would not alter the overall features prominence and therefore at worst it is considered there would be a barely noticeable change and a **negligible adverse** magnitude of effect. With **low** sensitivity this would result in at worst a **slight adverse** significance of effect on the night time character which is **not considered significant**.



- 9.7.25 As represented in VP 14, Little Singleton (TCA 7) which is considered a low district brightness landscape which would as a result of the Scheme not alter the overall notable lighting sources at the junction and therefore at worst it is considered there would be a barely noticeable change and a **negligible adverse** magnitude of effect. With **low** sensitivity this would result in at worst a **slight adverse** significance of effect on the night time character which is **not considered significant**.
- 9.7.26 During the operational phase of the Scheme, the magnitude of change on the night time character of Mains Lane (TCA 5) would not noticeably alter, result in a **no change significance of effect.**

County-Level Landscape Character

- 9.7.27 The construction of the Scheme is considered not to introduce a completely new type of feature or element into the overall landscape (LCA 15d), and it is therefore considered that the operational phase of the Scheme would result in a **negligible adverse** magnitude of impact on the character of the LCA as a whole. With **moderate** sensitivity, this would result in a **slight to neutral effect** which **is not considered to be significant**. Over time, the proposed mitigation planting alongside the Scheme would serve to reduce the visibility of traffic travelling along the new route, thereby further reducing perceived effects on the landscape character of the area.
- 9.7.28 The absence of discernible visibility between the application site and LCA18c means that the operation phase of the proposed Scheme is considered unlikely to result in discernible effects on even the perceptual or experiential character of the LCA.
- 9.7.29 The industrial nature of the nearest part of the Suburban LCT (Poulton Industrial Estate) means that the operation phase of the Scheme is considered unlikely to have any discernible effects on the character of the LCT.

## National Character Area

9.7.30 With extensive areas of existing urban development and a network of existing infrastructure, the operational phase of the Scheme is assessed as giving rise to no discernible change to the overall character of the NCA. With moderate sensitivity, this is assessed as resulting in a neutral effect on the character of the NCA which is not considered to be significant. This effect would not change over time.

## **Effects on Visual Amenity**

- 9.7.31 Figure 9.5 identifies the ZTV within the 2km study area which has formed the basis for assessment of effects on visual amenity and is considered to represent the ZVI. The ZTV has been prepared using DSM,and demonstrates that visibility extends in all directions from the Scheme, with the potential for extensive views within a 1km extent. Beyond these distances visibility reduces to the south and west as a result of filtering by intervening vegetation and built form resulting in a broken and patchy ZTV at the 2km study area boundary. To the north and east the ZTV at 2km is more solid, primarily as a result of the flat natured topography and more open character of the Wyre Estuary. Beyond these distances the ZTV identifies that the visibility becomes more broken and scattered.
- 9.7.32 The 21 agreed representative viewpoints cover a range of receptors at a range of distances from the draft order limits within the study area. Effects on visual amenity have been assessed in detail for the 20 representative viewpoints from which



photography has been obtained, and for Singleton Hall and The Manor (no viewpoint photography as no public access), as set out in Table 9-19 and 9-20. Viewpoint locations are shown on Figures 9.5 and 9.6, while panoramic photographs of the existing baseline at each of the representative viewpoints are provided at Figure 9.7. Photomontages showing the predicted view at year 1 and 15 from 10 of the representative viewpoints (VPs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16) are provided at Figure 9.10.

9.7.33 An assessment of likely effects on a range of other sensitive visual receptors within the local landscape has also been undertaken and is provided in the Visual Effects Schedule at Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3) and Figure 9.9. Those receptors experiencing a significant effect are also presented in Table 9-21 and 9-22 below.



## Construction

Table 9-19: Landscape - Construction Phase Effects on Receptors at Representative Viewpoints

Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
VP1	Residential	High	Partially filtered views of the existing roundabout	Partially filtered views of construction activities would	Major adverse	Large adverse
	Main road users	Low	are possible from residential properties to the north/north west of the roundabout.	be possible, seen through intervening boundary vegetation.		Slight adverse
VP2	Residential	High	Clear views of the existing roundabout are	Clear views of construction activities would be possible.	Major adverse	Large adverse
	Main road users	Low	possible from Breck Road.	By the end of the construction phase, new roadside tree planting would offer limited filtering of views from nearby residential properties.		Slight adverse
VP3	Residential	High	Clear views are possible towards the existing junction with Mains Lane, seen along Old Mains Lane. Also, some filtered views towards Mains Lane from further west on Old Mains Lane, seen through intervening roadside vegetation.	Clear views of construction activities would be possible due to the removal of intervening built form and vegetation. Construction activities visible may include work associated with the installation of the new bridges and the realignment of the junction between Old Mains Lane and Mains Lane. These	Major adverse	Very large adverse



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Minor road users	Moderate		would be short term in nature.		Moderate adverse
VP4	Residential	High	Clear views possible along Mains Lane	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would	Major adverse	Very large adverse
	Main road users	Low	towards service station at Skippool Bridge. The location of proposed junction between the new road and the existing Mains Lane is between the viewpoint and the service station.	form the focal point of the view including demolition and construction of the new bridges crossing Main Dyke.		Slight adverse
VP5	PRoW users	High	Clear views towards the application site possible	Construction activities would be clearly visible across	Major adverse	Large adverse
	Residential	High	from much of the footpath. Views from southern section of the footpath and from residential properties in eastern edge of Skippool partially filtered by vegetation lining Main Dyke.	much of the view from the footpath. Filtered views of construction activities available from residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool.	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
VP6	Residential	High	Clear views towards the application site possible, located beyond the treelined Main Dyke.	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would dominate the view.	Major adverse	Large adverse
VP7	Residential	High	Clear views towards much of the application	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would	Major adverse	Large adverse



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Main road users	Low	site possible from Garstang Road East and from the new residential development to the north of the road, with filtered views possible from the existing properties to the south of the road.	tend to form the focal point of the view.		Slight adverse
VP8	PRoW users	High	Clear views possible from this section of the path towards the application site, seen to the south west of Little Singleton. Views also possible from another section of the same footpath to the east of Poulton Industrial Estate. As the footpath turns south, views become restricted by Knowle Wood.	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would be the focal point of the view.	Major adverse	Large adverse
VP9	PRoW users	High	Clear views possible towards the application	Construction activities would be clearly visible creating a	Major adverse	Large adverse



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Main road users	Low	site, particularly the location for the proposed junction between Garstang New Road and the proposed new road.	dominant visual focus of the views. These would include activities associated with the construction of the proposed new pedestrian footbridge.		Slight adverse
VP10 (a/b)	Residential	High	Clear views possible	Activities associated with	Major adverse	Large adverse
	Minor road users	Moderate	from the B5260 Lodge Lane towards the application site, particularly the location of the proposed cutting and overpass which would carry Lodge Lane over the new road. Filtered views of the same possible from nearby residential properties.	the construction of the cutting and overpass would be clearly visible from the road, with partially filtered views possible from nearby residential properties.	auverse	auverse
VP11	Residential	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the	Clear or partially filtered views of construction	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Main road users	Low	application site possible, particularly from those properties on the south side of the road. Extent of visibility varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features such as Carr Wood.	activities would be possible from some locations, particularly from residential properties along the south side of Mains Lane and from sections of the road adjacent to gaps between properties.		Slight adverse
VP12	Main road users	Low	Views towards the	No discernible change likely to be seen.	No change	Neutral effect
	Residential	High	application site are restricted by intervening built form and vegetation.	to be seen.		
	PRoW users	High				
VP13	Main road users	Low	Views towards the	No discernible change likely	No change	Neutral effect
	Residential	High	application site are restricted by intervening built form and vegetation.	to be seen.		
VP14	Residential	High	Clear views are possible from the road towards	Construction activities associated with both the	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Main road users	Low	part of the application site containing the proposed junction between Garstang Road East and the Scheme. Filtered views of the same are possible from nearby residential properties. Views also possible east towards the location for the proposed new roundabout junction in Little Singleton.	proposed roundabout junctions would be clearly visible from the road, with filtered views possible from nearby residential properties.	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse
VP15	Minor road users	Moderate	Very limited views towards a short section of the application site from this short section of Carr Lane immediately to the west of Singleton Farm.	Very limited views of construction activities to the south west of Little Singleton would be possible but would not form only a very small component in the view.	Negligible adverse	Neutral effect



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
VP16	Minor road users	Moderate	Limited views towards the eastern end of the application site are possible from this section of Grange Road, partially restricted in places by intervening vegetation.	Construction activities towards the eastern end of the Scheme would be possible, particularly those associated with the proposed junction between Garstang New Road and the proposed new road, and the associated new pedestrian over bridge.	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
VP17	Residential Promoted route users Minor road	High High Moderate	Views generally curtailed by intervening vegetation and built form, but some limited visibility of Skippool	Some limited visibility of construction activities at Skippool junction, but most activities generally hidden from view by intervening	Minor adverse	Slight adverse Slight adverse Slight
VP18 (N.B. no photo view as not publicly accessible – assessment based on analysis of satellite photography)	users Listed Building – the Ice House at Singleton Hall	High	junction.  Views towards application site are heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover in summer, and partially filtered by tree cover in the winter.	vegetation and built form.  Activities associated with the construction of the cutting would be visible, seen through the intervening perimeter tree cover.	Major adverse	adverse  Large adverse
	Residential (Singleton Hall and The Manor)					



Viewpoint Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
VP19 (Note: this VP is also partially	PRoW users	High	Views from the majority of this route are restricted by adjacent hedgerows and tree	Very limited visibility of construction activities, seen at a distance of approximately 2km.	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse effect
representative of views experienced by rail passengers)	Rail passengers	Moderate	hedgerows and tree cover. Some very limited visibility towards the application site as users pass a gateway and access to the adjacent railway, but even here views are restricted by intervening tree cover closer to the application site (Long Wood, Knowle Wood and around Singleton Park).	approximately ZKIII.		Slight adverse
VP20	PRoW users and visitors to the country park	High	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening vegetation.	No discernible change likely to be seen.	No change	Neutral effect
VP21	PRoW users	High	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening vegetation.	No discernible change likely to be seen.	No change	Neutral effect

9.7.34 Significant adverse construction phase effects on local visual amenity would be experienced at 13 of the 21 representative viewpoints. Of these, 2 representative viewpoints (at worst) would experience a very large adverse effect during the construction phase, with 10 viewpoints (at worst) experiencing a large adverse effect and 1 experiencing a moderate adverse effect (at worst). These are all considered short term in duration.



9.7.35 In addition, a number of other visual receptors within the 2km study area would experience effects as identified in the Visual Effects Schedule at Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3). Those experiencing significant effects during Construction are summarised in Table 9-20.

Table 9-20: Landscape - Significant Construction Phase Effects on Visual Receptors

VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-R- 14	Properties to north west of roundabout junction of existing A585/Breck Road/Skippool Road, (see VP1).	High	Partially filtered views of Skippool roundabout	Partially filtered views of construction activities would be possible, seen through intervening boundary vegetation.	Major adverse	Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 14-1	Properties to north west of roundabout junction of existing A585/Breck Road/Skippool Road, including Prospect Farm.	High	Partially filtered views of Skippool roundabout	Partially filtered views of construction activities would be possible, seen through intervening boundary vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 15	Properties on Breck Road on south side of Skippool junction (see VP2).	High	Clear views of busy Skippool roundabout	Clear views of construction activities would be possible. By the end of the construction phase, new roadside tree planting would offer limited filtering of views from nearby residential properties.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-R- 16	Properties on north west edge of Skippool.	High	Filtered views towards Skippool roundabout, particularly from northern properties of group.	Partially filtered views of construction activities would be possible in the foreground.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 17	Properties on eastern edge of Skippool (see VP5)	High	Heavily filtered views towards application site, seen through trees lining Main Dyke.	Filtered views of construction activities across Main Dyke from the rear of residential properties on eastern edge of Skippool.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 18	Properties on Old Mains Lane (see VP3)	High	(Partially filtered) views towards Mains Lane as a result of intervening built from and vegetation.	Clear views of construction activities would be possible due to the removal of intervening built form and vegetation. Construction activities visible may include work associated with the installation of the new bridges and the realignment of the junction between Old Mains Lane and Mains Lane. These would be short term in nature.	Major	Very Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 19	Properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge (see VP4)	High	Direct but filtered (by peripheral vegetation) close range views towards the application site.	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would form the focal point of the view including demolition and construction of the new bridges crossing Main Dyke and the realignment of the existing A585.	Major	Very Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-R- 19-2	Properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge (south of A585)	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the application site, particularly from those properties with open boundaries. Extent of visibility varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features	Construction activities would be largely filtered by intervening vegetated boundaries of the rear gardens of properties along Mains Lane, however due to the increase in activity these more form noticeable but short-term features of the view.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 20	Properties on Little Poulton Lane (see VP6)	High	(Partially filtered) views towards application site on the far side of Main Dyke valley	Construction activities would be clearly visible through breaks in the vegetation across the pastoral landscape. This would result in new activity in the view which would create a dominant focal point.	Major	Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 21	(New) properties to north and south of Garstang Road East, north of Poulton Industrial Estate (see VP7)	High	Clear views towards application site beyond Main Dyke from the road and from properties to the north of the road, filtered views from properties to the south of the road	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would tend to form the focal point of the view, including the construction of the highway which would be on embankment creating a dominant feature.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-R- 21-1	(New) properties to north west of Garstang Road East.	High	Views generally curtailed by strong perimeter tree planting and other intervening vegetation and built form	Construction activities would be partially filtered by intervening built form from within the new development.	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 22	Residential properties adjacent to Lodge Lane (see VP10)	High	Partially filtered views towards application site	There would be filtered visibility of construction activities associated with the construction of the cutting and overpass visible through breaks gaps in the woodland, creating a dominant visual focus. Visibility may increase from certain view angles as a result of loss of vegetation during construction.	Major	Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 23	Residential properties on western edge of Little Singleton (see VP14)	High	Intermittent filtered views through perimeter tree planting towards application site	Filtered views through intervening vegetation and gaps in the built along the A586 would be available of the construction activities associated with both the proposed roundabout junctions.	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-R- 24	Larkfield on southern edge of Little Singleton	High	Contained and partially filtered views towards application site	There would be filtered visibility of construction activities associated with the construction of the cutting west of Lodge Lane visible through gaps in vegetation creating a visual focus.	Major	Large Adverse Effect
V-R- 24-1	Larkfield and North Lodge on southern edge of Little Singleton	High	Contained and partially filtered views towards application site	There would be filtered visibility of construction activities associated with the construction of the cutting and overpass visible through breaks gaps in the woodland, creating a dominant visual focus. Visibility may increase from certain view angles (especially the frontage of the property) as a result of loss of vegetation during construction.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View			Significance of Effect
V-R- 25-1	Properties on Mains Lane to north-west of Little Singleton (see VP11)	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the application site, particularly from those properties with open boundaries. Extent of visibility varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features	Construction activities would be largely filtered by intervening vegetated boundaries of the rear gardens of properties along Mains Lane, however due to the increase in activity these more form noticeable but short-term features of the view.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 30	Singleton Hall and The Manor, incl. Ice House Listed Building, and Singleton Park (see VP18)	features  The corn gleton Hall and e Manor, incl. Ice use Listed ilding, and ngleton Park (see 118)  In features  The corn with the corn with a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover vision includes a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover vision includes a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover vision includes a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter and site heavily filtered by perimeter vision includes a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter and site heavily filtered by perimeter vision includes a polication site heavily filtered by perimeter vision site heavily filtered by perimeter vision site heavily filtered by perimet		There would be filtered visibility of construction activities associated with the construction of the cutting and overpass visible through breaks gaps in the woodland, creating a dominant visual focus. Visibility may increase from certain view angles as a result of loss of vegetation during construction.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-P- 01	Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke (see VP5)	High	Contained views within the river corridor with views towards the application site possible from the footpath albeit being filtered by vegetation located on the banks of Main Dyke.	Filtered visibility of construction activities set within the agricultural landscape visible through the vegetation present along the banks of Main Dyke.	Major	Large Adverse Effect
V-P- 01-1	Footpath 8 (Singleton) from Main Dyke to Little Poulton Lane	High	Views towards the application site possible from the footpath albeit being filtered by vegetation located on the banks of Main Dyke, and adjacent to PRoW. Views also at an oblique angle to the direction of travel.	Partial filtered views of construction activities would be possible, seen through intervening vegetation within the agricultural landscape.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type  Receptor Type		Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-P- 01-2	Footpath 2 (Poulton) from Little Poulton Lane to A586 Garstang Road East. Footpath currently closed due to construction of Residential Development.	High	Views towards the application site possible from the footpath albeit being filtered by vegetation located on the banks of Main Dyke and also along part of the PRoW. Views also at an oblique angle to the direction of travel.	Visibility of the construction activities set within the Main Dyke valley floor. As a result of the residential development the view along the existing PRoW would be restricted and contained by residential development once completed. Reported effects subject to change.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-P- 01-3	Footpath 2 (Poulton) from Little Poulton Lane to A586 Garstang Road East. Footpath currently closed due to construction of Residential Development (see VP7).	High	Views towards the application site possible from the footpath albeit being filtered by vegetation located on the northern edge of the PRoW. Views also at an oblique angle to the direction of travel. Note view year 15 would be restricted and contained by residential development once completed. Reported effects subject to change.	Visibility of the construction activities set within the Main Dyke valley floor. As a result of the residential development the view along the existing PRoW would be restricted and contained by residential development once completed. Reported effects subject to change.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-P- 02	Footpath 3 (Singleton) at north end of Knowle Wood (see VP8)	High	Clear views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath	Construction activities would be clearly visible and would be the focal point of the view including the cutting slopes and over bridge at Lodge Lane.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type Sensitivity		Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-P- 03	Footpath 3 (Singleton) between Long Wood and Poulton Industrial Estate	High	Clear views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath, including the existing Garstang New Road East.	Clear but contained views of the construction activities seen between woodland features and built from of the new roundabout at the A586.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-P- 04	Footpath 2 (Singleton) to north and south of Garstang New Road (see VP9)	High	Clear views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath, particularly the site of the proposed new junction with Garstang New Road and associated new footbridge	Construction activities would be clearly visible creating a dominant visual focus of the views. These would include activities associated with the construction of the proposed new pedestrian footbridge.	Major	Large Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-P- 04-1	Footpath 2 (Singleton) to south of Garstang New Road (see VP9)	High	Glimpsed views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath, particularly the site of the proposed new junction with Garstang New Road and the section through Singleton Parkland	Sequential glimpsed views for users travelling north and south (between existing landscape features) would be available of the construction activities associated with the road alignment, removal of existing vegetation and construction of the new pedestrian footbridge creating a dominant visual focus of the views.	Major	Large Adverse Effect
V-P- 05	Footpath 2 (Singleton) alongside woodland to west of Bankfield Manor	High	Filtered views of the application site are possible, seen beyond the existing Garstang New Road	Sequential glimpsed views for users travelling south through intervening woodland along PRoW, and hedgerow along the A585 would be available of the construction activities associated with the road alignment, removal of existing vegetation and construction of the new pedestrian footbridge creating a dominant visual focus of the view.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-O- 07	The Breck Primary School, Poulton-le- Fylde	High	Heavily filtered views towards application site, seen through trees lining Main Dyke	Filtered visibility of construction activities set within the agricultural landscape visible through the vegetation present along the banks of Main Dyke.	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing view Predicted Changes to the View		Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
V-T- 02	Old Mains Lane (see VP3)	High	Partial views are possible from the southern end of Old Mains Lane towards part of the application site where the proposed new road meets Mains Lane	Clear views of construction activities would be possible due to the removal of intervening built form and vegetation. Construction activities visible may include work associated with the installation of the new bridges and the realignment of the junction between Old Mains Lane and Mains Lane. These would be short term in nature.	Major	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-T- 05	B5260 Lodge Lane, between Singleton and Little Singleton (see VP10)	Moder ate	Clear views possible of the application site where the existing Lodge Lane is proposed to pass over the Scheme on an overpass	There would be clear sequential visibility of construction activities in the foreground as users travel north and south along the B5260 for approx. 100m. These views would be associated with the construction of the cutting and overpass, creating a dominant visual focus.	Major	Large Adverse Effect

9.7.36 Significant adverse construction phase effects on local visual amenity would be experienced at 29 individual or groups of visual receptors within the 2km study area. A number of these have been discussed previously as part of the representative viewpoints, and the receptors are typically residential properties (17) within 300m of the draft order limits, recreational facilities / PRoW (9) within 100m of the draft order limits, and transport networks (2) and a school (1) within 250m of the draft order limits. Of these, 2 representative viewpoints (at worst) would experience a very large adverse effect during the construction phase, with 13 viewpoints (at worst) experiencing a large adverse effect and 13 experiencing a moderate adverse effect (at worst). These are all considered



short term in duration.

# **Operation**

Table 9-21: Landscape - Operation Phase Effects on Receptors at Representative Viewpoints

View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude	of Impact	Significand	e of Effect
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
VP1	Residential	High	Partially filtered views of the existing roundabout	Views of the replacement light-	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
	Main road users	Low	are possible from residential properties to the north/north west of the roundabout.	controlled junction would be broadly the same in nature to the existing situation.			Neutral	Neutral
VP2	Residential	High	Clear views of the existing roundabout are	Views of the replacement light-	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
	Main road users	Low	possible from Breck Road.	controlled junction would be broadly the same in nature to the existing situation.			Neutral	Neutral
VP3	Residential	High	Clear views are possible towards the existing	Clear and partially filtered views would be	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Large adverse	Moderate adverse
	Minor road users	Moderate	junction with Mains Lane, seen along Old Mains Lane. Also, some filtered views towards Mains Lane from further west on Old Mains Lane, seen through intervening roadside vegetation.	possible towards the new junction between Mains Lane, the new road and Old Mains Lane. Views would be partially softened by tree and woodland planting around the junction which would establish overtime.	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse	Slight adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude	of Impact	mpact Significance of Effect		
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15	
VP4	Residential	High	Clear views possible along Mains Lane	The proposed new 3- arm junction would be	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Large adverse	Moderate adverse	
	Main road users	Low	towards service station at Skippool Bridge. The location of proposed junction between the new road and the existing Mains Lane is between the viewpoint and the service station.	clearly visible and would form the focal point of the view. Over time, the proposed mitigation planting (roadside trees and woodland/shrub planting) would soften the appearance of the junction.	Moderate adverse		Slight adverse	Slight adverse	
VP5	PRoW users	High	Clear views towards the application site possible	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible,	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse	
	Residential	High	from much of the footpath. Views from southern section of the footpath and from residential properties in eastern edge of Skippool partially filtered by vegetation lining Main Dyke.	though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced by the presence of the false cutting and, over time, linear planting.	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse	



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Existing View Predicted Changes to Magnitude of Impact Signifit the View		Significanc	e of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
VP6	Residential	High	Clear views towards the application site possible, located beyond the tree-lined Main Dyke. Note the view would also contain additional residential properties (currently being constructed) which would partially screen the Scheme as it traverses towards Garstang Road East.	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible, though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced by the presence of the false cutting and, over time, linear planting. The introduction of new residential properties however would largely obstruct the Scheme from the view.	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
VP7	Residential	High	Clear views towards much of the application	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible,	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Large adverse	Moderate adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	w Predicted Changes to Magnitude of Impact Significance of the View		e of Effect		
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
	Main road users	Low	site possible from Garstang Road East and from the new residential development to the north of the road, with filtered views possible from the existing properties to the south of the road.	particularly from residential properties on the north side of Garstang Road East, though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced over time by the proposed roadside hedge planting. For road users, mitigation planting around the new roundabout would soften its appearance over time.	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
VP8	PRoW users	High	Clear views possible from this section of the path towards the application site, seen to the south west of Little Singleton. Views also possible from another section of the same footpath to the east of Poulton Industrial Estate. As the footpath turns south, views become restricted by Knowle Wood.	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible, though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced over time by the presence of the woodland planting on and adjacent to the embankment on the south side of the road.	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse
VP9	PRoW users	High	Clear views possible towards the application	The new junction and particularly the	Major adverse	Major adverse	Large adverse	Large adverse
	Main road users	Low	site, particularly the location for the proposed junction between Garstang New Road and the proposed new road.	associated pedestrian over bridge would be clearly visible and would form the dominant feature in the view.	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral
VP10 (a/b)	Residential	High	Clear views possible from the B5260 Lodge	Clear views of the overpass would be	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
	Minor road users	Moderate	Lane towards the application site, particularly the location of the proposed cutting and overpass which would carry Lodge Lane over the new road. Filtered views of the same possible from nearby residential properties.	possible from the Lodge Lane, with filtered views possible from nearby residential properties. Visibility of the new road would be reduced by its position within a cutting.				
VP11	Residential	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the	Clear or partially filtered views of the Scheme	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
	Main road users	Low	application site possible, particularly from those properties on the south side of the road. Extent of visibility varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features such as Carr Wood.	would be possible from some locations, particularly from residential properties along the south side of Mains Lane and from sections of the road adjacent to gaps between properties. Over time the proposed woodland planting on the north side of the Scheme would filter views of both the Scheme itself and traffic passing along it.	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral
VP12	Main road users	Low	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening built form and vegetation.	The Scheme is unlikely to be visible from this location.	No change	No change	Neutral	Neutral
	Residential	High						
	PRoW users	High						
VP13	Main road users	Low	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening built form and vegetation.	The Scheme is unlikely to be visible from this location.	No change	No change	Neutral	Neutral
	Residential	High						
VP14	Residential	High	Clear views are possible from the road towards	The proposed new roundabout junction	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Slight adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude	of Impact	Significand	e of Effect
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
	Main road users	Low	part of the application site containing the proposed junction between Garstang Road East and the Scheme. Filtered views of the same are possible from nearby residential properties.	between the Scheme and Garstang Road East (and associated mitigation planting) would be visible from the road in views to the west, while views to the east would include the proposed roundabout junction in Little Singleton. Filtered views would also be possible to the west from nearby residential properties.	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Neutral	Neutral
VP15	Minor road users	Moderate	Very limited views towards a short section of the application site from this short section of Carr Lane immediately to the west of Singleton Farm.	Very limited views of the Scheme to the south west of Little Singleton would be possible but would not form only a very small component in the view. Over time, the appearance of the Scheme would be softened as tree planting on the southern embankment develops.	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Neutral



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude	of Impact	Significand	e of Effect
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
VP16	Minor road users	Moderate	Limited views towards the eastern end of the application site are possible from this section of Grange Road, partially restricted in places by intervening vegetation.	The junction between Garstang New Road and the proposed new road, and the associated new pedestrian over bridge, would be visible, but would form only a limited part of the view. Over time, the proposed woodland planting on the south side of the junction would help to soften its appearance.	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral
VP17	Residential Promoted route users	High High	Views generally curtailed by intervening vegetation and built	There would be some limited visibility of the realigned Skippool	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral
	Minor road users	Moderate	form, but some limited visibility of Skippool junction.	junction, but most of the Scheme would be hidden from view by intervening vegetation and built form.			Slight adverse	Neutral
VP18	Listed Building – the Ice House at Singleton Hall	High	Views towards application site are heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover in summer, and partially filtered by tree cover in	There would be some limited filtered visibility through the retained vegetation of the Scheme which is in cutting, which overtime	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude	of Impact	Significanc	e of Effect
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
	Residential (Singleton Hall and The Manor)		the winter.	with new woodland planting would establish further screening.				
VP19	PRoW users Rail	High Moderate	Views from the majority of this route are restricted by adjacent	Very limited visibility of the Scheme, seen at a distance of over 2km.	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Neutral
	passengers		hedgerows and tree cover. Some very limited visibility towards the application site as users pass a gateway and access to the adjacent railway, but even here views are restricted by intervening tree cover closer to the application site (Long Wood, Knowle Wood and around Singleton Park).	Over time, the appearance of the Scheme would be softened by the developing woodland planting.				
VP20	PRoW users and visitors to the country park	High	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening vegetation.	The Scheme is unlikely to be visible from this location.	No change	No change	Neutral	Neutral



View Point	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
VP21	PRoW users	High	Views towards the application site are restricted by intervening vegetation.	The Scheme is unlikely to be visible from this location.	No change	No change	Neutral	Neutral

- 9.7.37 At year 1 of operation, 10 of the 21 representative viewpoints would continue to experience significant adverse effects at Year 1 reducing to 6 by Year 15.
- 9.7.38 By year 15 of operation, 6 representative viewpoints would continue to experience significant adverse effects. Of these, 1 would experience a large effect with 5 would experiencing a moderate effect.
- 9.7.39 In addition, a number of other visual receptors within the 2km study area would experience effects as identified in the Visual Effects Schedule at Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3). Those experiencing significant effects during operation are summarised in Table 9-22.



Table 9-22: Landscape - Significant Operation Phase Effects on Receptors on Visual Receptors

VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 17	Properties on eastern edge of Skippool (see VP5)	High	Heavily filtered views towards application site, seen through trees lining Main Dyke.	There would be filtered visibility of the Scheme through intervening vegetation from the rear of properties. At year 1 the introduction of the false cutting would reduce visibility of traffic on the new Scheme, with the tops of Heavy Good Vehicles (HGVs) and larger vehicles present above the slopes. Visibility would reduce over time as the linear planting along the top of the slopes would provide additional screening.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 18	Properties on Old Mains Lane (see VP3)	High	(Partially filtered) views towards Mains Lane	Clear and partially filtered views would be possible towards the new junction between Mains Lane, the new road and Old Mains Lane. Views would be partially softened by tree and woodland planting around the junction which would establish overtime, however the changes in vertical alignment along the A585, and horizontal alignment of Old Mains Lane would cause a noticeable change from the baseline condition.	Major	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 19	Properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge (see VP4)	High	Direct but filtered (by peripheral vegetation) close range views towards the application site.	The proposed new 3-arm junction would be clearly visible and would form the focal point of the view. Over time, the proposed mitigation planting (roadside trees and woodland/shrub planting) would soften the appearance of the junction.	Major	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 19-2	Properties on Mains Lane to east of Skippool Bridge (south of A585)	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the application site, particularly from those properties with open boundaries. Extent of visibility towards Main Dyke and the surrounding valley varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features	Generally, where views are available from the rear / gardens of properties these would experience the introduction of the Scheme in the mid ground view. This would include the Scheme present on both embankment and behind false cutting slopes which together with road side bounding vegetation and linear planting would partially screen the Scheme and traffic. These landscape features would overtime establish and soften the appearance of the Scheme.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 20	Properties on Little Poulton Lane (see VP6)	High	(Partially filtered) views towards application site on the far side of Main Dyke valley. Note the view would also contain additional residential properties (currently being constructed) which would partially screen the Scheme as it traverses towards Garstang Road East.	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible, though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced by the presence of intermittent false cutting slopes and, over time, linear and woodland planting. The introduction of new residential properties, however, would largely obstruct the Scheme from the view.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-R- 21	(New) properties to north and south of Garstang Road East, north of Poulton Industrial Estate (see VP7)	High	Clear views towards application site beyond Main Dyke from the road and from properties to the north of the road, filtered views from properties to the south of the road.	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible in the foreground view present on embankment. The visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced over time by the proposed roadside linear and woodland planting.	Major	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 21-1	(New) properties to north west of Garstang Road East.	High	Views generally curtailed by strong perimeter tree planting and other intervening vegetation and built form	There would be filtered and glimpsed visibility of the Scheme by intervening built form. Where gaps are present the Scheme itself would be visible in the mid ground view present on embankment. Visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced over time by the proposed roadside linear and woodland planting.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect
V-R- 22	Residential properties adjacent to Lodge Lane (see VP10)	High	Partially filtered views towards application site	Filtered views of the overpass would be possible from the residential properties. Visibility of the new road would be reduced by its position within a cutting. Over time woodland replacement features would establish to provide further screening of the Scheme.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 24	Larkfield on southern edge of Little Singleton	High	Views from residential property towards the application site are partially filtered by intervening ornamental planting, fencing, and adjacent woodland copse. Above and between vegetation open views are available from elevated positions to the surrounding agricultural landscape.	Visibility of the new road would be reduced by its position within a cutting. Over time woodland replacement features would establish to provide further screening of the Scheme.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 24-1	North Lodge on southern edge of Little Singleton	High	Views from residential property towards the application site are contained and partially filtered as a result of intervening woodland copses.	Filtered views through intervening vegetation including the new overpass would be possible in the foreground views from the front and side of the property. Visibility of the new road would be reduced by its position within a cutting, however the loss of woodland would be prominent in the view. Over time woodland replacement features would establish to provide further screening of the Scheme.	Major	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude of Impact		Significance of Effect  Year 1 Year 15	
V-R- 25-1	Properties on Mains Lane to north-west of Little Singleton (see VP11)	High	Partial and/or filtered views towards the application site, particularly from those properties with open boundaries. Extent of visibility varies according to precise location of property in relation to screening features	Generally, where views are available from the rear / gardens of properties these would experience the introduction of the Scheme in the mid ground view. This would include the Scheme present on both embankment slopes which would be heavily planted with new woodland. These landscape features would overtime establish and soften the appearance of the Scheme.	Year 1  Moderate	Year 15 Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude Impact	e of	Significan Effect	ce of
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-R- 30	Singleton Hall and The Manor, incl. Ice House Listed Building, and Singleton Park (see VP18)	High	Views towards application site heavily filtered by perimeter tree cover	Filtered views of the overpass would be possible in the foreground views from the side and rear of properties visible through intervening vegetation. Visibility of the new road would be reduced by its position within a cutting. Over time woodland replacement features would establish to provide further screening of the Scheme.	Major	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude Impact	e of	Significan Effect	ce of
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-P- 01	Footpath 8 (Singleton) adjacent to Main Dyke (see VP5)	High	Clear views towards the application site possible from the footpath albeit being filtered by vegetation located on the banks of Main Dyke.	There would be filtered visibility of the Scheme through vegetation along Main Dyke. At year 1 the introduction of the false cutting would reduce visibility of traffic on the new Scheme, with the tops of HGVs and larger vehicles present above the slopes. Visibility would reduce over time as the linear planting along the top of the slopes would provide additional screening.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect
V-P- 02	Footpath 3 (Singleton) at north end of Knowle Wood (see VP8)	High	Clear views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath	The Scheme itself would be clearly visible I the mid ground view, though the visibility of traffic on the new road would be reduced over time by the presence of the woodland planting on and adjacent to the embankment on the south side of the road	Major	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude Impact		Significan Effect	ce of
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-P- 04	Footpath 2 (Singleton) to north and south of Garstang New Road (see VP9)	High	Clear views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath, particularly the site of the proposed new junction with Garstang New Road and associated new footbridge	The Scheme including the new pedestrian over bridge would be clearly visible creating a dominant visual focus of the view. Overtime the introduction of new woodland planting would screen and filter view of the road, however the new over bridge would continue to be visible	Major	Moderate	Large Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect
V-P- 04-1	Footpath 2 (Singleton) to north and south of Garstang New Road (see VP9)	High	Glimpsed views of the application site possible from this section of the footpath, particularly the site of the proposed new junction with Garstang New Road and the section through Singleton Parkland	Sequential glimpsed views for users travelling north and south (between existing landscape features) would be available of the of the Scheme including the horizontal alignment. The new pedestrian footbridge creating a dominant visual focus of the views. Over time the introduction of new woodland planting would screen and filter view of the road.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect



VES Ref	Receptor Type	Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Changes to the View	Magnitude Impact		Significan Effect	
					Year 1	Year 15	Year 1	Year 15
V-O- 07	The Breck Primary School, Poulton-le-Fylde	High	Heavily filtered views towards application site, seen through trees lining Main Dyke.	There would be filtered visibility of the Scheme through intervening vegetation from the rear of properties. At year 1 the introduction of the false cutting would reduce visibility of traffic on the new Scheme, with the tops of HGVs and larger vehicles present above the slopes. Visibility would reduce over time as the linear planting along the top of the slopes would provide additional screening.	Moderate	Minor	Moderate Adverse Effect	Slight Adverse Effect
V-T- 05	B5260 Lodge Lane, between Singleton and Little Singleton (see VP10)	High	Clear views possible of the application site where the existing Lodge Lane is proposed to pass over the Scheme on an overpass	There would be clear sequential visibility of the Scheme (including new over bridge ad loss of road bounding vegetation) in the foreground as users travel north and south along the B5260 for approx. 100m.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect



- 9.7.40 Significant adverse operation phase effects (at the opening year) on local visual amenity would be experienced at 18 of the 29 individual or groups of visual receptors reported to experience significant adverse construction phase effects. The receptors are typically residential properties (12) within 300m of the draft order limits, recreational facilities / PRoW (4) within 100m of the draft order limits, and transport networks (1) and a school (1) within 250m of the draft order limits.
- 9.7.41 Of these only 8 visual receptors would continue to experience significant effects at year 15, these being located within 150m of the draft order limits.
- 9.7.42 Of these 8 visual receptors all would experience (at worst) a moderate adverse effect.



# 9.8 **Monitoring**

9.8.1 The proposed mitigation measures set out in this Chapter should be reviewed at regular intervals during their establishment period within the first 5 years to ensure these are providing for effective mitigation as set out in the REAC (document reference TR010035/APP/7.3) and replaced where necessary.

### 9.9 **Summary**

- 9.9.1 This assessment has been undertaken in line with best practice, as outlined in published guidance. In line with best practice, potential effects arising from the Scheme have been assessed under the categories of landscape character (including landscape features and elements) and visual amenity.
- 9.9.2 The application site comprises a mix of very gently undulating pastoral farmland, areas of existing urban/infrastructure development, and a small area of designed (but undesignated) parkland. The application site is crossed by a number of small drainage ditches, and by a single public footpath (at the eastern end of the Scheme). The footprint of the Scheme includes a number of hedgerows and trees, some of the latter being under TPOs.
- 9.9.3 The application site lies outside of any designated landscapes at either the statutory/national or non-statutory/local levels. The nearest Listed Building for which the setting might be affected by the Scheme is the Grade II Listed Ice House at Singleton Hall.
- 9.9.4 The application site lies within National Character Area 32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain, and within county-level Landscape Character Area 15d: The Fylde. The application site is also close to, but outside of, LCA 18c: Wyre Marshes, within the Open Coastal Marsh LCT. Both NCA32 and LCA15d are considered to be of moderate sensitivity, while LCA18c is considered to be of high sensitivity.
- 9.9.5 The national and county-level LCTs and LCAs cover relatively large areas and a Scheme-specific character study has, therefore, been undertaken as part of the assessment in order to add local detail to the character descriptions. The Scheme-specific character study has identified 6 local LCAs and 9 local TCAs, of which 3 LCAs and 3 TCAs would potentially be affected by the proposed development: LCA4 Main Dyke Farmland (moderate sensitivity); LCA5 Singleton Farmland (moderate sensitivity); LCA6 Singleton Hall and Parkland (high sensitivity); TCA3 Skippool Bridge (low sensitivity); TCA5 A585 Mains Lane (moderate sensitivity); and TCA7 Little Singleton (low sensitivity).
- 9.9.6 The large scale of the application site, combined with the relatively low lying but very gently undulating topography, means that there is theoretical visibility towards the application site from much of the surrounding area within 1-2km of the Scheme. However, the field survey has shown that such visibility is frequently restricted by intervening existing built form and vegetation (field boundary hedgerows and small woodlands and copses). More specifically, there may be visibility towards the Scheme from a number of residential properties, from certain sections of the local PRoW network, and from certain parts of the local highway network.
- 9.9.7 The area comprises a mix of areas of dark landscape and areas of low ambient night-time brightness, with areas of medium or high ambient brightness within the settlements of Poulton and Thornton. The existing A585 is identified as a road with notable lighting and high levels of illumination from traffic.



- 9.9.8 Landscape and visual mitigation measures form an integral part of the Scheme, including native woodland, shrub planting, and linear planting, roadside specimen trees, wildflower meadows and amenity grassland and verges. The Scheme also includes some use of cuttings, false cuttings and embankments.
- 9.9.9 The construction phase effects of the Scheme on landscape and townscape character (and features) have been assessed as:
  - A slight adverse effect on NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain
  - A slight adverse effect on LCA 15d: The Fylde and on LCA 18c: Wyre Marshes
  - A large adverse effect on LCAs 4, 5 (Main Dyke Farmland and Singleton Enclosed Farmland), and LCA6 (Singleton Hall and Parkland)
  - A moderate adverse, reducing to neutral effect on TCA3 (Skippool Bridge)
  - A moderate adverse, reducing to minor beneficial effect on TCA5 (A585 Mains Lane)
  - A slight adverse, reducing to slight beneficial effect on TCA7 (Little Singleton)
- 9.9.10 Only the effects on LCAs 4, 5 and 6 and TCAs 3 and 5 are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.
- 9.9.11 Receptors at a range of 21 representative viewpoints have been assessed in detail for effects on visual amenity, and a further desk-based assessment has been undertaken for a wide range of other potential visual receptors within 2km of the Scheme. Receptors assessed include residential occupiers, users of PRoWs and those travelling on the local road and rail networks.
- 9.9.12 Significant adverse construction phase effects on local visual amenity would be experienced at 13 of the 21 representative viewpoints. Of these, 2 representative viewpoints would undergo very large adverse effects during the construction phase, with 10 viewpoints undergoing a large effect and 1 undergoing moderate adverse effects. All of the representative viewpoints where receptors would undergo significant adverse effects during the short-term construction phase are within 500m of the draft order limits, with many being within the draft order limits.
- 9.9.13 In addition, 28 individual or groups of visual receptors have been identified within the VES as experiencing significant adverse effects during the Construction Phase. These all lie within 300m of the draft order limits.
- 9.9.14 The worst-case operation phase effects of the Scheme on landscape and townscape character (and features) have been assessed as:
  - A neutral effect on NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain
  - A slight adverse to neutral effect on LCA 15d: The Fylde and no discernible effect on LCA 18c: Wyre Marshes
  - A large adverse effect on LCAs 4, 5 and 6 (Main Dyke Farmland, Singleton Enclosed Farmland, and Singleton Hall and Parkland) at Year 1, reducing to moderate adverse over time as the mitigation planting develops and by Year 15
  - A neutral effect on TCA3 (Skippool Bridge)
  - A slight beneficial effect on TCA5 and TCA 7 (A585 Mains Lane and Little Singleton), as a result of the de trunking of the existing A585 Mains Lane



- 9.9.15 Only the operation phase effects on the landscape character of LCAs 4, 5 and 6 are considered to be significant. Effects on landscape features are not considered to be significant.
- 9.9.16 At year 1 of operation, 9 of the 21 representative viewpoints would continue to undergo significant adverse effects. Of these at worst, 4 viewpoints would undergo a large adverse effect, and 5 would undergo an adverse moderate effect. All the representative viewpoints where receptors would undergo significant adverse effects at year 1 of the operation phase are within 450m of the centre line of the new road.
- 9.9.17 In addition, 17 of the 29 individual or groups of visual receptors reported in the Visual Effects Schedule (Appendix 9.3 (document reference TR010035/APP/6.9.3) to experience significant adverse construction phase effects would continue to experience significant effects at year 1 of operation. These all lie within 300m of the draft order limits of the new road.
- 9.9.18 By year 15 of operation, 9 of the 21 representative viewpoints would continue to undergo significant adverse effects. Of these, 1 would undergo a large adverse effect and 6 would undergo a moderate adverse effect. All the representative viewpoints where receptors would undergo significant adverse effects at year 15 of the operation phase are within 450m of the centre line of the new road.
- 9.9.19 By year 15, 7 individual or groups of visual receptors reported to experience significant adverse at opening year would continue to experience significant effects. These all lie within 150m of the draft order limits.
- 9.9.20 Approximately 104 residential properties (V-R-19-1, V-R-19-2, V-R-25 and V-R-25-1) located along the existing A585 Mains Lane (excluding V-R-19) which currently experience views of the existing highway and its associated traffic flow may experience views with reduced flows as a result of the scheme. This would result in improvements to the view and a slight beneficial effect, however in most cases views from properties are filtered as a result of in curtilage vegetation and the nature of the properties being set back from the highway. Furthermore, a number of these receptors (specifically those within V-R-19-2, V-R-25-1) may also, as a result of the Scheme, experience filtered visibility of the operational scheme and its traffic flows to the rear of their gardens. At worst, by year 15, these receptors would experience a slight adverse effect which is not considered significant.

#### 9.10 References

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Landscape Institute (2013) GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13



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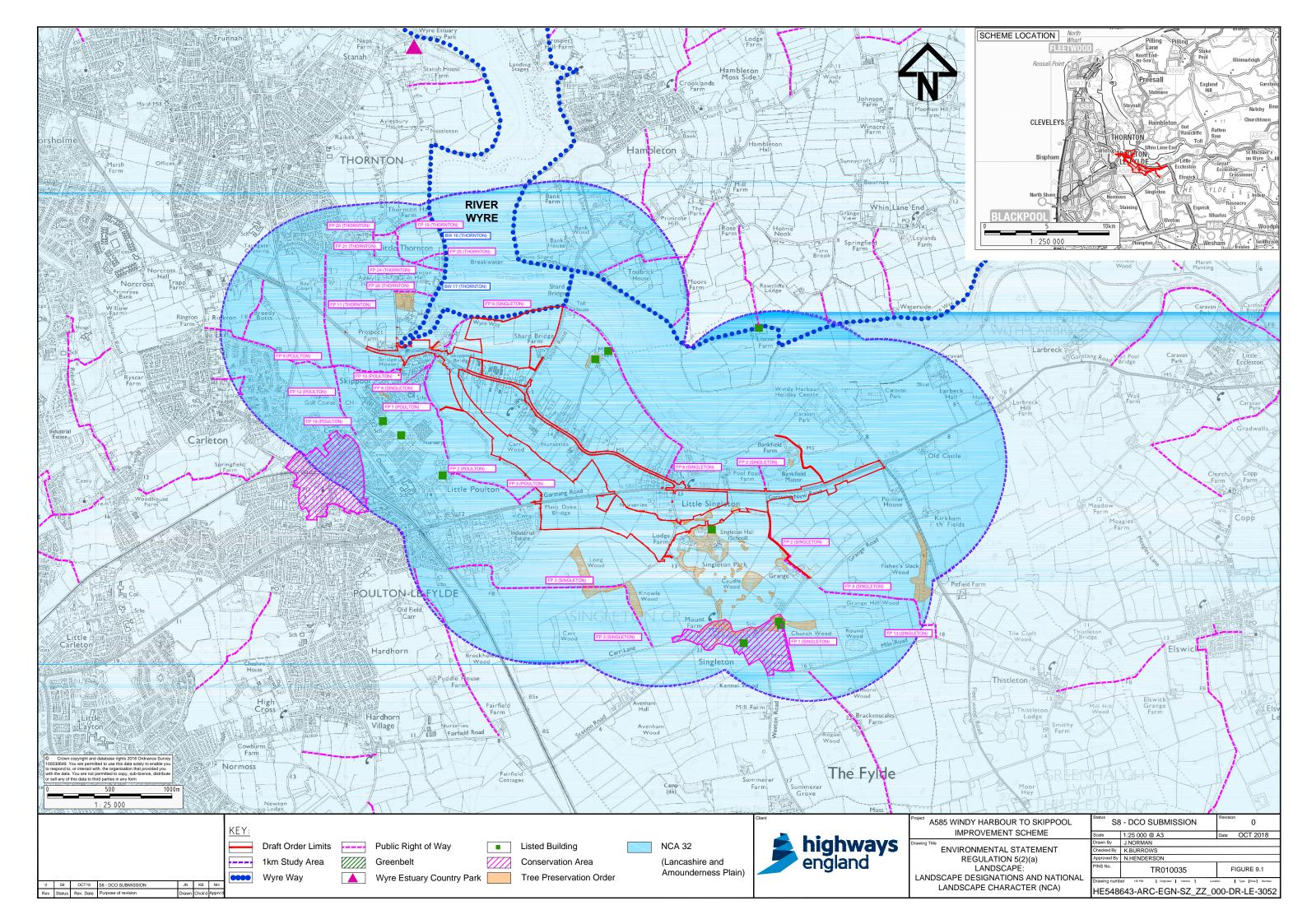
Wyre Council (2018) *Wyre Local Plan to 2031* [Online] Available at: http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200319/wyres\_emerging\_new\_local\_plan (last accessed August 2018).

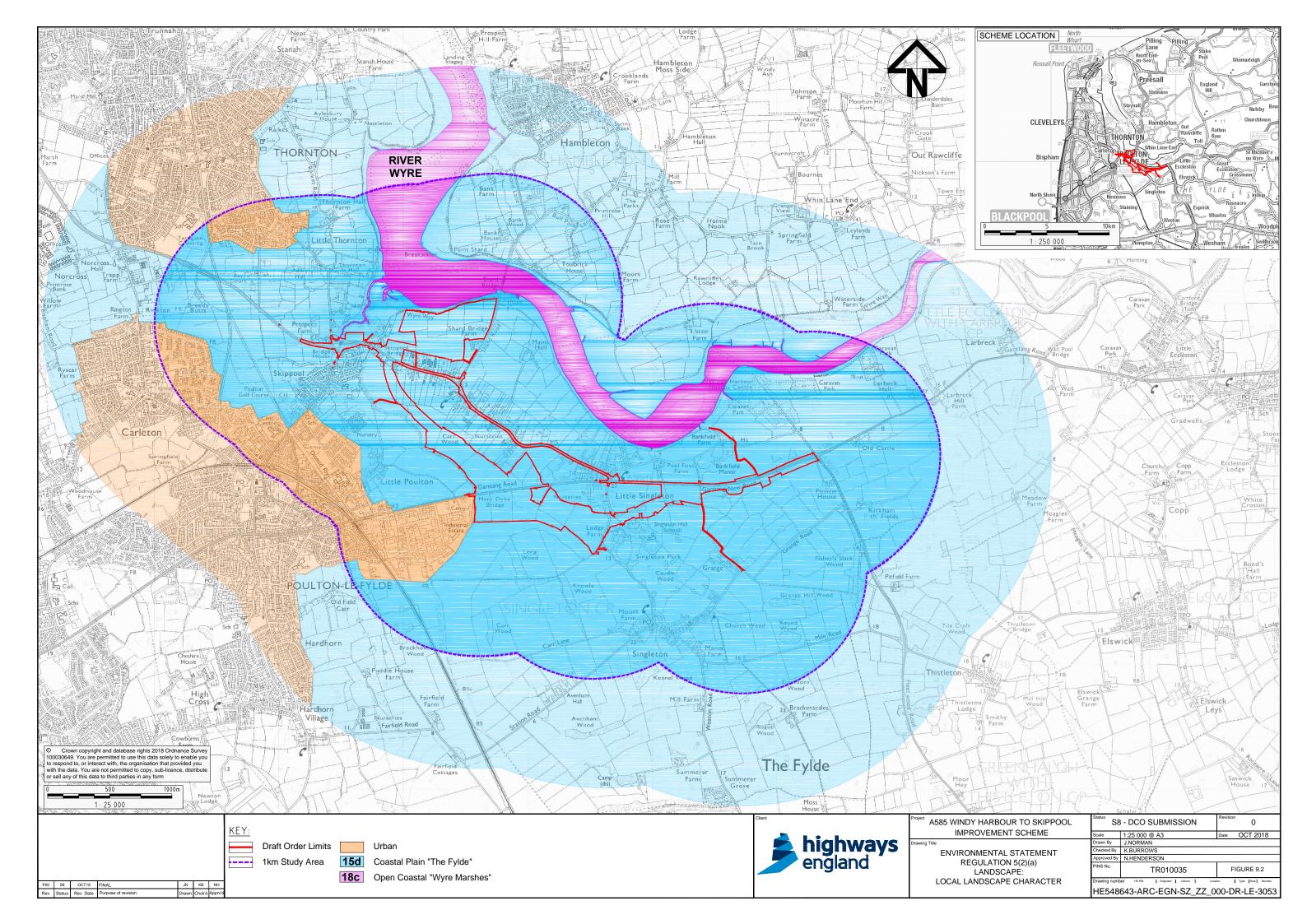
Wyre Council (1999) Wyre Local Plan

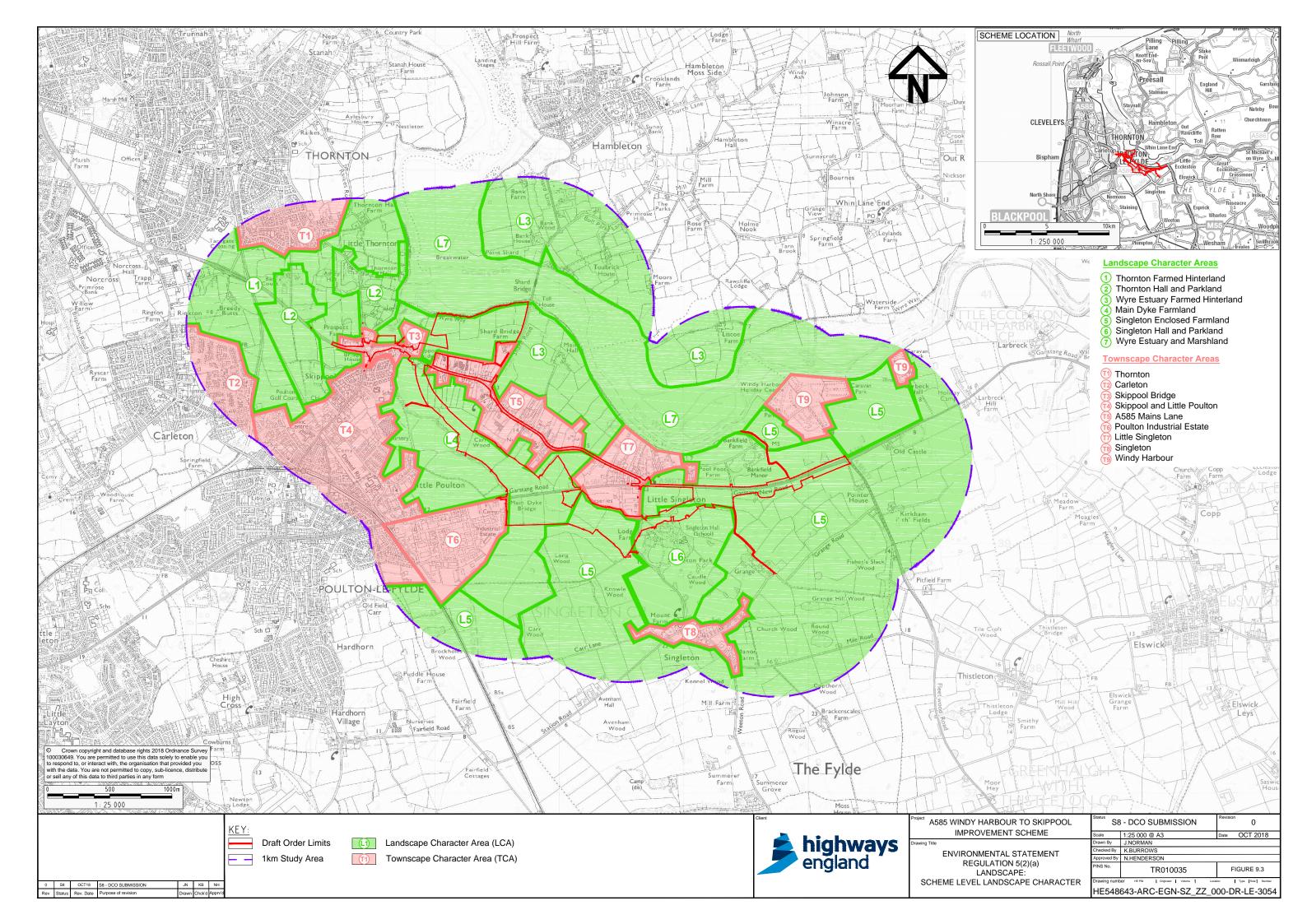
# 9.11 Figures

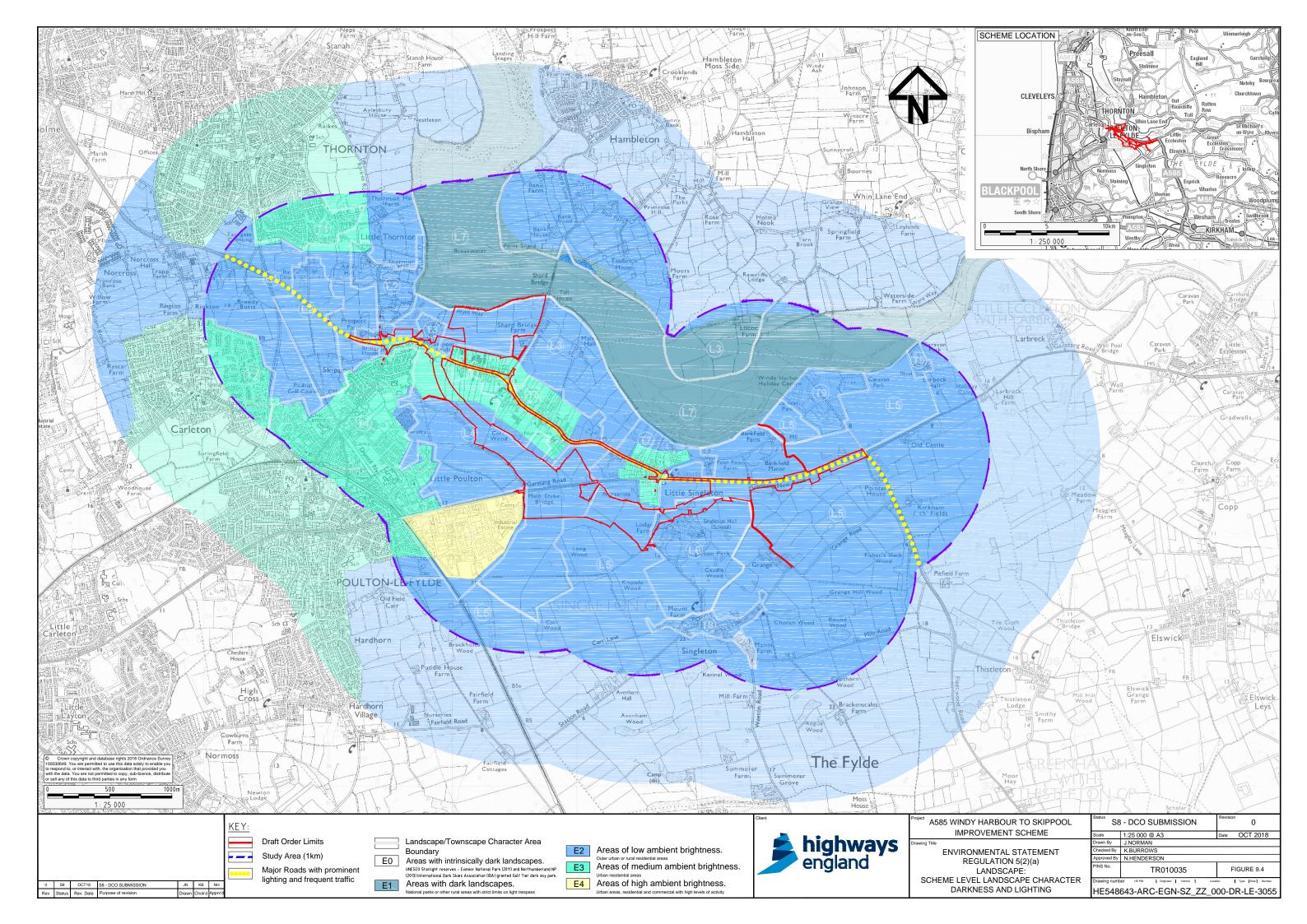


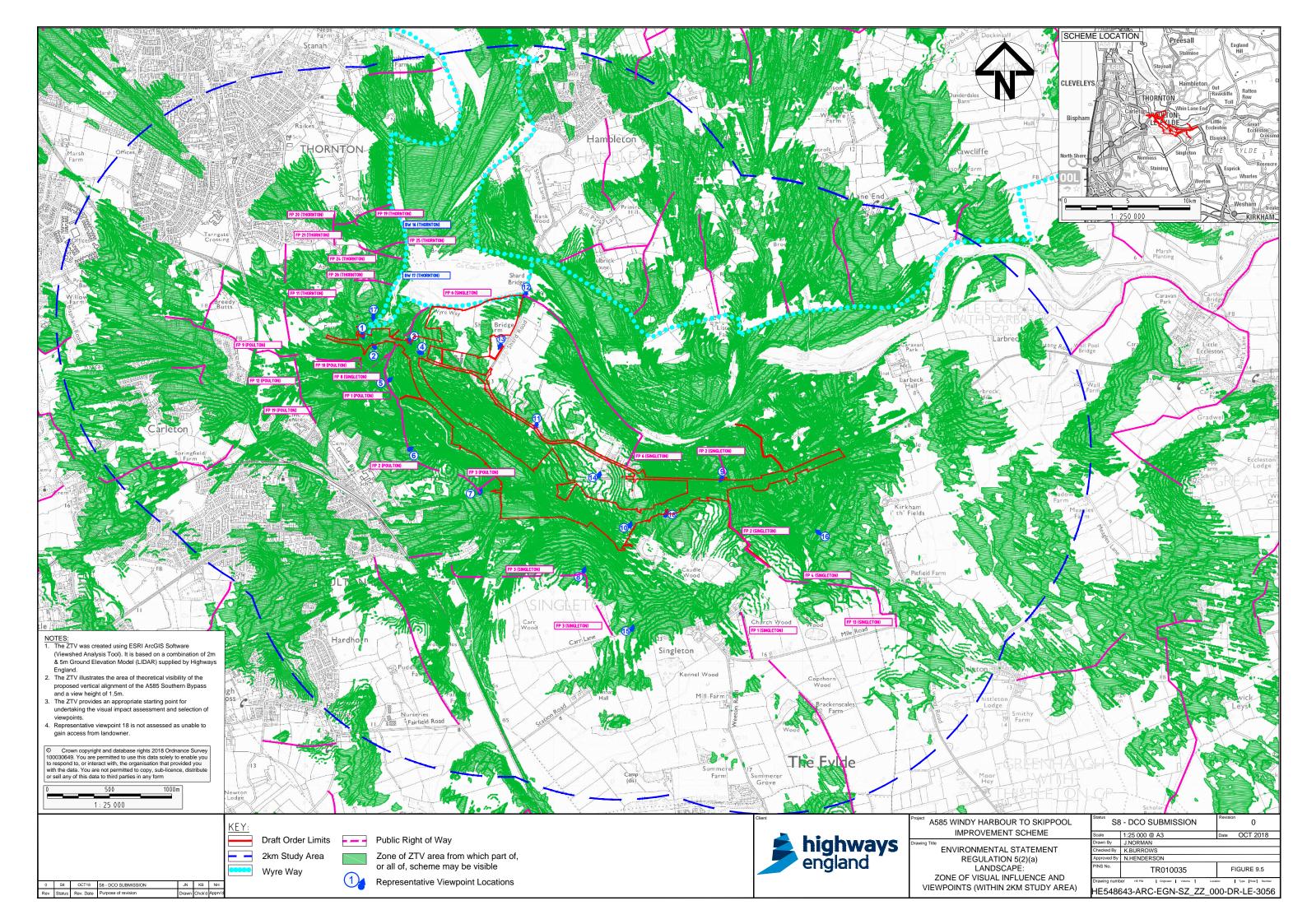
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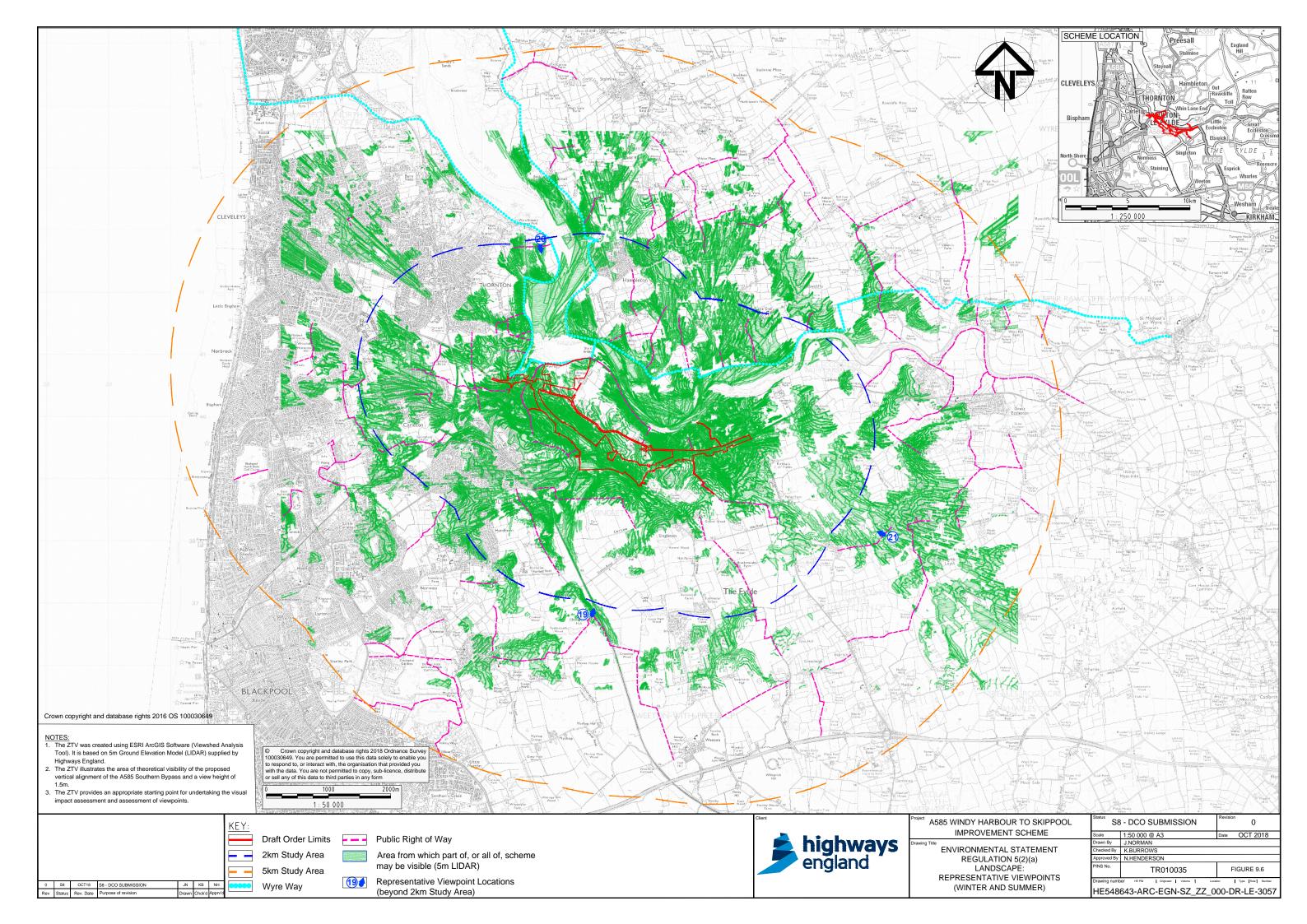


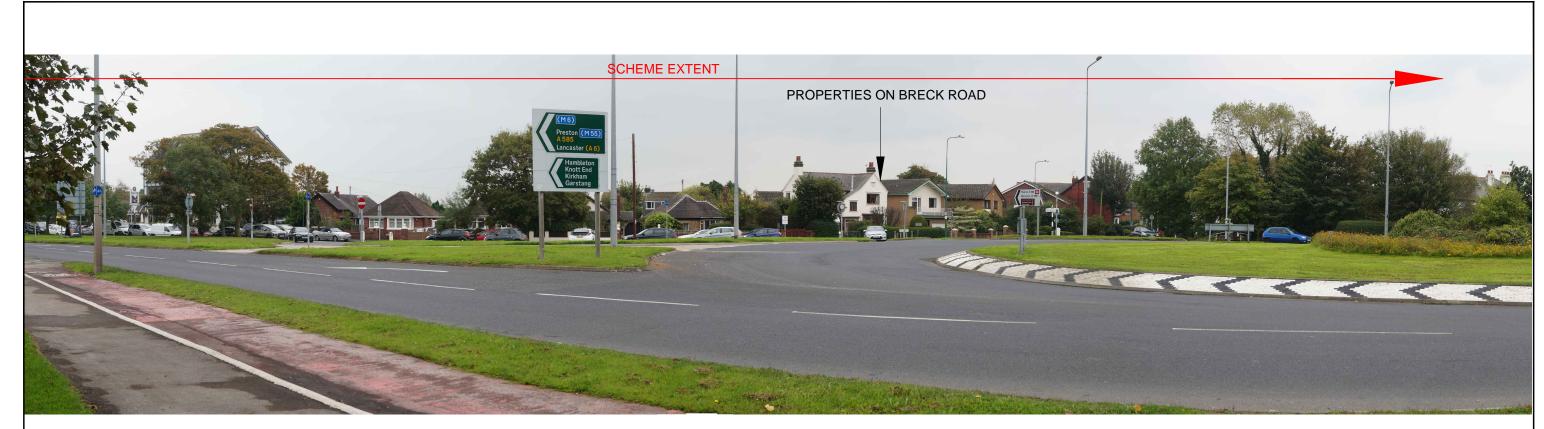








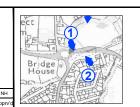




SUMMER VIEWPOINT 1: VIEW FROM BRECK ROAD / WYRE WAY AT THE A585, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 1: VIEW FROM BRECK ROAD / WYRE WAY AT THE A585, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



highways england

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS

(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 1 OF 21

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

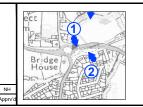
## SCHEME EXTENT



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 2: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON BRECK ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 2: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON BRECK ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



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	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	
Title		
	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	
	REGULATION 5(2)(a)	
	LANDSCAPE:	
	REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS	

(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 2 OF 21

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0	
Scale		Date OCT 2018	
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	K.BURROWS		
Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Number			
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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 3: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON OLD MAINS LANE, LOOKING SOUTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 3: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON OLD MAINS LANE, LOOKING SOUTH.





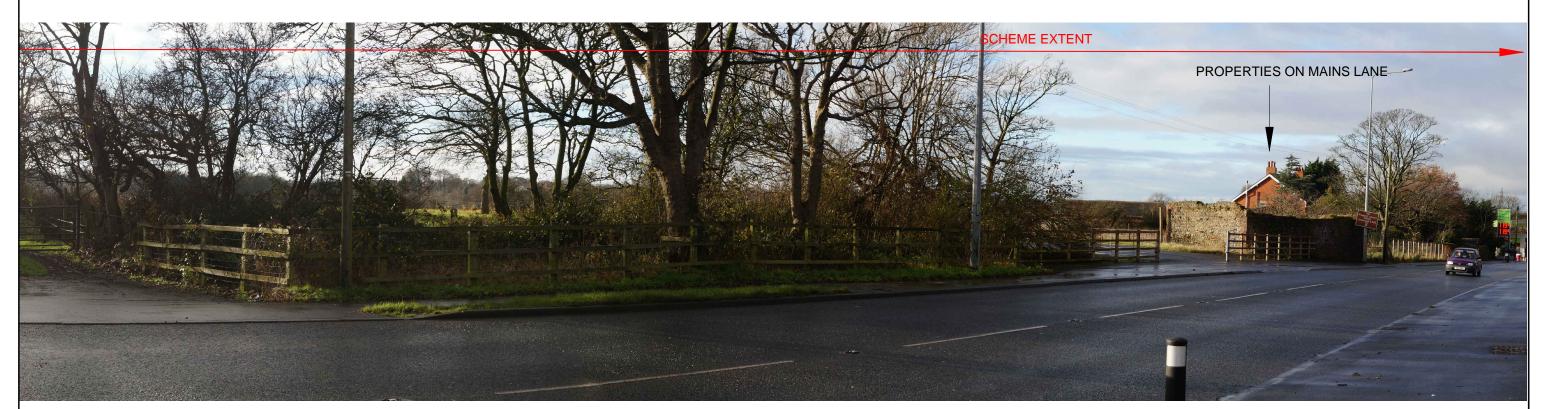
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
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LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 3 OF 21

	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0	
	Scale		Date OCT 2018	
	Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
	Checked By	K.BURROWS		
	Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Nu				
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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 4: VIEW FROM THE A585 MAINS LANE, LOOKING WEST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 4: VIEW FROM THE A585 MAINS LANE, LOOKING WEST.



highways england

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
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LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 4 OF 21

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision		
Scale		Date OCT 2018		
Drawn By	J.NORMAN			
Checked By	K.BURROWS			
Approved By	N.HENDERSON			
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7		
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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 5: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-8, LOOKING NORTH EAST.



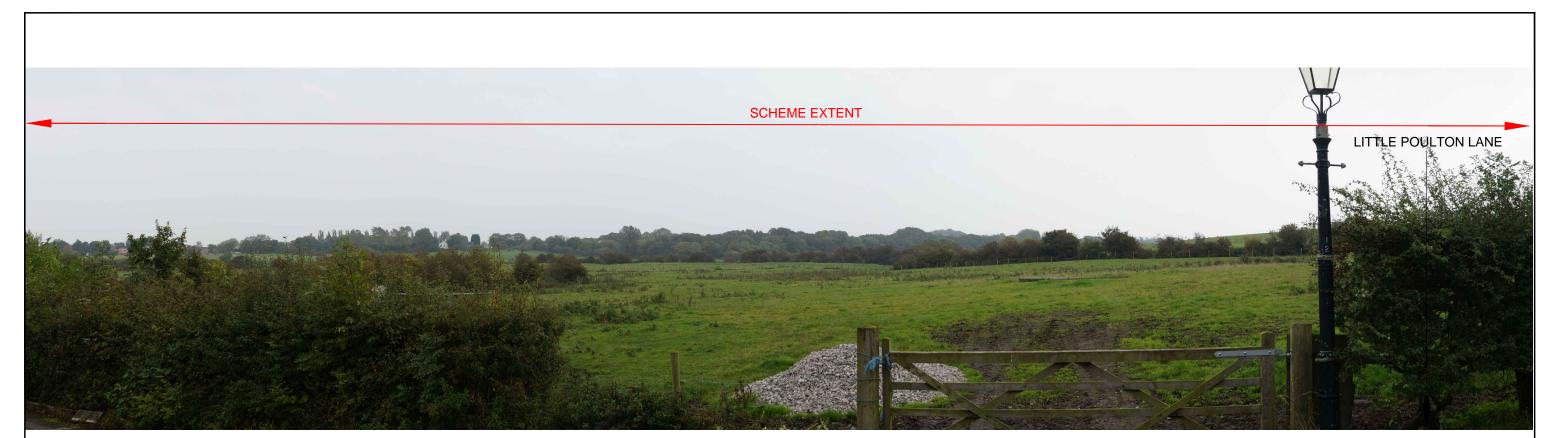
WINTER VIEWPOINT 5: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-8, LOOKING NORTH EAST.



highways england A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 5 OF 21

S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	0		
Scale		Date OCT 2018		
Drawn By	J.NORMAN			
Checked By	K.BURROWS			
Approved By	N.HENDERSON			
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7		
Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Number				
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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 6: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON LITTLE POULTON LANE, LOOKING EAST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 6: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON LITTLE POULTON LANE, LOOKING EAST.





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	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 6 OF 21

	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0			
	Scale		Date OCT 2018			
1	Drawn By	J.NORMAN				
ſ	Checked By	K.BURROWS				
ſ	Approved By	N.HENDERSON				
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7			
ſ	Drawing numb	ion Type Role Number				
ı	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058					



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 7: VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD EAST, ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING EAST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 7: VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD EAST, ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING EAST.





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		Revision 0	
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale		Date OCT 2018	
wing Title		J.NORMAN		
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	Checked By	K.BURROWS		
REGULATION 5(2)(a)	Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
LANDSCAPÈ: ^ REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locati	ion Type Role Number	
WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 7 OF 21	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 8: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-6, LOOKING NORTH EAST



WINTER VIEWPOINT 8: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-6, LOOKING NORTH EAST.





	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	
ng Title		
	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	
	REGULATION 5(2)(a)	
	LANDSCAPE:	

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 8 OF 21

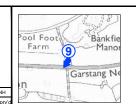
58	8 - DCO SUBMISSION	0
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	DET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3058



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 9: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-2, WHERE IT CROSSES THE A585 GARSTANG NEW ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 9: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-2, WHERE IT CROSSES THE A585 GARSTANG NEW ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



highways england A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

environmental statement
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 9 OF 21

S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		0
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Loca	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_0	00-DR-LE-3058



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 10a: VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE, LOOKING NORTH EAST (A)



WINTER VIEWPOINT 10a: VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE, LOOKING NORTH EAST (A)



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roject	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 10 OF 21

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	HET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3058



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 10b: VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE, LOOKING NORTH WEST



WINTER VIEWPOINT 10b: VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE, LOOKING NORTH WEST



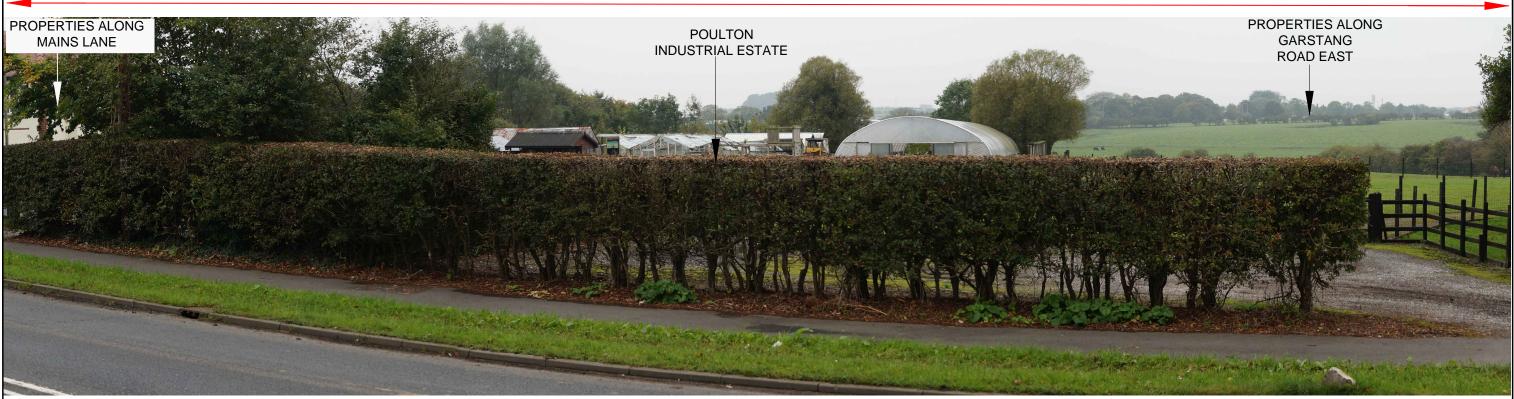


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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 11 OF 21

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0	
Scale		Date OCT 2018	
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	K.BURROWS		
Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
Drawing numb	NET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number	
HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			

## SCHEME EXTENT



VIEWPOINT 11: VIEW FROM THE A585 MAINS LANE, ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING SOUTH.

## SCHEME EXTENT



VIEWPOINT 11: VIEW FROM THE A585 MAINS LANE, ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING SOUTH.





		IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 12 OF 21

S8 - DCO SUBMISSION 0		0
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Number		tion Type Role Number
HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ ZZ 000-DR-LE-3058		

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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 12: VIEW FROM THE WYRE WAY AT THE CROSSING WITH THE A588 SHARD ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 12: VIEW FROM THE WYRE WAY AT THE CROSSING WITH THE A588 SHARD ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH.





ject	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	Ī
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	ŀ
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	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	Г
	REGULATION 5(2)(a)	F

REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 13 OF 21

S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	0
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	er HEPN Originator Volume Local	tion Type Role Number
HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058		



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 13: VIEW FROM THE A588 SHARD ROAD ADJACENT TO SHARD BRIDGE FARM, LOOKING SOUTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 13: VIEW FROM THE A588 SHARD ROAD ADJACENT TO SHARD BRIDGE FARM, LOOKING SOUTH.



NOTE: VIEWPOINT LOCATION AGREED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF SHARD LINK



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 14 OF 21

Statu	s S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
Scale	9		Date OCT 2018
Draw	n By	J.NORMAN	
Chec	ked By	K.BURROWS	
Appr	oved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS	No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Draw	ing numb	DET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
HE	5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3058

0 S8 OCT18 S8 - DCO SUBMISSION JN KB N

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SUMMER VIEWPOINT 14: (A-VP1) VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING WEST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 14: (A-VP1) VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING WEST.





Project	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Drawing	Title

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 15 OF 21

Se	- DCO SUBMISSION	0	
Scale		Date OCT 2018	
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	K.BURROWS		
Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
Drawing numb	NET HE PN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number	
HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 15: (A-VP2) VIEW FROM SINGLETON FARM ON CARR LANE, LOOKING NORTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 15: (A-VP2) VIEW FROM SINGLETON FARM ON CARR LANE, LOOKING NORTH.



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A5	85 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
rawing Title	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 16 OF 21

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	343-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3058



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 16: (A-VP3) VIEW FROM GRANGE ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 16: (A-VP3) VIEW FROM GRANGE ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



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IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 17 OF 21

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

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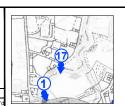
S8 - DCO SUBMISSION



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 17: (A-VP4) VIEW FROM WYRE WAY AT THE JUNCTION WITH WYRE ROAD ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING SOUTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 17: (A-VP4) VIEW FROM WYRE WAY AT THE JUNCTION WITH WYRE ROAD ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING SOUTH.

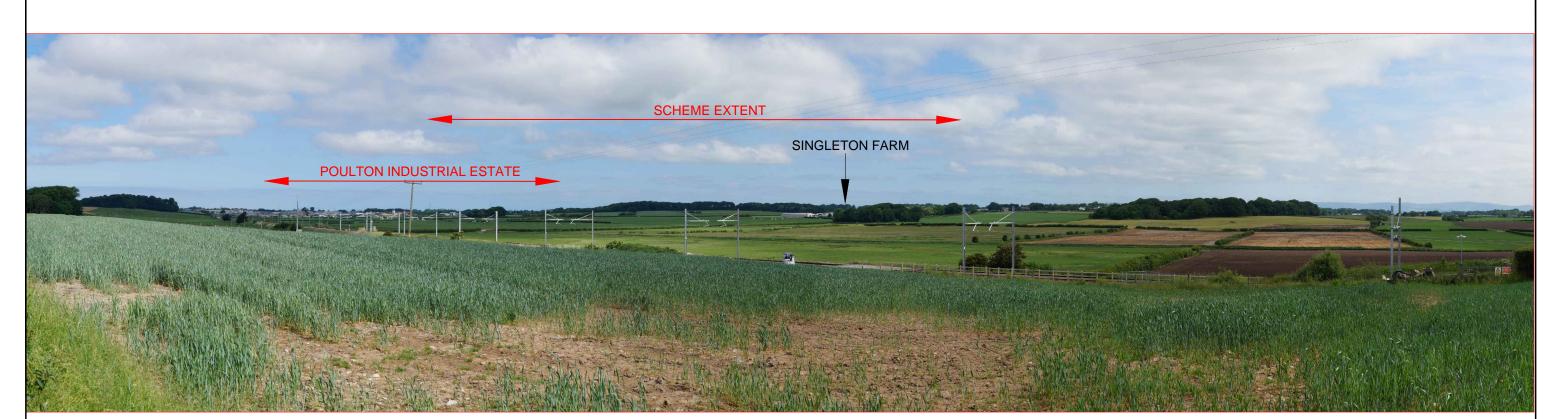




A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 18 OF 21

S	B - DCO SUBMISSION	0		
Scale		Date OCT 2018		
Drawn By	J.NORMAN			
Checked By				
Approved By N.HENDERSON				
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7		
Drawing num	Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Number			
HE548	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 19: (B-VP2) VIEW FROM PRoW FP 5, 12, 4, LOOKING NORTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 19: (B-VP2) VIEW FROM PRoW FP 5, 12, 4, LOOKING NORTH.



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A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
ng Title ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS

(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 19 OF 21

	S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	0	
	Scale		Date OCT 2018	
	Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By K.BURROWS				
Approved By N.HENDERSON				
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
	Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role Number			
	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 20: (B-VP3) VIEW FROM PRoW FP 2, 4, 22, LOOKING SOUTH.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 20: (B-VP3) VIEW FROM PROW FP 2, 4, 22, LOOKING SOUTH.



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roject	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 20 OF 21

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	NET HE PIN Originator Volume Loca	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3058



SUMMER VIEWPOINT 21: (B-VP4): VIEW FROM PRoW FP 5, 6, 1, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



WINTER VIEWPOINT 21: (B-VP4): VIEW FROM PRoW FP 5, 6, 1, LOOKING NORTH WEST.





	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	
ng Title		
	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	
	REGULATION 5(2)(a)	

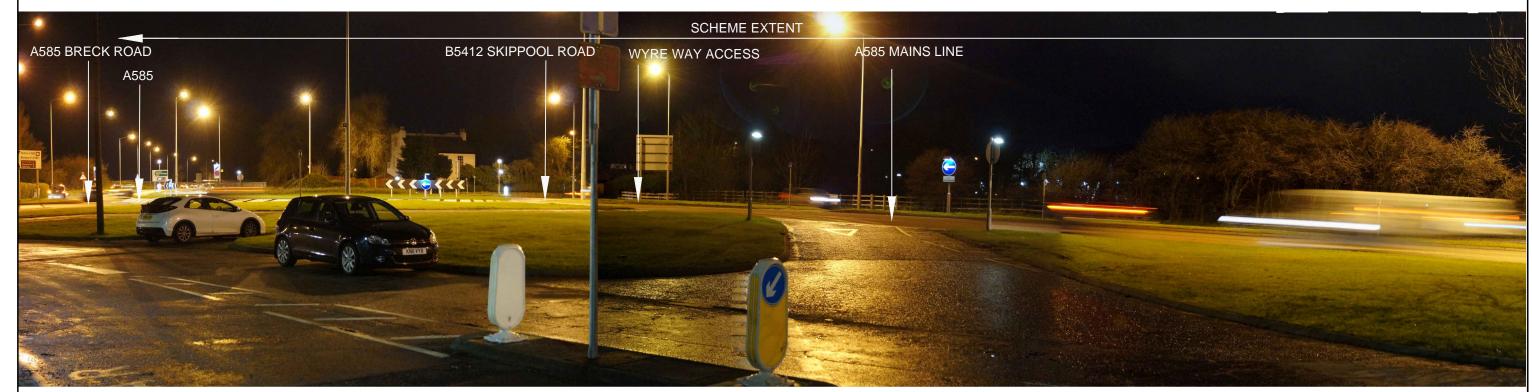
A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS
(WINTER AND SUMMER) SHEET 21 OF 21

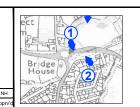
	S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		Revision 0	
	Scale		Date OCT 2018	
	Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
	Checked By	K.BURROWS		
	Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7	
Drawing number HE PN   Originator   Volume   Location   Type   Robe   Number   HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE-3058			ion Type Role Number	
			00-DR-LE-3058	



VIEWPOINT 1: VIEW FROM BRECK ROAD / WYRE WAY AT THE A585, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



VIEWPOINT 2: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON BRECK ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



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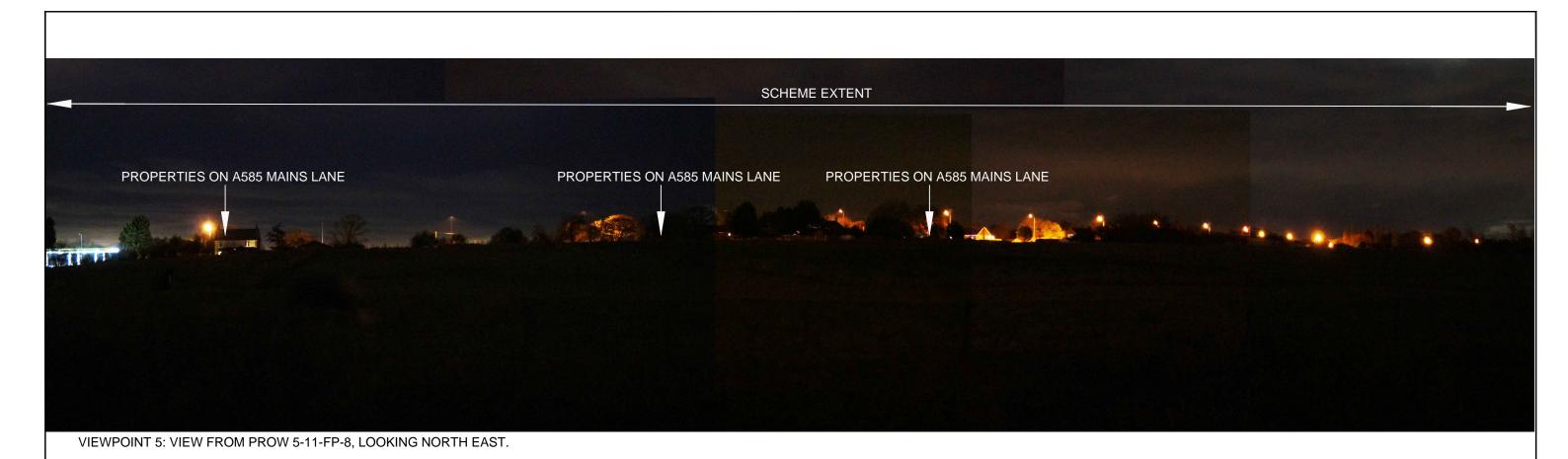
A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL		S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale			
ing Title	Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT		K.BURROWS		
REGULATION 5(2)(a)	Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
LANDSCAPÈ: `` REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 1 & 2	PINS No.	TR010035		

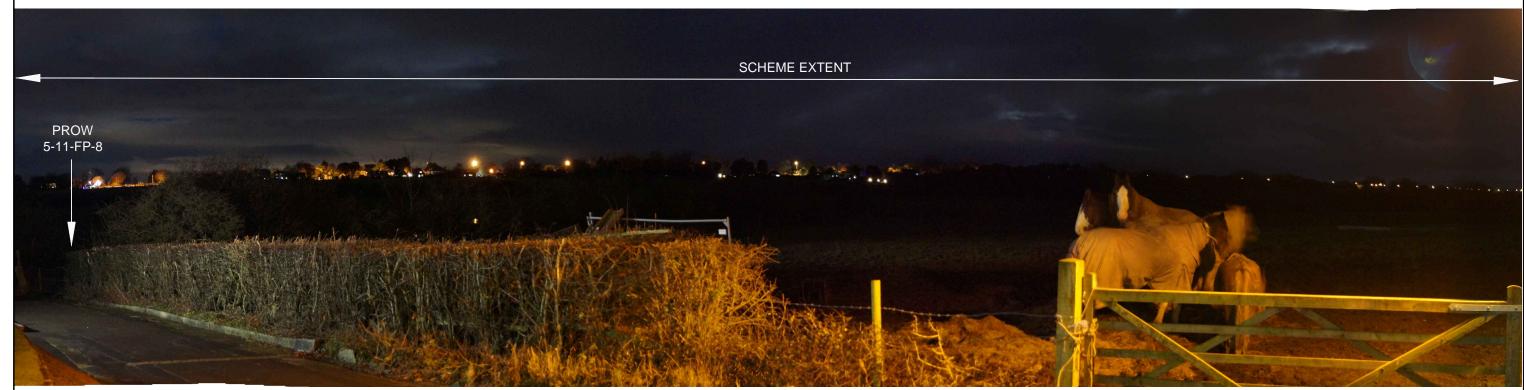
(NIGHT-TIME) SHEET 1 OF 5

0 OCT 2018

FIGURE 9.8

HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ\_ZZ\_000-DR-LE-3059





VIEWPOINT 6: VIEW FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON LITTLE POULTON LANE, LOOKING EAST.







IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	
Title	T
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	
REGULATION 5(2)(a)	
LANDSCAPE:	
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 5 & 6	ŀ

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

(NIGHT-TIME) SHEET 2 OF 5

	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0				
ı	Scale		Date OCT 2018				
	Drawn By	J.NORMAN					
	Checked By	K.BURROWS					
	Approved By	N.HENDERSON					
ĺ	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.8				
Drawing number HE PIN Originator Volume Location Type Role							
HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LE							



VIEWPOINT 7: VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD EAST, ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING EAST.



VIEWPOINT 9: VIEW FROM PROW 5-11-FP-2, WHERE IT CROSSES THE A585 GARSTANG NEW ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH EAST.







	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Title	
	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
	REGULATION 5(2)(a)
	LANDSCAPE:
RF	PRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 7 & 9

(NIGHT-TIME) SHEET 3 OF 5

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0	
Scale		Date OCT 2018	
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	K.BURROWS		
Approved By	N.HENDERSON		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.8	
Drawing numb	Of HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	fon Type Role Number	
HE5486	00-DR-LE-3059		



VIEWPOINT 10: VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE, LOOKING NORTH EAST (A), AND NORTH WEST (B).



VIEWPOINT 13: VIEW FROM THE A588 SHARD ROAD ADJACENT TO SHARD BRIDGE FARM, LOOKING SOUTH.







roject	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 10 & 13
(NIGHT-TIME) SHEET 4 OF 5

Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.7
Drawing numb	PET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	fion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3059



VIEWPOINT 14: (A-VP1): VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, LOOKING WEST.



VIEWPOINT 16: (A-VP3) VIEW FROM GRANGE ROAD, LOOKING NORTH WEST.



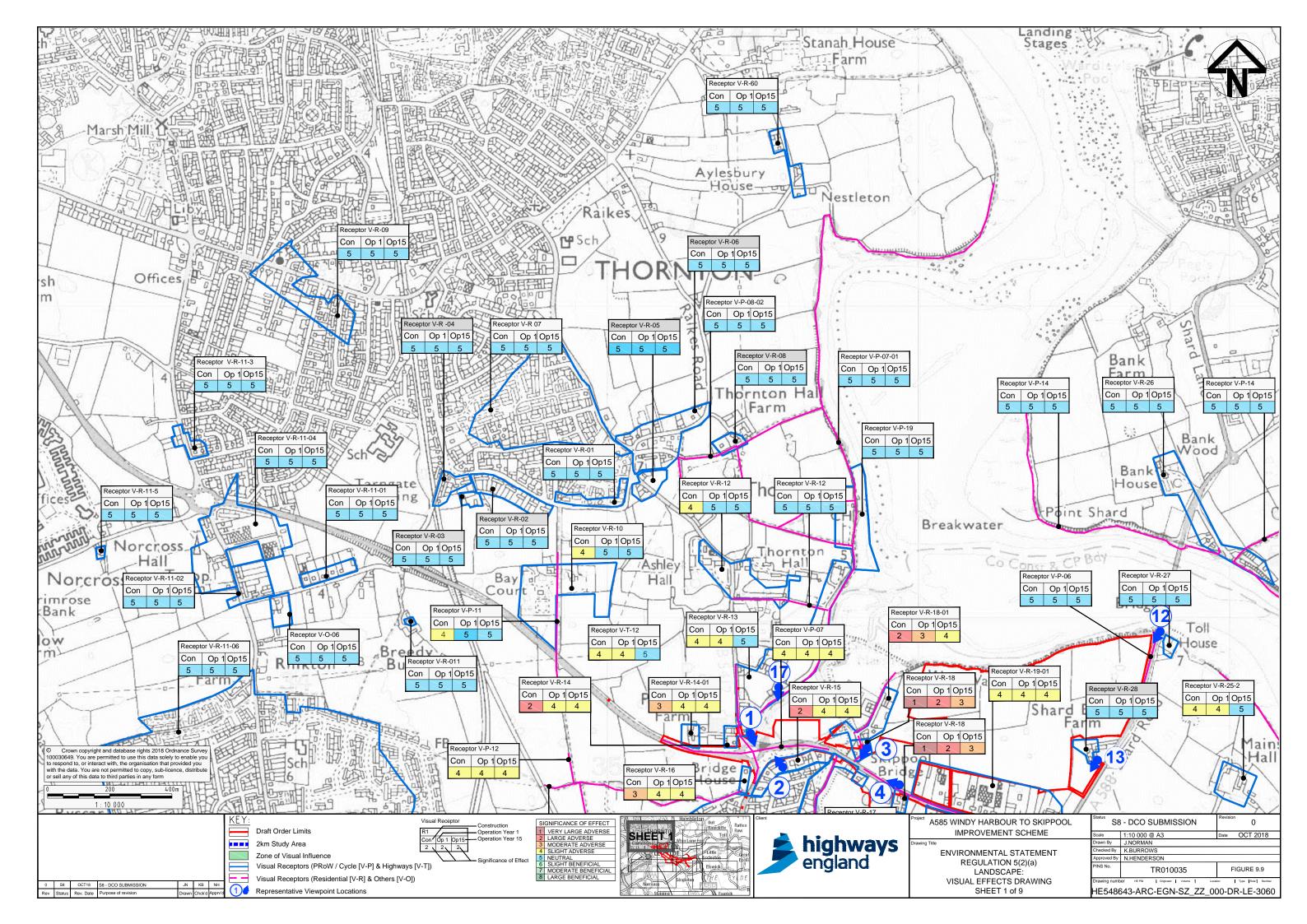


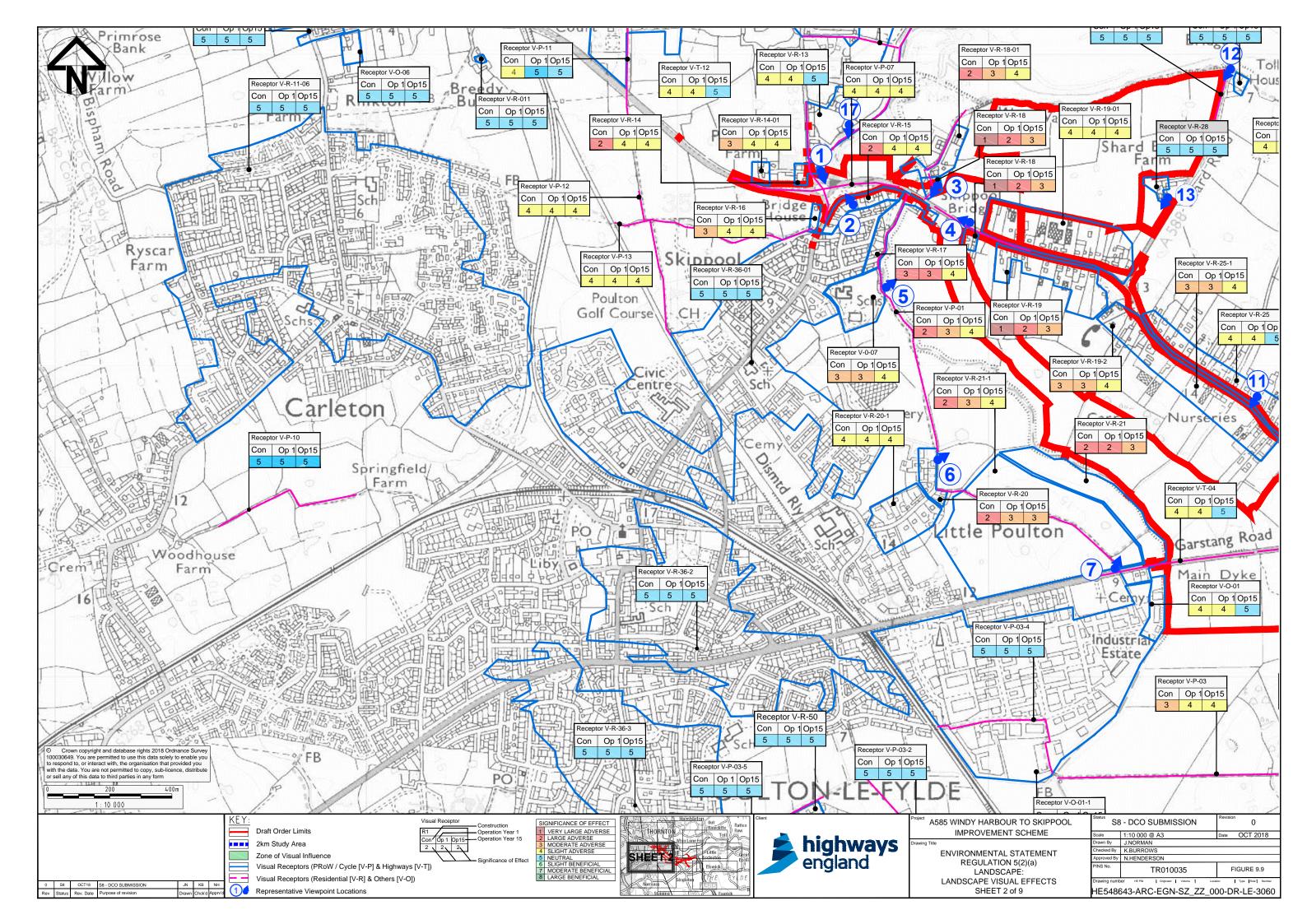


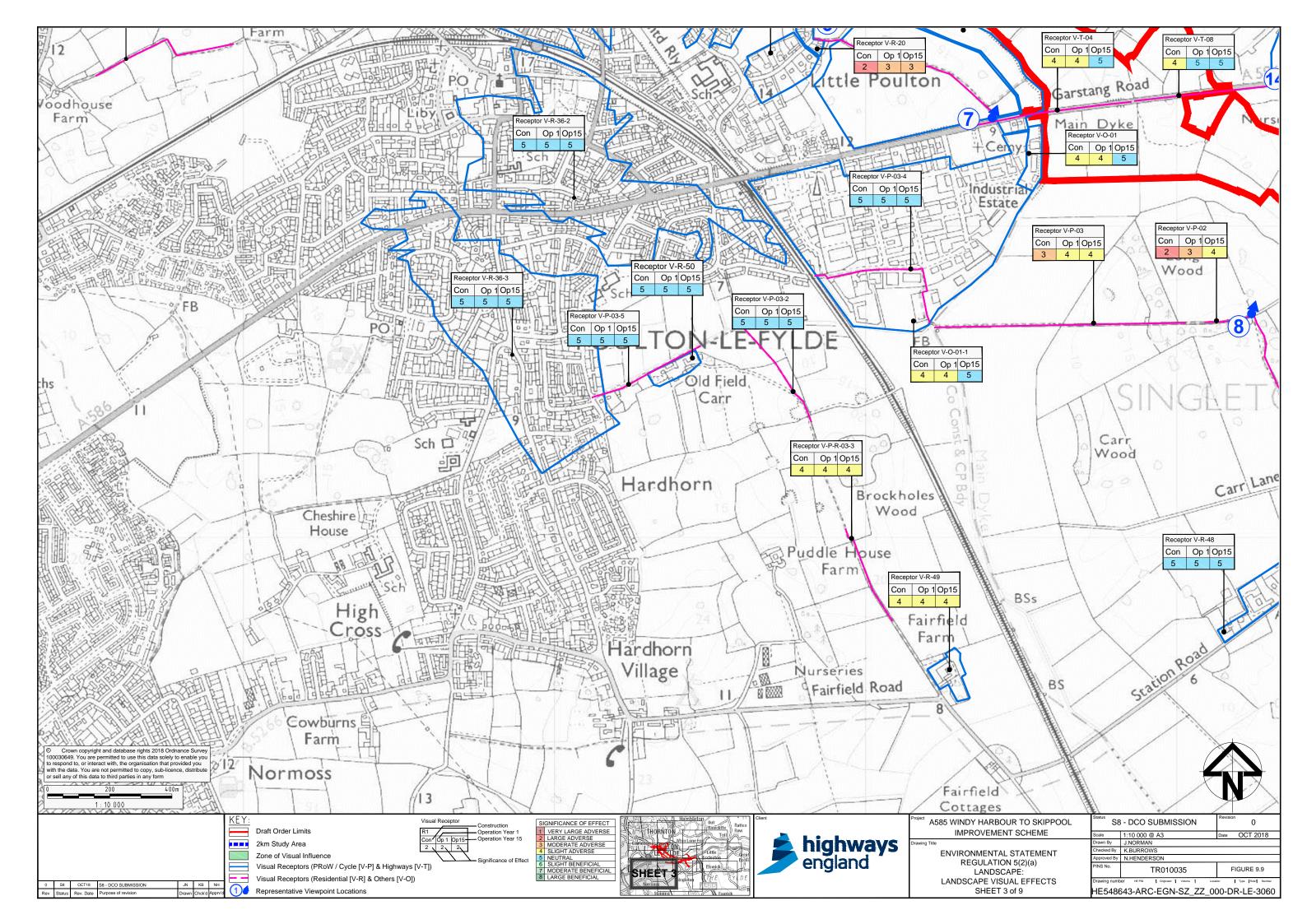
Project	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
	IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

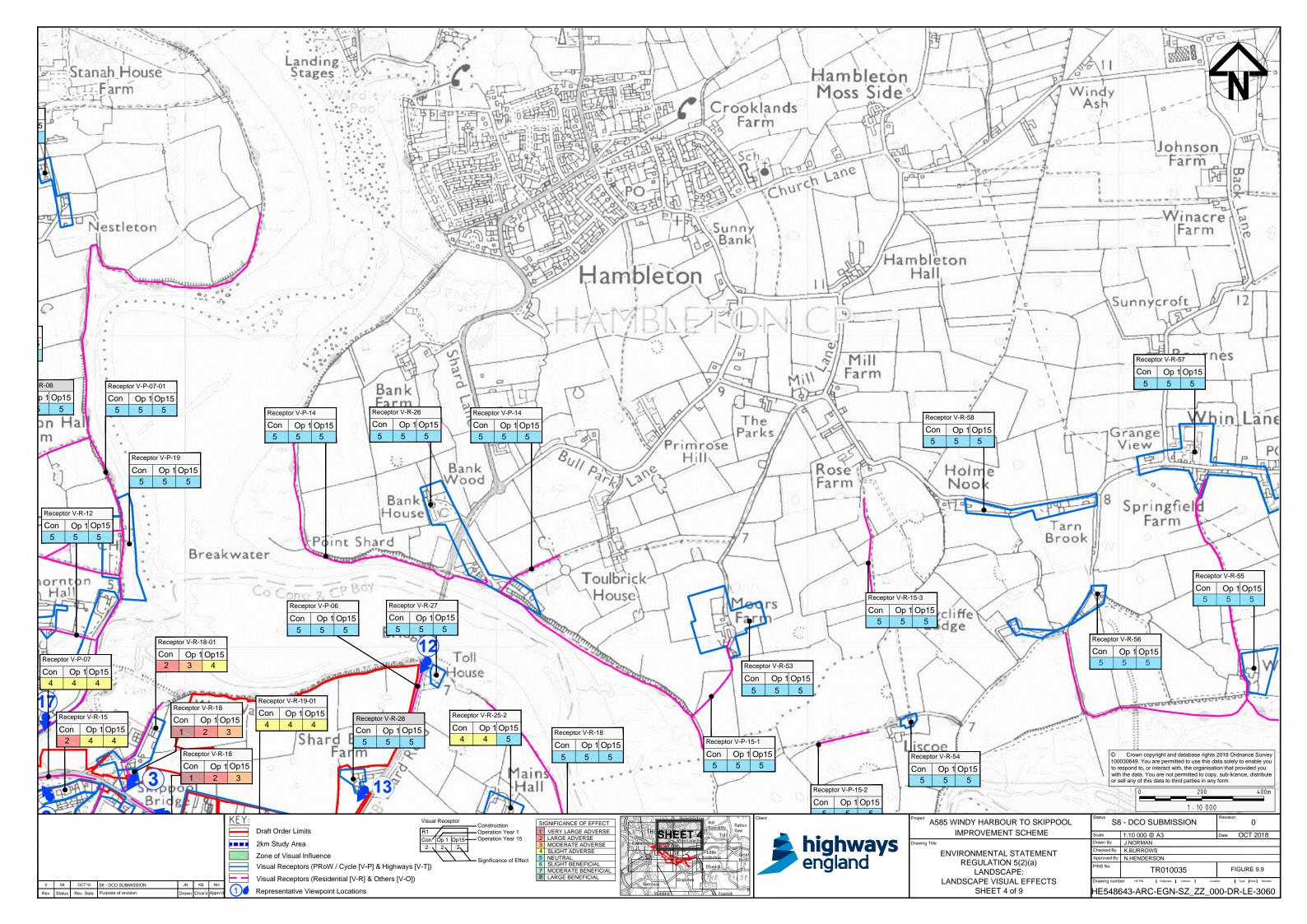
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
REGULATION 5(2)(a)
LANDSCAPE:
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 14 & 16
(NIGHT-TIME) SHEET 5 OF 5

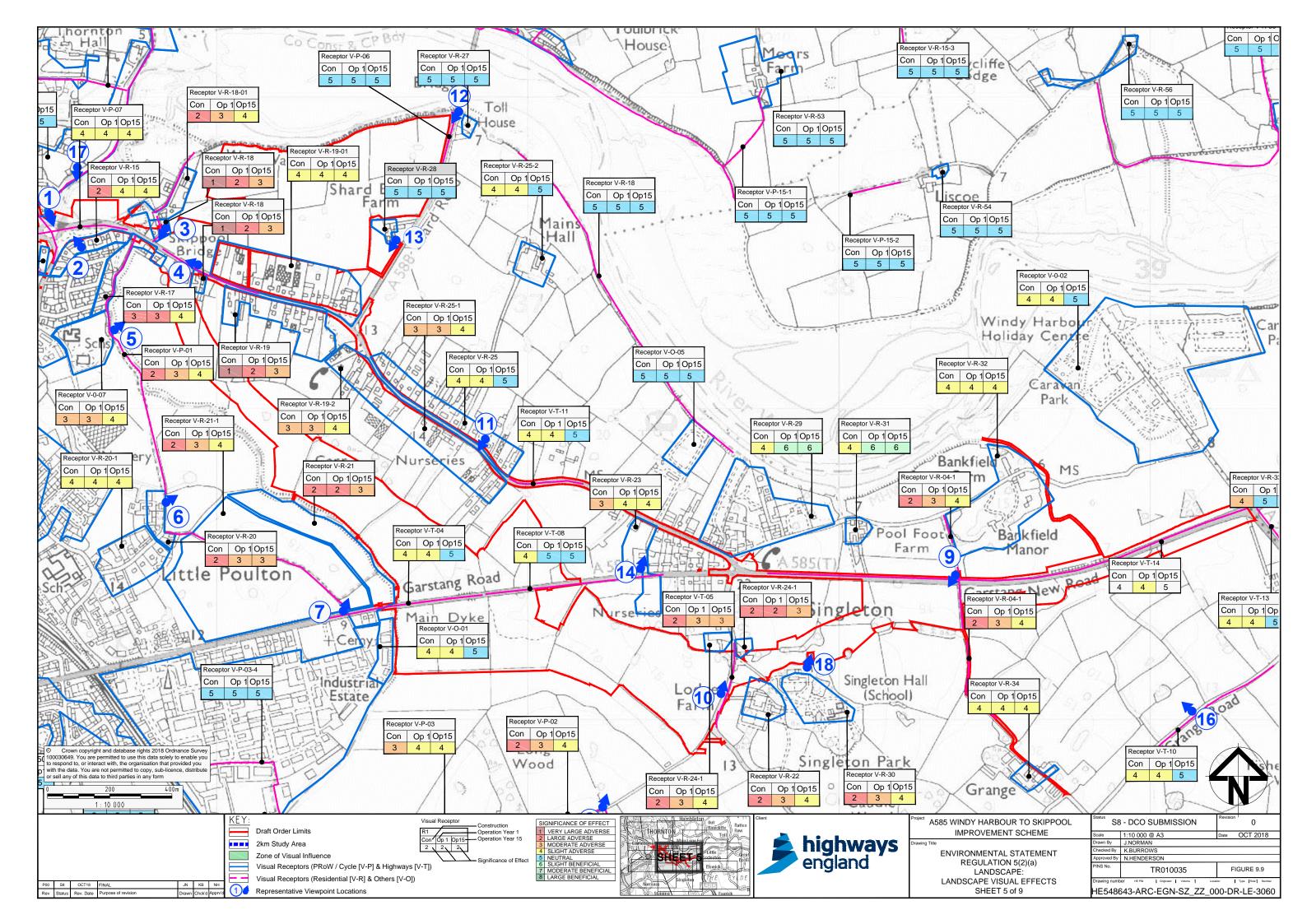
Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision
Scale		Date OCT 2018
Drawn By	J.NORMAN	
Checked By	K.BURROWS	
Approved By	N.HENDERSON	
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.8
Drawing numb	PET HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	tion Type Role Number
HE5486	643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ_00	00-DR-LE-3059

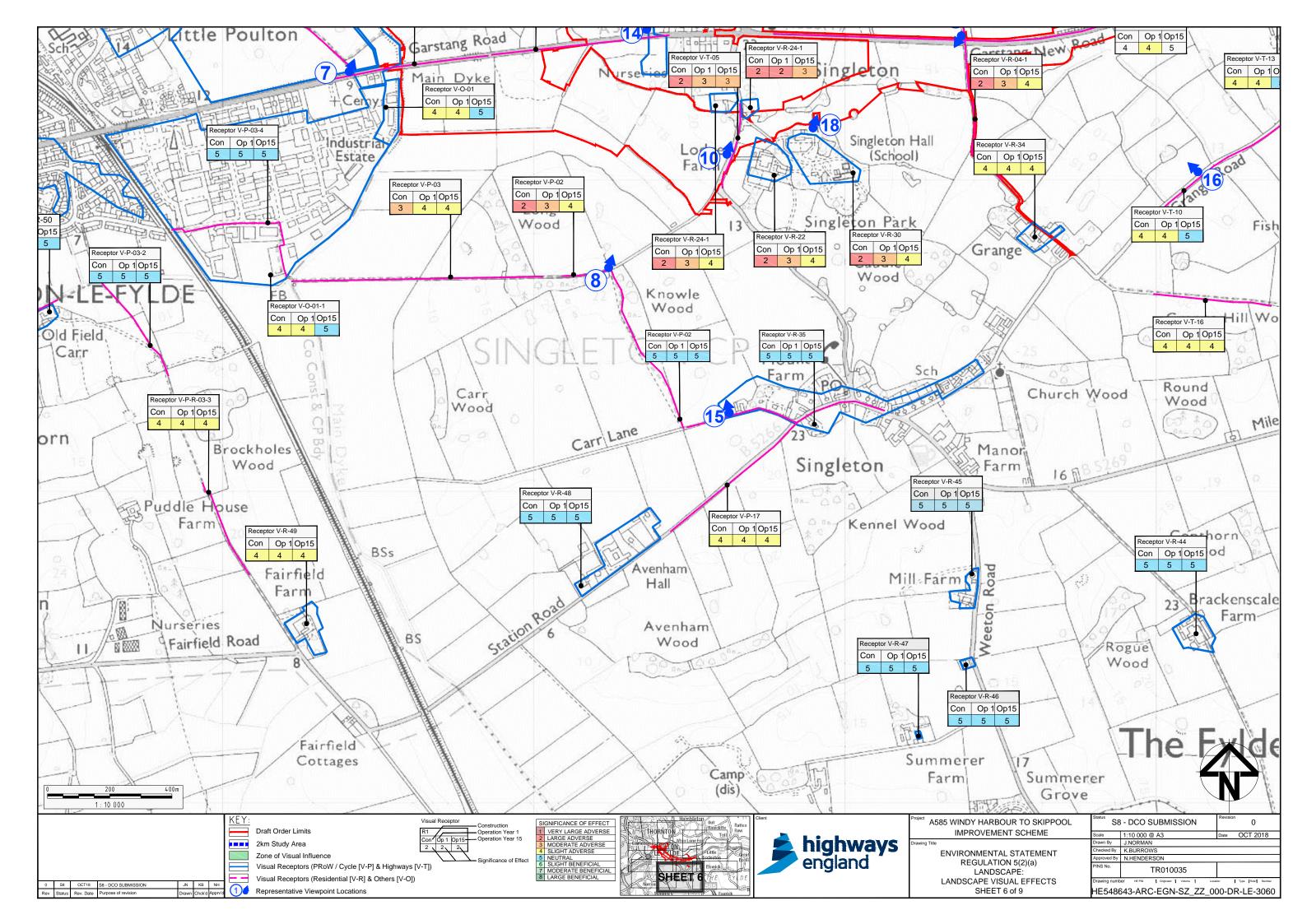


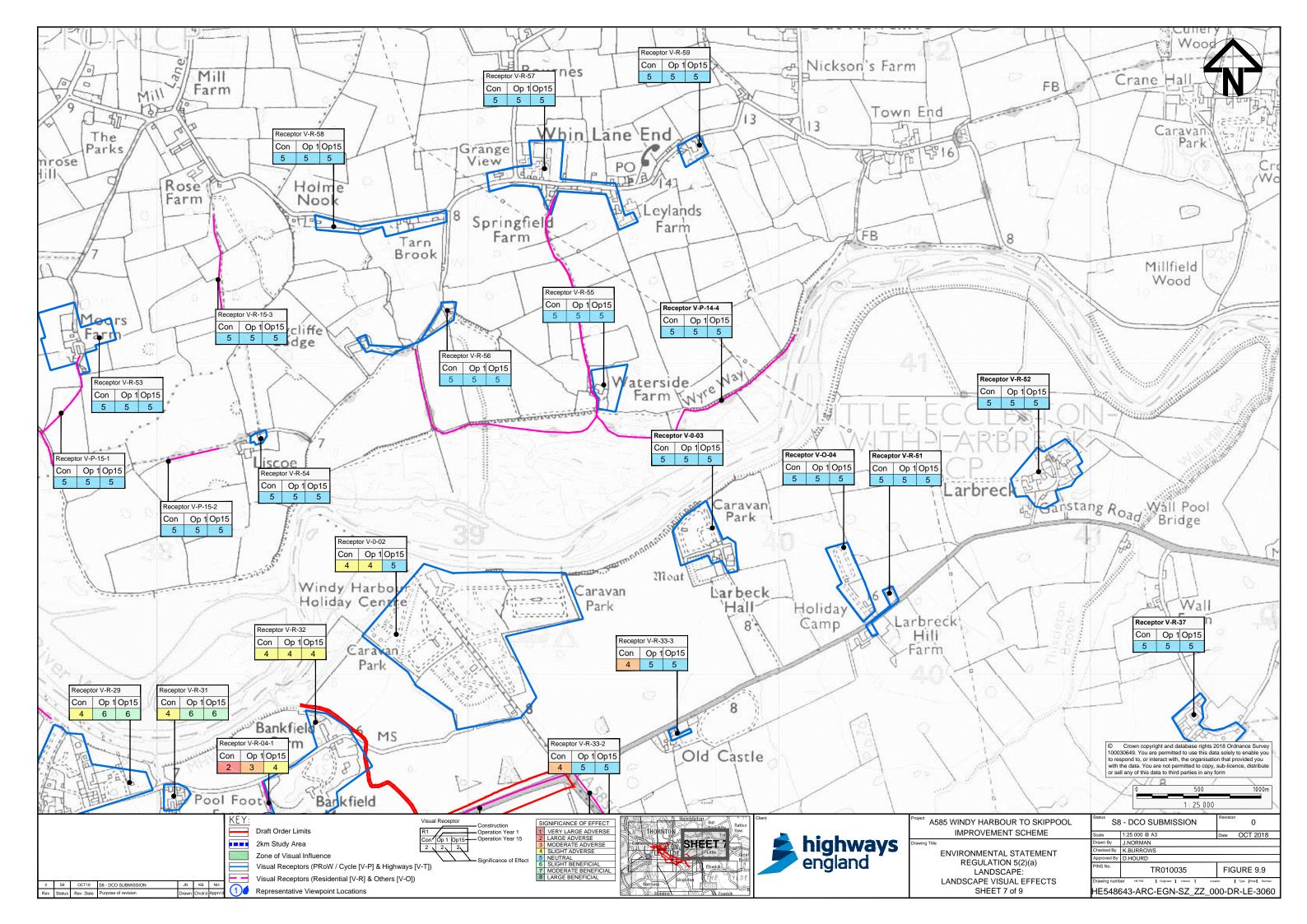


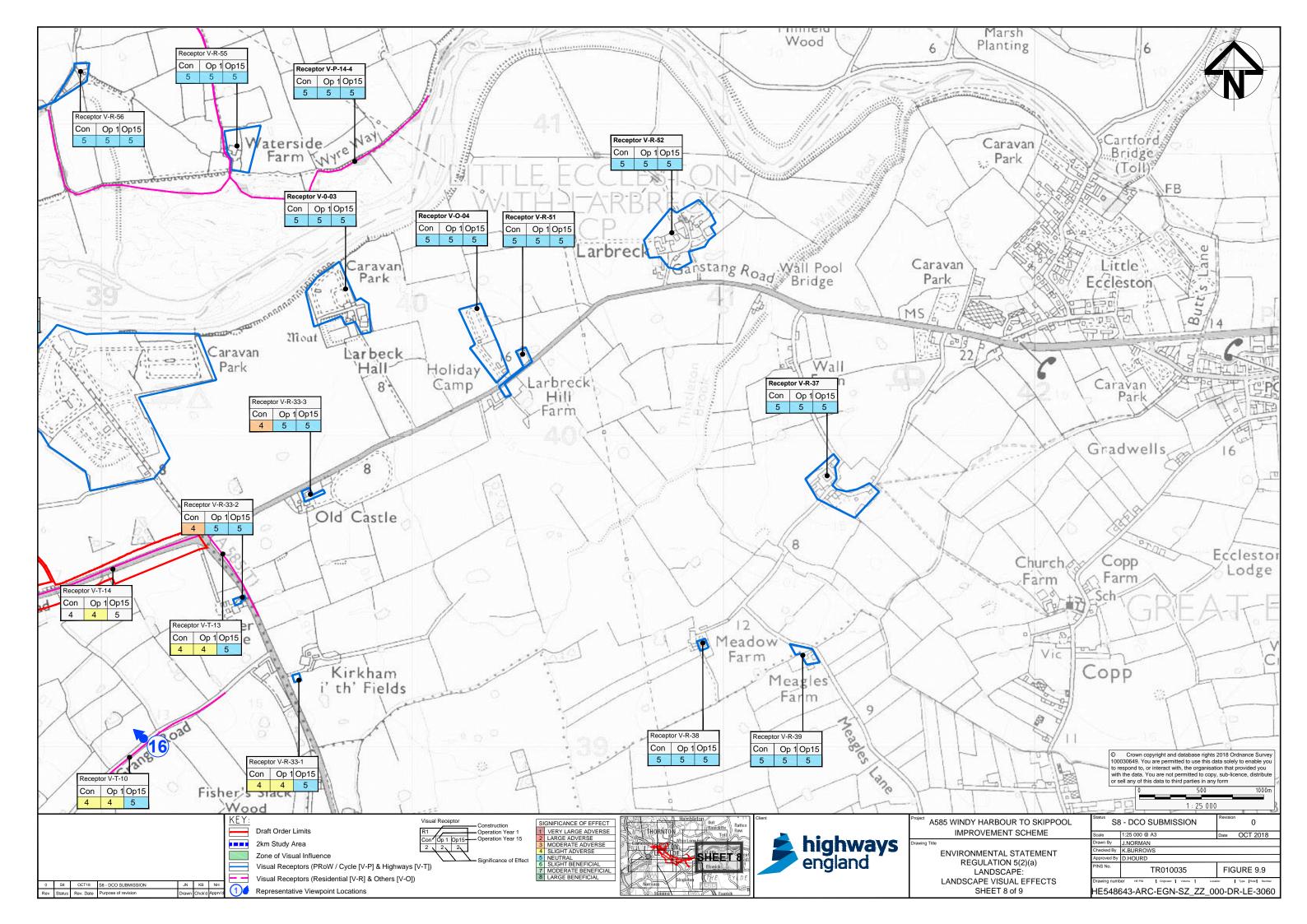


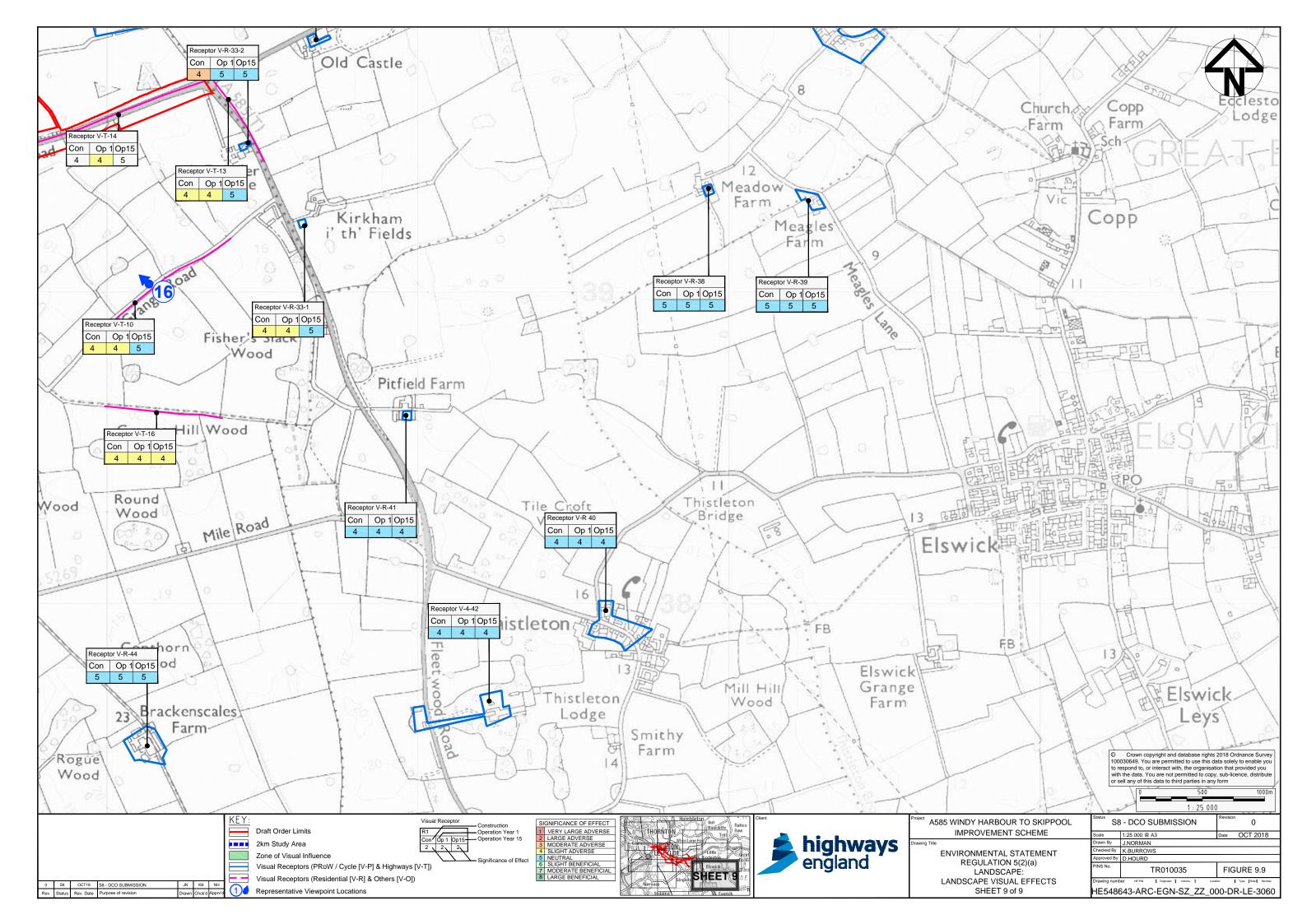










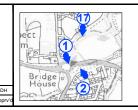




VIEWPOINT 1 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



VIEWPOINT 1 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME		NTS	Date OCT 2018
awing Title	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 1 VIEW FROM BRECK ROAD / WYRE WAY AT THE A585		A.CHESTER	
		D.HOURD	
		TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
		er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061

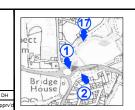


VIEWPOINT 2 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)

A585 BRECK ROAD VIEWS OF SKIPPOOL JUNCTION FILTERED BY INDIVIDUAL TREE PLANTING B5412 SKIPPOOL ROAD WYRE WAY ACCESS A585 MAINS LINE

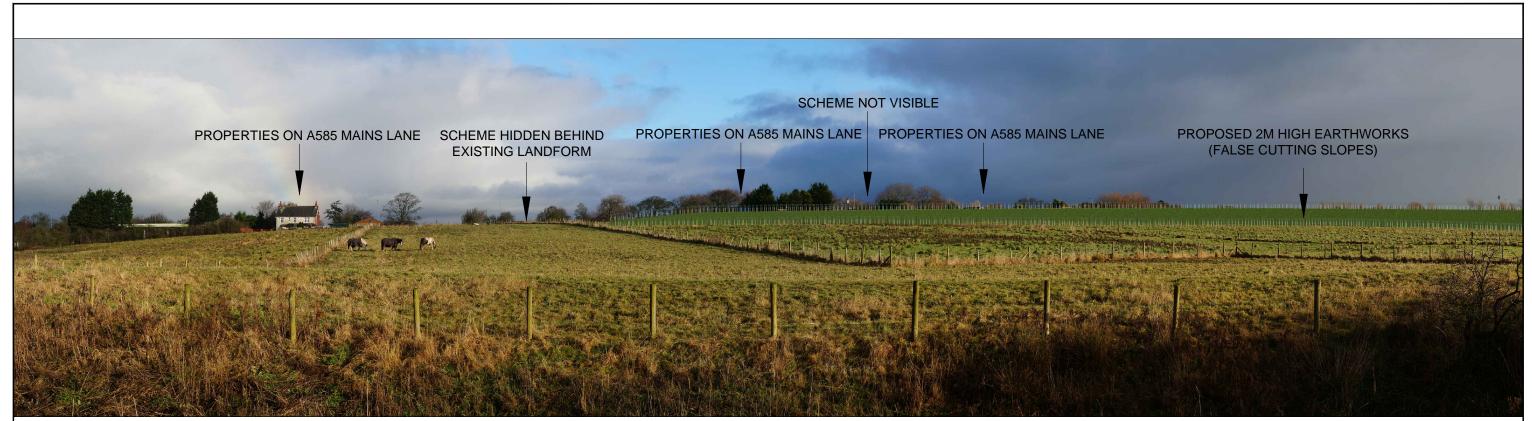


VIEWPOINT 2 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL		Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
		Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
Drawing Title		Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
ı	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT		A.CHESTER	
PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 2		Approved By	D.HOURD	
		PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
		Drawing numb	eer HE PIN Originator Volume Local	ion Type Role Number
		ŀ	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



VIEWPOINT 5 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)

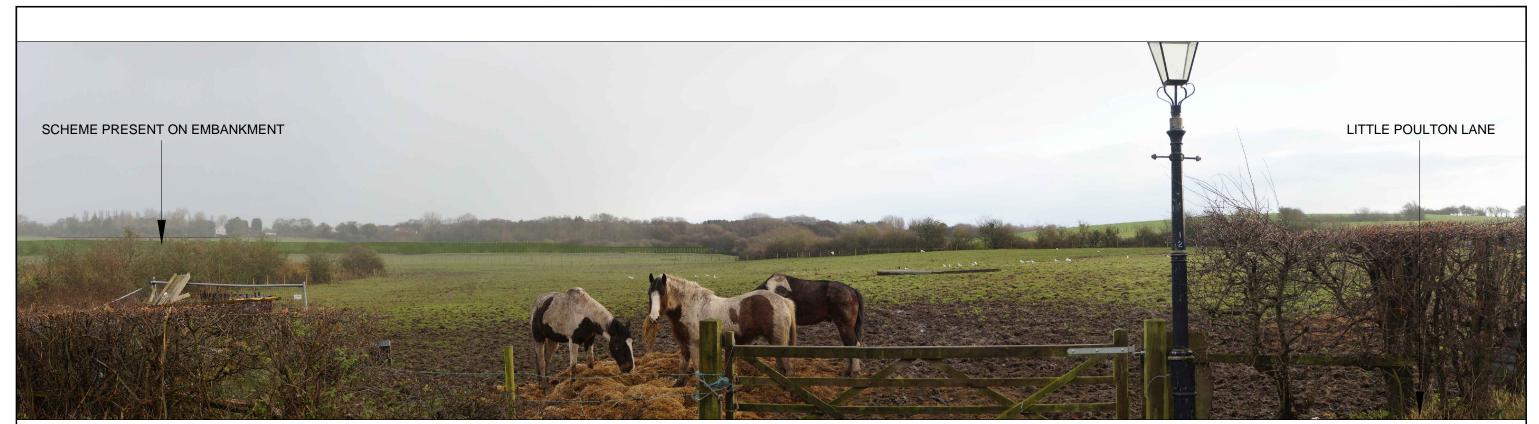


VIEWPOINT 5 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME		- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
		NTS	Date OCT 2018
	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 5 VIEW FROM FOOTPATH 5-11-FP 8 ADJACENT TO MAIN DYKE		A.CHESTER	
		D.HOURD	
		TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
		Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



VIEWPOINT 6 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



VIEWPOINT 6 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)



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Project A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
Drawing Title	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT		A.CHESTER	
REGULATION 5(2)(a)	Approved By	D.HOURD	
PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 6 OCCUPIERS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES		TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
ON LITTLE POULTON LANE		Der HEPIN   Originator   Volume   Local	,



VIEWPOINT 7 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)

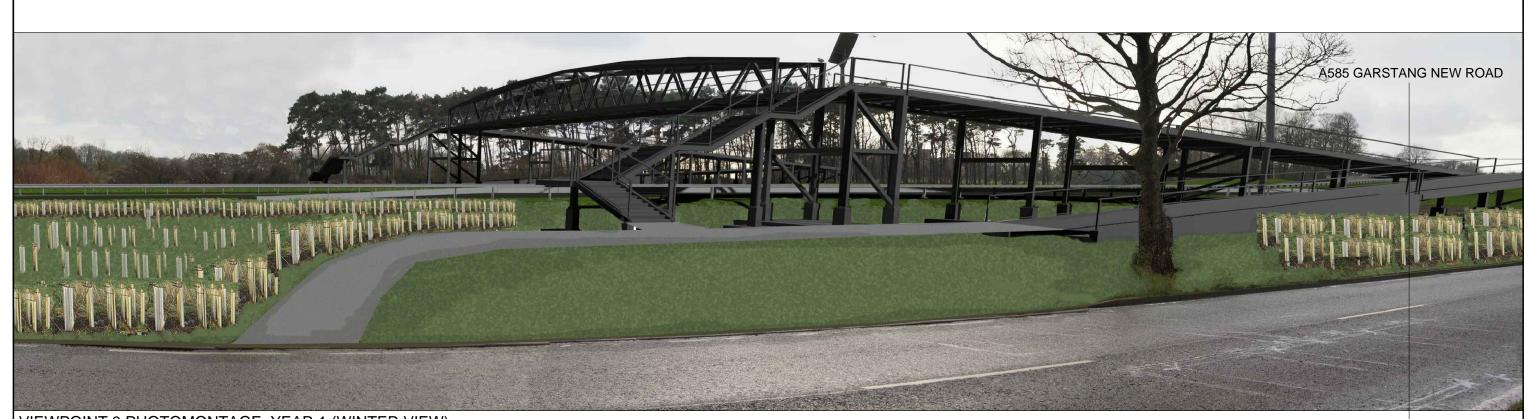


VIEWPOINT 7 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL		- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 7 VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	ŀ	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



VIEWPOINT 9 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



VIEWPOINT 9 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL		- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) OTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 1 V FROM FOOTPATH 5-11-FP 2 AT JUNCTION	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



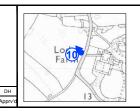
VIEWPOINT 10 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)

ACCESS TO SINGLETON MANOR LINEAR PLANTING WITH SPECIMEN TREES LINEAR PLANTING LODGE LANE NOISE BARRIER

ACCESS TO BARNFIELD MANOR



VIEWPOINT 10 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	S8 - DCO SUBMISSION		Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) DTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 10 VIEW FROM THE B5260 LODGE LANE	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	HE PIN Originator Volume Local	ion Type Role Number
	ŀ	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061

SHARD ROAD MPROVEMENTS VISIBLE

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OUT OF THE PROVEMENT OF THE PROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF

VIEWPOINT 13 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



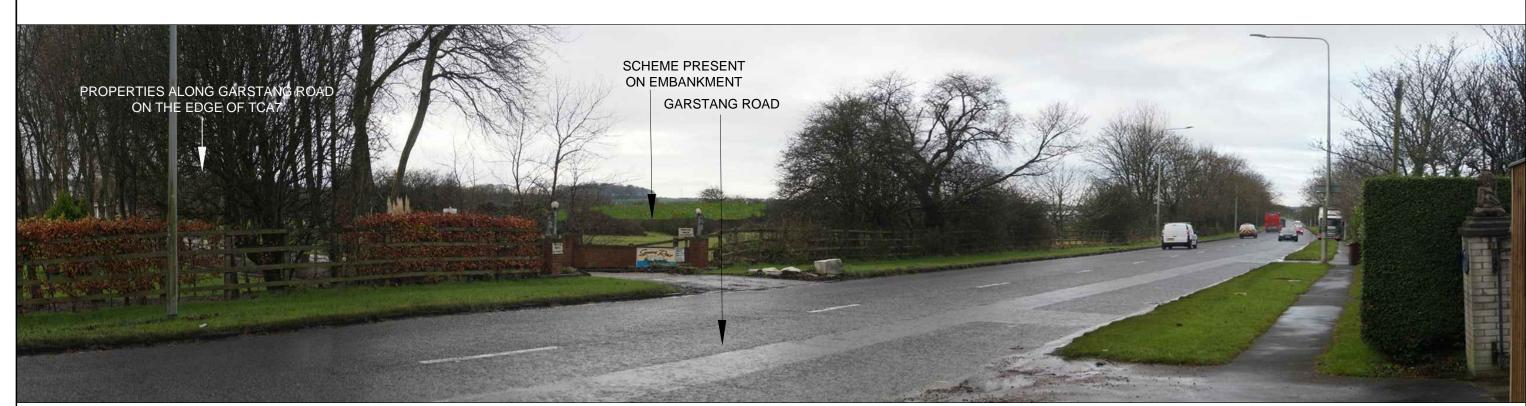
VIEWPOINT 13 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)



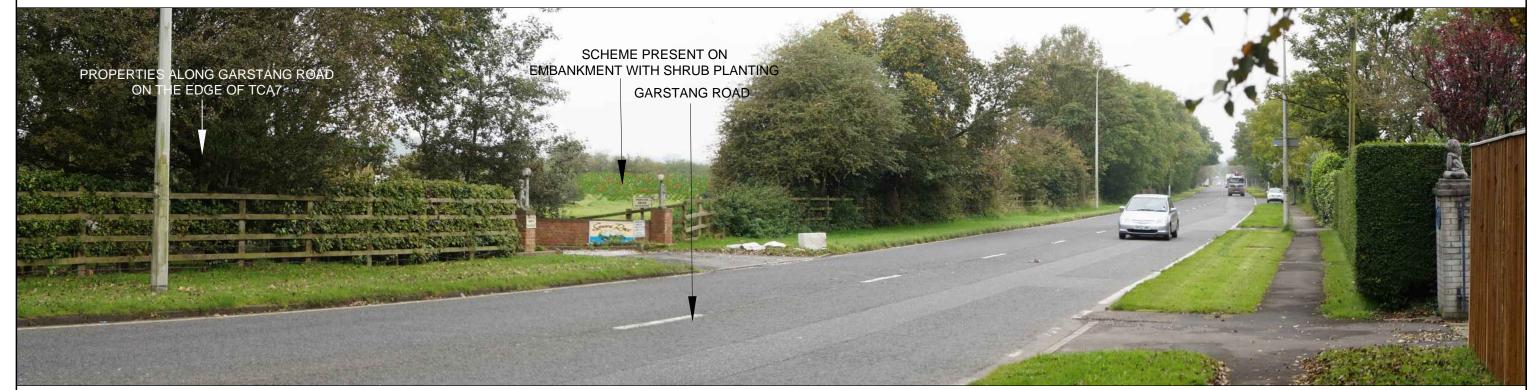
PHOTOMONTAGE LOCATION AGREED WITH LPA PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF SHARD LINK ROAD



A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL		- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) PHOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 13 SHARD BRIDGE FARM, ADJACENT TO A588	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locati	on Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



VIEWPOINT 14 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



VIEWPOINT 14 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)

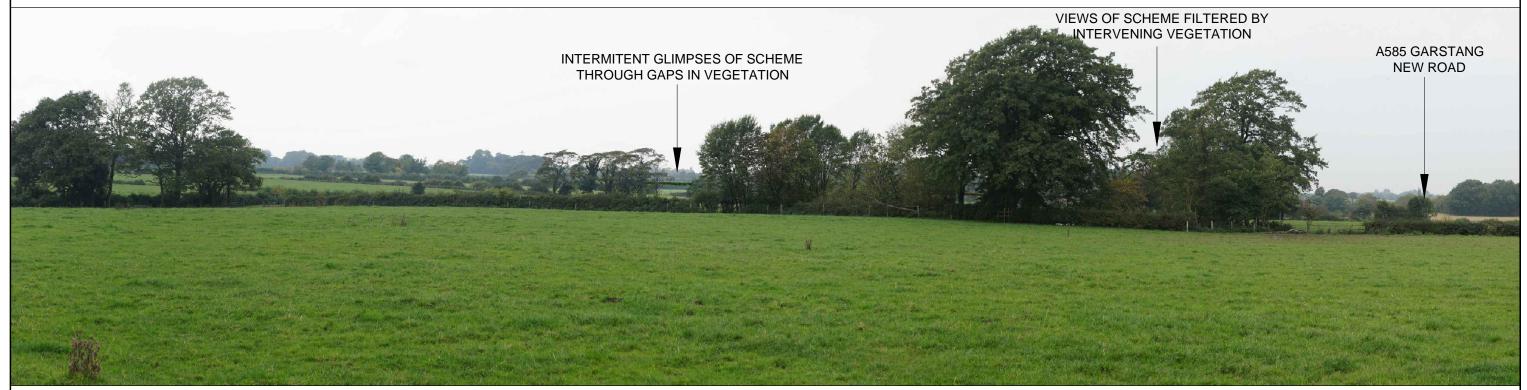


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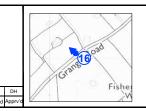
A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) HOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 14 VIEW FROM THE A586 GARSTANG ROAD	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061



VIEWPOINT 16 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 1 (WINTER VIEW)



VIEWPOINT 16 PHOTOMONTAGE: YEAR 15 (SUMMER VIEW)





A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL	Status S8	- DCO SUBMISSION	Revision 0
	Scale	NTS	Date OCT 2018
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT REGULATION 5(2)(a) HOTOMONTAGE AT VIEWPOINT LOCATION 16 GRANGE ROAD TO WEST OF A585	Drawn By	R.GRUBB	
	Checked By	A.CHESTER	
	Approved By	D.HOURD	
	PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 9.10
	Drawing numb	er HE PIN Originator Volume Locat	ion Type Role Number
	H	HE548643-ARC-EGN-SZ_ZZ	_000-DR-LE-3061