



**Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Bowland  
Section**

**Environmental Statement**

**Volume 4**

**Appendix 6.5: Schedule of Visual Effects**

June 2021



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## Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Bowland Section

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## 1. Bowland Section Visual Assessment Schedules

- 1) This Visual Assessment Schedule considers the effects of the Proposed Scheme on selected representative viewpoint locations. These are viewpoints that represent a number of localised and similar individual viewers including residential viewers, footpath users and travellers on local roads.
- 2) The detailed visual assessment area extends to 3 km radius from the Proposed Bowland Section. Significant visual effects beyond 3 km are considered unlikely due to distance, intervening topography and vegetation. Representative viewpoints beyond 3 km have been considered within the Forest of Bowland AONB due to the high quality attributed to its scenic views.
- 3) Refer to Figure 6.1 for the ZTV, to Figure 6.2 for representative viewpoint locations.
- 4) Views from Representative viewpoints can be viewed in Figure 6.7 Photosheets.
- 5) Distances to the Proposed Scheme are measured as the closest distance between the viewpoint location and the nearest point of the red line boundary for compounds.
- 6) Guidance within GLVIA states that visual assessments should be undertaken during winter months, before vegetation is in leaf, to allow maximum visibility from surrounding visual receptors. However, due to Covid-19 restrictions and some later design additions some survey work was undertaken in Spring and Summer 2020 when trees and other vegetation had come into leaf. Therefore, professional judgement has been exercised to consider how the same views would appear in winter, where effects could not be verified during the field surveys.

**Table 6.1: Visual Assessment Schedules - Lower Houses Compound**

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T3/01  Residential properties Oak Head, Oakhead Bank and surrounding properties (Residential) Lancaster FP 33, FP 34 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 2.5 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views west across undulating rural farmland comprising individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Small woodlands break-up the undulating farmland. Extensive long-distance views to the Forest of Bowland AONB moorland hills and Goodber Common. to the south-west. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby. Tops of wind turbines are apparent in the far distance on Caton Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45m high crane jib, which would project above the skyline and a group of trees to the west, would be barely noticeable in very long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/02  The Hill Farmhouse,	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views south-west across undulating rural farmland comprising	Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be apparent in a small proportion of long-distance views to the south-west. A group of trees west of the Lower Houses farm would filter a part the ground level activities within the construction compound. Construction activity would be seen in the	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Grade II listed, Spen Lodge (Residential) Lancaster FP 64, FP 34 (Recreational) Spen Brow (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.6 km to the Lower Houses Compound	(value – high / susceptibility – high)	individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. A conifer plantation foreshortens longer distance views to the south. Small woodlands break-up the undulating farmland. Extensive long-distance views to the Forest of Bowland AONB moorland hills and Goodber Common. to the south-west. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.	Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.		long-distance against the backdrop of Goodber Common. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation and localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long-distance and partially filtered by intervening vegetation, would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a noticeable feature projecting above the skyline. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction access track and construction compound near the existing valve house would remain. The construction activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be apparent in a small proportion of long-distance views. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access track and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, construction access tracks, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural fields boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in view from the viewing location. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be filtered by trees and would barely noticeable. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/03  Birks Farmhouse, Grade II listed (Residential) Lancaster FP 18 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.2 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, short and middle-distance views south across moorland fringe farmland comprising individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Small woodlands and belts of trees provide some enclosure of the otherwise open moorland. Extensive long-distance views within the AONB moorland hills include Goodber Common to the south-west. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A part of the 45 m high crane jib would project above the skyline to the south and would be a perceptible vertical feature in long-distance views but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/04  Park House Farmhouse, High Park House	High (Residential) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Enclosed short and-distance views south across moorland fringe farmland comprising a local road bounded by	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Farmhouse, both Grade II listed (Residential)  Approx. distance: 500 m to the Lower Houses Compound		dry-stone walls, individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees enclose the view. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.		Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the rising topography and would not be visible from the location. A part of the 45 m high crane jib would be silhouetted against sky in middle-distance views to the south and would be a perceptible feature but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/05a  Lancaster FP 18 (Recreational) Un-named moor road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.2 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, short and middle-distance views south-east across moorland fringe farmland comprising individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. Small woodlands and belts of trees provide some enclosure of the otherwise open moorland. Extensive long-distance views across the wooded valleys to Burn Moor to the south-east	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A part of the 45 m high crane jib would project above the skyline to the south-east and would be a perceptible vertical feature in long-distance views but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/05b  Lower Houses Farm, North Bowland (Residential)  Traverse long distance path, Lancaster FP 21 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 10 m to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational)  (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Enclosed short-distance views south across moorland fringe farmland comprising a farm track, bounded by fencing and dry-stone walls, fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees enclose the view. The existing valve house buildings form the focal point of the view. Extensive glimpsed long-distance views of the moorland hills within the AONB to Burn Moor to the south-east. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be in the direct frame of the view to the south. The rising topography would obscure a large part of the main construction compound and ground level activities to the south. Intervening vegetation would provide some filtering of views to the compound. Construction activity would be seen in close proximity and across the skyline. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of a very small section of hedgerow, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound are as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in the direct frame of the view of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be in the direct frame of the view. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings on the skyline and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/06	High (Residential) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Enclosed short-distance views south-west across moorland fringe farmland comprising local roads bounded by dry-stone walls, and a large farm; fields are bounded by hedgerows and fencing with occasional hedgerow trees. A shelter belt of trees encloses the view. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent on the skyline.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
Park House Farmhouse, High Park House Farmhouse, both Grade II listed (Residential)				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the rising topography and would not be visible from the location. A part of the 45 m high crane jib would be silhouetted against sky in short-distance views to the south-west and would be a perceptible feature but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
Approx. distance: 350 m to the Lower Houses Compound				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
<p>T3/07a (Photomontage location TR03_01)</p> <p>North Bowland Traverse long distance path, Lancaster PRow FP22, FP23 and FP44 (Recreational) Park House Lane (Transient)</p> <p>Approx. distance: 90 m to the Lower Houses Compound</p>	<p>High (Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)</p>	<p>Open short and middle-distance views south and south-west across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows, with occasional hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees partially foreshorten views. The large farm at Over Houses is apparent to the north-west. The existing valve house buildings are perceptible Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.</p>	<p>Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.</p> <p>Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.</p> <p>Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.</p> <p>Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.</p> <p>Reinstatement of grass sward.</p>	Enabling Works Phase	<p>The construction compound would be in close proximity to the south and south-west across the skyline. The rising topography would obscure a part of the main construction compound and ground level activities to the west and north-west. Intervening vegetation would provide some filtering of views to the compound. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	<p>Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in close proximity, would include land reprofiling for the working platform and tunnel shaft construction, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and placement of surplus material and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activity would become the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	<p>Commissioning activities would be in close proximity although filtered by intervening hedgerows. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings on the skyline and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/07 and T3/08  North Bowland Traverse long distance path, Lancaster FP 23 (Recreational) (T3/07)  Lancaster FP 22 (Recreational) (T3/08)  Approx. distance: 90 m to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open short and middle-distance views south and south-west across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows, with occasional hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees partially foreshorten views. The large farm at Over Houses is apparent to the west. The existing valve house buildings are visible. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be in close proximity to the south and south-west across the skyline. The rising topography would obscure a part of the main construction compound and ground level activities to the west and north-west. Intervening vegetation would provide some filtering of views to the compound. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of a very small section of hedgerow, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in close proximity, would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and placement of surplus material and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activity would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be in close proximity. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings on the skyline and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/09 Lancaster FP 19 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 500 m to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open short and middle-distance views south-east across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows. Extensive long-distance views of the moorland hills within the AONB to Burn Moor to the south-east and Goodber Common to the south-west.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be visible in a small proportion of middle-distance views to the south-east. The gentle undulations in topography would obscure the main construction compound and ground level activities to the south-east, although the taller parts of moving plant and equipment would be seen against the rising moorland. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes, which would be seen in the middle distance, would result from visual disturbance for reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be the dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The construction compound would be visible in a small proportion of middle-distance views to the south-east, although topography would screen lower level activities within the compound. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	There would be no direct views to the reinstated compound area. Any changes to due to hedgerows loss would be barely noticeable from the location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
<p>T3/10</p> <p>North Bowland Traverse long distance path, Lancaster FP 21 (Recreational) local moor road (Transient)</p> <p>Approx. distance: 300 m to the Lower Houses Compound</p>	<p>High (Recreational, Transient)</p> <p>(value – high / susceptibility – high)</p>	<p>Open short and middle-distance views south-east across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows. The existing valve house buildings are visible. Extensive views extend south-east to the rising moorland fringe and include the settlement at Lowgill and rural residential properties and farms. Very long-distance views include the moorland hills and Burn Moor to the south-east within the AONB.</p>	<p>Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.</p> <p>Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.</p> <p>Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.</p> <p>Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.</p> <p>Reinstatement of grass sward.</p>	Enabling Works Phase	<p>The construction compound would be apparent in a large proportion of short distance and open views to the south-east. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of a very small section of hedgerow, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	<p>Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in short-distance views, would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activity would be the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	<p>Commissioning activities would be apparent in a large proportion of the view. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would be the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	<p>On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be seen in the</p>	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					context of the existing valve house buildings on the skyline and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/11 and T3/12  Leyland Farm (Residential) North Bowland Traverse long distance path, Lancaster FP 1 and FP3 (Recreational) (T3/11)  Scale Farm (Residential) North Bowland Traverse long distance path, Lancaster FP 1 and FP 2 (Recreational) (T3/12)  Approx. distance: 600 m to the Lower Houses Compound (T3/11)  Approx. distance: 900 m to the Lower Houses	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open short and middle-distance views north-east across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows. A shelter belts near of trees Leyland Farm partly encloses the view from the viewpoint near Leyland Farm. Extensive long-distance views of the moorland hills within the AONB to Burn Moor to the north-east and very long-distance views to Ingleborough and Pen-y-Ghent peaks within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and vegetation and would not be visible from the location. A part of the 45 m high crane jib would be silhouetted against sky in middle-distance views to the north-east and would be a perceptible feature but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Compound (T3/12)										
T3/13  Outhwaite Farmhouse, Grade II listed (Residential) Lancaster FP 6 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.8 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open long-distance views east across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls and gappy hedgerows. Extensive long-distance views of the moorland hills within the AONB to Burn Moor to the east.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45 m high crane jib would project above the skyline to the east and would be a barely noticeable feature within long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/14  Barkin Gate (farm) Back Farm and surrounding residential properties (Residential) Lancaster FP 10 (Recreational) Moor Lane (Transient)	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open long-distance views east across farmland including wooded rural valleys and moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing, dry-stone walls. Woodland and shelter belts are common. Extensive long-distance views of the moorland hills within the AONB to Burn Moor to the north-east and Goodber Common to the south-	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45 m high crane jib would project above the skyline to the east and would be a barely noticeable feature within very long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Approx. distance: 3.0 km to the Lower Houses Compound		west; very long-distance views north-east to Ingleborough and Pen-y-Ghent peaks within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.		Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/15  Stauvin Farmhouse (Residential) Lancaster FP 1 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.4 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open long-distance views north-east across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing and gappy hedgerows. A shelter belt and Leyland Farm are visible. Extensive very long-distance views east to Ingleborough and Pen-y-Ghent peaks within the Yorkshire Dales National Park to the north-east. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and would not be visible from the location. A very small part of the 45 m high crane jib would project above the skyline to the north-east and would be a barely noticeable feature within long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/16a  Open Access Land (Recreational) Un-named local road (Transient)	High (Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open middle and long-distance north across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing and gappy hedgerows, with occasional hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees and Park House	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be visible in open views and in close proximity to the north. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of a very small section of hedgerow, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Approx. distance: 200 m to the Lower Houses Compound		farm are visible. The existing valve house buildings are visible. Extensive very long-distance views north-east to Ingleborough and Pen-y-Ghent peaks within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.	returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in close proximity, would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activity would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be in close proximity. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year 1. The new valve house building would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T3/16b  Over Houses (farm) (Residential) Lancaster 22, FP 25, FP 26 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 200 m to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational)  (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open middle and long-distance north-west across moorland fringe farmland comprising fields bounded by fencing and gappy hedgerows, with occasional hedgerow trees. Shelter belts of trees and woodland near Cross Houses farm and Park House farm enclosed shorter distance views. The existing valve house buildings are visible. Extensive very long-distance views north include scattered properties and farms within the wooded valleys within the AONB. Very long-distance views extend to the Yorkshire Dales National Park	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be visible in open views and in close proximity to the north. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of a very small section of hedgerow, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in close proximity, would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound would remain. The construction activity would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be in close proximity near too the existing valve house building. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries a perceptible change would remain while the grassland and rush characteristics establish. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year 1. The new valve house building would be seen in the	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					context of the existing valve house buildings and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting and grassland would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. The new valve house building would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/17  Higher Stock Bridge Farmhouse, Grade II listed (Residential) Lancaster FP 29 and surrounding footpath network (Recreational) High Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.4 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views west across undulating rural farmland and wooded valleys comprising individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. A conifer plantation foreshortens views to the valley. Small woodlands and shelter belts break-up the undulating farmland. Extensive long-distance views to Claughton Moor and Goodber Common to the west. Woodpole telegraph poles are apparent nearby. Cross Houses farm and the valve house buildings are apparent on the opposite rising valley side.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The construction compound would be apparent in a small proportion of open and elevated long-distance views to the west. Construction activity would be seen against the backdrop of Claughton Moor. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would include land reprofiling for the working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel shaft would be a noticeable feature projecting above the skyline. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction access track and construction compound near the existing valve house would remain. The construction activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be apparent in a small proportion of long-distance views. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access track and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding,	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					construction access tracks, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity would be perceptible but would not alter the balance of features or element that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural fields boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in view from the viewing location. The small area of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. The new valve house building would be barely noticeable and would be largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Mitigation planting would be sufficiently established that there would be a barely noticeable change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/18  Settlement of Lowgill, including Low Gill Hall and other Grade II listed buildings (Residential) Lancaster FP 56, FP 56a, FP 57 (Recreational) Lowgill Lane (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.6 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views west across undulating rural farmland and wooded valleys. Fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large woodlands cover the rising valley side.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A very small part of the 45 m high crane jib, which would project above the skyline and a woodland canopy to the north-west, would be barely noticeable in very long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				(Summer Year 15)						
T3/19  Ivah Farmhouse, Grade II listed (Residential) Lowgill Lane (Transient)  Approx. distance: 2.3 km to the Lower Houses Compound	High (Residential, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views west across undulating rural farmland and wooded valleys. Fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large woodlands cover the rising valley side.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A very small part of the 45 m high crane jib, which would project above the skyline and a woodland canopy to the north-west, would be barely noticeable in very long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Table 6.2: Visual Assessment Schedules - Newton-in-Bowland Compound

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T3/20  Beatrix Fell, Burn Fell, Open Access Land (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 2.9 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated, middle and long-distance views south-east across moorland hills and moorland fringe landscape comprising, small woodlands, individual rural residential properties and large farms; fields are bounded by hedgerows and dry-stone walls with	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be apparent in a small proportion of open and elevated long-distance views to the south-east. The upper part of the compound would be visible before the land drops away to the River Hodder valley obscuring construction activity and construction access tracks on the south facing slope. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access tracks, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would be perceptible but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		occasional hedgerow trees. The existing United Utilities valve house building within the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is barely noticeable from the distance. The very long-distance views extend to the River Hodder Valley and the undulating farmland rising to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance, would include excavations and land reprofiling for the working platform and tunnel portal, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature and seen against the backdrop of the distant hillside. Reinstatement of the tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas would occur at the end of the construction phase although the construction compound would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activity would be perceptible in a small proportion of the view but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes, which would be seen in the long distance, would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would be perceptible in a small proportion of the view but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in view. The new valve house building would be barely noticeable; seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings, and largely characteristic of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year 15 would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/21 and T3/22  Burn House Farm, Burn House Cottage, and surrounding farms (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 1 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational) (T3/21)  Hay Farm, The Hay Barn, and surrounding farms (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 1 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational) (T3/22)  Approx. distance: 2.2 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound (T3/21)  Approx. distance: 1.9 km to the Newton-in Bowland	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, slightly elevated, short and middle long-distance views south-east across a moorland fringe landscape comprising mostly open fields bounded by dry-stone walls with some hedgerows. Occasional small woodlands, individual rural residential properties and large farms Burn House and Farm Brunghill Moor Farm are dispersed within the fringe landscape. The very long-distance views extend to the undulating farmland rising to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by the undulating topography and would not be visible from the location. A very small part of the 45 m high crane jib would be discernible and seen against the backdrop of the distant hillside in long-distance views. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Compound (T3/22)										
T3/24  Crawshaw Farm, Ribble Valley FP 11 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 900 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, slightly elevated, middle and long-distance views south-west across undulating lowland farmland comprising, small woodlands, tree belts and Gamble Hole Farm. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. The very long-distance views extend to the undulating farmland rising to Birkett Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be apparent in a small proportion of partially filtered, middle-distance views to the south-east. The upper part of the compound would be visible before the land drops away to the River Hodder valley obscuring construction activity and the construction access tracks on the south facing slope. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track within the compound, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would be noticeable and would introduce uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the middle distance, would include land reprofiling for the working platform and excavation of the tunnel portal, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a noticeable feature and silhouetted against the sky in the middle distance. Reinstatement within sections of the compound used as laydown areas would occur at the end of the construction phase although the construction compound would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes, which would be seen in the middle distance, would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound	Minor	Moderate adverse	None	Minor	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would result in a perceptible alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in view. The new valve house building would not be visible from the viewing location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year 15 would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/25  Gamble Hole Farm (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 10 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 500 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, short-distance views south across undulating lowland farmland partially enclosed by locally rising topography, a tree belt and a small woodland. Farm machinery and a low earth bund further contain views. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Very long-distance views extend to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be obscured by the locally rising topography and would not be visible from the location. A moderate part of the 45 m high crane jib would be noticeable and would be silhouetted against the sky in the middle distance, introducing an uncharacteristic feature across a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Moderate adverse	None	Minor	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/26  Brown Hills Farm (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 14 (Recreational) Back Lane (Transient)  Approx. distance: 350 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, short-distance views south-west across a moorland fringe landscape and a very gently rising local plateau. Back Lane, bounded by dry-stone walls and occasional shrubs, extends in a south-east direction. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. A wood pole telegraph pole is apparent. Very long-distance views extend to Easington Fell.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be apparent in a small proportion of partially filtered, short-distance views to the south-west. The locally rising topography would partially obscure views into the compound, although the taller parts of moving plant and equipment would be seen on the skyline. The majority of the compound would be hidden as the land drops away to the River Hodder valley. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would be perceptible but would not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland would be as described above. The locally rising topography would partially obscure views into the compound, although the taller parts of moving plant and equipment would remain visible on the skyline. Visual disturbance, which would be seen on the skyline in short-distance views, would include moving plant and equipment within the laydown areas to the east of the compound. A moderate part of the operating crane at the tunnel portal would be noticeable and silhouetted against the sky in short-distance views. Visual disturbance on the skyline would also include reinstatement within sections of the compound used as laydown areas at the end of the construction phase. The construction activity and crane jib would be noticeable and introduce uncharacteristic features across a small part of the view. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland would be as described above. Activities for the reinstatement of remaining sections of the construction compound would be perceptible on the skyline but would not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	There would be a barely perceptible change at Newton-in-Bowland Compound once reinstatement has been completed. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year15 would be as described for Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/27 Ribble Valley FP 12, FP14 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 500 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, short-distance views south-west across undulating lowland farmland and a very gently rising local topography. Back Lane, bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees, is visible in the short distance. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and tree belts. Wood pole telegraph poles are apparent. Very long-distance views extend to Birkett Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be obscured by the locally rising topography and would not be visible from the location. A moderate part of the 45 m high crane jib would be noticeable and would be silhouetted against the sky in the middle distance, introducing an uncharacteristic feature across a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/28 Newton in-Bowland settlement edge (Community)	High (Community, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short and distance views south across undulating lowland farmland with hedgerows with many hedgerow trees to the nearby River Hodder. The Newton to Dunsop	Siting of proposed bypass to reduce visibility. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound to the west would be obscured by topography and would not be visible from the location. Construction activity would be associated with the construction access track bypassing Newton-in-Bowland and seen in a moderate proportion of short-distance views. Specific changes would result from the visual disturbance associated with clearance of small areas of trees and	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
<p>Dunsop Road to Dunsop Bridge (Transient)</p> <p>Approx. distance: 300 m to the Newton-in Bowland construction access track</p>		<p>Bridge road, bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees, extends westwards. Open middle-distance views beyond the River Hodder valley to the lowland farmland landscape comprising large farms and individual residential properties, trees belts and occasional woodland. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees. Very long-distance views extend to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.</p>	<p>Areas used for the construction access track returned to agriculture.</p> <p>Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.</p> <p>Reinstatement of grass sward.</p>		<p>vegetation, preparation and construction of the tarmac construction access track, fencing installation, soil stripping and soil storage mound formation, bridge erection and site preparation. Moving plant and vehicles along the construction access track would cause visual disturbance. The enabling works would be partially filtered by vegetation and partially hidden by the undulating landform. The enabling works activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>					
				Construction Phase	<p>Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track, earth storage mounds and the bridge. All of which would be seen between breaks in the undulating topography and partially filtered by trees and vegetation. Visual disturbance would include moving HGVs along the construction access track. The construction activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a small part of the view. Vehicle movements at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	<p>Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes, which would be seen in short-distance views, would result from the visual presence of the construction access track, earth storage mounds and the bridge. All of which would be seen between breaks in the undulating topography and partially filtered by trees and vegetation. Visual disturbance would include moving HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also include the dismantling of the bridge, removal of the tarmac construction access track and reinstatement. The commissioning activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a small part of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities for the construction access track and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in the view within the River Hodder valley. Small areas of tree loss would be seen against backdrop of trees and vegetation along the River Hodder valley. The areas of reinstated vegetation would not provide any integration at Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	There would be a barely noticeable change in view by Year 15. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/29  The Heaning (Farm) (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 15 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 5 m to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed short-distance views east towards a rising hillside and skyline. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and tree belts. Wood pole telegraph poles are apparent across the skyline.  Short-distance views south are partially enclosed by woodland and hedgerow trees. Middle and long-distance views extend across the River Hodder valley to the undulating lowland farmland on the rising hillside to the south. Very long-distance views extend south to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be in the direct frame of the view to the east and the construction access track near the River Hodder would be seen further to the south-east. The rising topography would obscure a part of the main construction compound to the south-east. Construction activity for the compound would be seen in close proximity and across the skyline. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track, hoarding and fencing installation, removal of sections of dry-stone walls and hedgerows, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view and would be seen on the skyline. Construction activities for the construction access track along the River Hodder valley would be visible although partially obscured by rising topography. The upper sections of moving plant and equipment would be visible. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in the direct frame of the view of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Moving plant and equipment along the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be visible. Reinstatement of the	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas would occur at the end of the construction phase although the construction compound would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view and would be seen on the skyline. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.					
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities for the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be in the direct frame of the view. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations, pipelaying near the existing valve house building and vehicles travelling along the construction access road. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access tracks, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, dry-stone wall and hedgerow vegetation would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and reinstatement of the dry-stone wall and hedgerow, a perceptible change in view would remain. Views towards the ridgeline would remain open due removal of hedgerow during enabling works and the new valve house building would be seen on the skyline. The section of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	At the Newton-in-Bowland Compound mitigation hedgerow planting would be sufficiently established to provide integration of the new valve house building and reinstate the field boundaries. There would be a barely noticeable change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T3/30  Fober Farm, near Newton in Bowland (Residential) Dunsop Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 5 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short-distance views to the north, east and south from the River Hodder valley location across undulating lowland farmland with hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Short distance views north to the locally rising topography and to the existing United Utilities valve house buildings. The Newton to Dunsop Bridge road, bounded by, hedgerows and trees, extends eastwards and westwards. Nearby, to the south is a large Untied Utilities facility building. Open middle-distance views south beyond the River Hodder valley to the rising lowland farmland landscape comprising large farms and individual residential properties, trees belts and occasional woodland. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees. Very long-distance views extend south to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and construction access track along the River Hodder valley would be seen in the direct frame of the view to the north, east and south. Construction activity would be seen in close proximity and across the skyline to the north. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and activity associated with constructing new access points from the Dunsop Road and resultant removal of sections of hedgerow to the north and south side of Dunsop Road and a long section of hedgerow and of dry-stone walling within the fields directly to the north; the construction of tarmac construction access tracks towards the existing valve house buildings to the north and along the River Hodder valley to the east. Hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation would also be undertaken within close proximity. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in the direct frame of the view of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include movement of construction vehicles crossing the Dunsop Road, travelling along the access tracks and from the launch logistics compound directly to the south, excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky. Reinstatement would take place for the tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound and access tracks would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be in the direct frame of the view to the north. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access tracks, and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open-cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Visual disturbance would include the movement of HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access tracks and reinstatement. Reinstatement activities would also include removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation which would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and reinstatement of the dry-stone wall and reinstatement planting of the hedgerow, a noticeable change in view would remain. Views towards the ridgeline would remain open due removal of hedgerow during enabling works and the new valve house building would be seen on the skyline. The removed hedgerows along Dunsop Road would provide open and a changed view towards the River Hodder valley. The sections of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	At the Newton-in-Bowland Compound, the reinstated hedgerow planting would be sufficiently established to reinstate the field boundaries and provide some integration of the valve house building. The new valve house building would remain as a perceptible feature and would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings and largely characteristic of the view. There would be a perceptible change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
T3/31	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Enclosed, middle-distance views east along the River Hodder valley.	Siting of proposed works to reduce	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Ribble Valley FP 27 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.6 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound		The rising valley sides contain long-distance views in all directions. The undulating lowland farmland along the valley sides comprises enclosed fields with dry-stone walls and individual trees. A mature belt of trees flanks the River Hodder. The Newton to Dunsop Bridge road, bounded by, hedgerows and trees, extends eastwards and westwards on the opposite valley side.	visibility and scheme footprint.	Construction Phase	Construction activities within the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be obscured by the locally rising topography and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45 m high crane jib would be perceptible projecting above the skyline in the long-distance introducing an uncharacteristic feature across a small part of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change.	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/32  The Pendle Witches Way long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 31 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.3 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, elevated, middle and long-distance views east across undulating lowland farmland comprising plantation woodland, other smaller woodlands, copses of trees, tree belts and occasional parkland trees. Pastoral fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large farms, including Fober Farm and Longstripes, smaller agricultural buildings and occasional residential properties are scattered within the farmland. The B6478 Slaidburn Road, climbing south from Newton-in-Bowland and the Dunsop Road are apparent. The	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be apparent in a moderate proportion of open, long-distance views to the north-east. Specific changes arising during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access tracks within the compounds, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation.  Also, from construction activity for the construction access track along the River Hodder due to clearance of small areas of trees and vegetation, preparation and construction of the tarmac construction access track, fencing installation, soil stripping and soil storage mound formation and bridge erection. Moving plant and vehicles along the construction access track would cause visual disturbance. The enabling works activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and construction access road would result in a noticeable feature on the open hillside resulting in an alteration to key characteristics of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		existing United Utilities valve house building at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is visible. The very long-distance views extend north-east to the moorland hills at Burn Fell and south-east to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.			the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance, would include movement of construction vehicles travelling along the access tracks, excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.					
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access tracks and compound which would be seen in the long-distance. Specific changes would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Visual disturbance would also include moving HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the commissioning phase. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the tarmac construction access track and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. The openness resulting from the section of hedgerow removed at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and the introduction of the new valve house building would be barely noticeable from the location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The reinstated hedgerow at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would have established sufficiently to provide landscape integration. There would be a barely noticeable change in view by Year 15. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
<p>T3/33</p> <p>The Hodder Way and the Pendle Witches Way Long distance paths, Ribble Valley FP 31 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational)</p> <p>Approx. distance: 200 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound</p>	<p>High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)</p>	<p>Partially enclosed, short-distance views to the north, east and south from the River Hodder valley location across undulating lowland farmland with dry-stone walls and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Short distance views north-east to the locally rising topography and to the existing United Utilities valve house buildings and access track. The Newton to Dunsop Bridge road, bounded by, hedgerows and trees, extends eastwards and westwards below the hill. Nearby, to the north-east is a large Untied Utilities facility building. Open middle-distance views south beyond the River Hodder valley to the rising lowland farmland landscape comprising large farms and individual residential properties, trees belts and occasional woodland. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees. Very long-distance views extend south to Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor.</p>	<p>Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.</p> <p>Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.</p> <p>Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.</p> <p>Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.</p> <p>Reinstatement of grass sward.</p>	<p>Enabling Works Phase</p>	<p>The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and construction access track along the River Hodder valley would be seen in short-distance views to the north and east. Construction activity would be seen in close proximity and across the skyline to the north. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and activity associated with constructing new access points from the Dunsop Road and resultant removal of sections of hedgerow on the road and a long section of hedgerow and of dry-stone walling within the fields directly to the north. There would also be views to the construction of tarmac construction access tracks towards the existing valve house buildings to the north and a part of the access track along the River Hodder valley to the east. Hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation would also be undertaken within close proximity. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				<p>Construction Phase</p>	<p>Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in short-distance views of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include movement of construction vehicles crossing the Dunsop Road, travelling along the construction access tracks and from the launch logistics compound located directly to the north-east. Construction activity would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft, construction traffic and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a dominant feature silhouetted against the sky to the north-east. Reinstatement would take place for the tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound and access tracks would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.</p>	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities would be seen in short-distance views to the north. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access tracks, and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open-cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Visual disturbance would include the movement of HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access tracks and reinstatement. Reinstatement activities would include removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation which would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and reinstatement of the dry-stone wall and reinstatement planting of the hedgerow, a perceptible change in view would remain. Views towards the ridgeline would remain open due removal of hedgerow during enabling works and the new valve house building would be seen on the skyline although it would be seen context of the existing valve house buildings. The section of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	At the Newton-in-Bowland Compound, the reinstated hedgerow planting would be sufficiently established to reinstate the field boundaries and provide some integration of the valve house building. The new valve house building would remain as a perceptible feature and would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings and largely characteristic of the view. There would be a perceptible change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
T3/34 Longstripes Farmhouse,	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open slightly elevated short and middle-distance views to the north, east and south and west across undulating lowland	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be seen on the rising hillside and construction access track would be seen along the River Hodder valley in a large proportion of the middle-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Grade II listed (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 26 and the surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 600 m to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound		farmland with woodland, copses and tree belts. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, fencing and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Middle-distance views north-west to the locally rising topography and to the existing United Utilities valve house buildings and access track at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound. Very long-distance views extend to the surrounding fells including Burn Fell to the north and Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor to the south.	Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.		activity associated with constructing new access points from the Dunsop Road and resultant removal of sections of hedgerow on the road and a long section of hedgerow and of dry-stone walling within the fields north of Dunsop Road. There would also be views to the construction of tarmac construction access tracks towards the existing valve house buildings to the north and a part of the construction access track along the River Hodder valley to the east. Hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation would also be apparent in the view. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in middle-distance views of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include movement of construction vehicles along the construction access tracks and from the launch logistics compound. Construction activity would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a noticeable feature seen against the hillside to the north-west. Reinstatement would take place for the tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound and access tracks would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities for the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be seen in middle-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access tracks, and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open-cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Visual disturbance would include the movement of HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access tracks and reinstatement. Reinstatement activities would include removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation which would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and reinstatement of the dry-stone wall, reinstatement planting of the hedgerow and trees within the River Hodder valley, a perceptible change in view would remain. Areas of vegetation removed during enabling works would be seen against a backdrop of the existing tree belts and hedgerows. The new valve house building would be seen on the skyline although it would be seen context of the existing valve house buildings. The section of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	At the Newton-in-Bowland Compound, the reinstated hedgerow and tree planting would be sufficiently established to reinstate the field boundaries and provide some integration with the surrounding hedgerows and tree belts. The new valve house building would remain as a perceptible feature and would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings and largely characteristic of the view. There would be a perceptible change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
T3/35  Residential properties Farrowfield and surrounding properties (Residential) The Hodder Way Long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 35, FP 40, FP 43 and	High (Residential, Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open short and middle-distance views across undulating lowland farmland with woodland, copses and tree belts. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, fencing and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Easington Road bounded by hedgerows with hedgerow trees extends in an east west direction. Middle-distance views	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be seen on the rising hillside and construction access track would be seen along the River Hodder valley in a large proportion of the middle-distance views to the north. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and activity associated with constructing new access points from the Dunsop Road and resultant removal of sections of hedgerow on the road and a long section of hedgerow and of dry-stone walling within the fields north of Dunsop Road, also small areas of tree removal near the River Hodder. There would also be views to the construction of tarmac construction access tracks towards the existing valve house buildings and a part of the construction access	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
the surrounding footpath network (Recreational) Easington Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 600 m to the Newton-in Bowland Compound		north over the River Hodder valley to the locally rising topography and to the existing United Utilities valve house buildings and access track at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound. Very long-distance views extend to the surrounding fells including Burn Fell to the north and Easington Fell and Browsholme Moor to the south.	Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.		track along the River Hodder valley. Hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation would also be apparent in the view. The enabling works would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence in middle-distance views of the construction compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance would include movement of construction vehicles along the construction access tracks and from the launch logistics compound. Construction activity would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel shaft and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a noticeable feature seen against the hillside to the north-west. Reinstatement would take place for the tunnel portal and within sections of the compound used as laydown areas although the construction compound and access tracks would remain. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Commissioning activities for the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be seen in middle-distance views to the north. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the retained construction compound and construction access tracks, and from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open-cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Visual disturbance would include the movement of HGVs along the construction access track, although vehicle traffic would substantially reduce during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access tracks and reinstatement. Reinstatement activities would include removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries and vegetation which would be undertaken upon completion of	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					the commissioning activities. The construction activities would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound and reinstatement of the dry-stone wall, reinstatement planting of the hedgerow and trees within the River Hodder valley, a perceptible change in view would remain. Areas of vegetation removed during enabling works would be seen against a backdrop of the existing tree belts and hedgerows. The new valve house building would be seen on the skyline although it would be seen context of the existing valve house buildings and largely characteristic of the existing view. The section of reinstated hedgerow would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	At the Newton-in-Bowland Compound, the reinstated hedgerow and tree planting would be sufficiently established to reinstate the field boundaries and provide some integration with the surrounding hedgerows and tree belts. The new valve house building would remain as a perceptible feature although it would be seen in the context of the existing valve house buildings and largely characteristic of the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/36  The Hodder Way Long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 26 (Recreational) Hallgate Hill (B6478) (Transient)  Approx. distance: 5 m to the Newton-in Bowland construction access track	High (Recreational, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short and distance views south and south-west from within the River Hodder valley. River side trees and tree belts limit views along the valley. Views extend to the south-west across the rising undulating lowland farmland with hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The B6478 Hallgate Hill bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees, extends north and south. Open middle-distance views beyond	Siting of proposed bypass to reduce visibility. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for the construction access track returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound to the west would be obscured by topography and would not be visible from the location.  Construction activity would be associated with the construction access track bypassing Newton-in-Bowland and seen in the direct frame of the view. Specific changes would result from the visual disturbance associated with clearance of small areas of trees and vegetation and formation of a new access to the B6478 and resultant removal of a section of dry-stone wall. Activities would include site preparation including soil stripping and soil storage mound formation construction of the tarmac construction access track and fencing installation, bridge erection. Moving plant and vehicles along the construction access track would cause visual disturbance. The enabling works would be partially filtered by vegetation and partially hidden by the undulating landform. The construction activity would become the dominant feature within the view.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		the River Hodder valley to the lowland farmland landscape comprise the Longstripes farm and trees belts and occasional woodland. Fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, tall hedgerows and trees. Very long-distance views extend to Birkett Fell and Browsholme Moor.			Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
			Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track, earth storage mounds and the bridge. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the direct frame of the view, would include moving HGVs along the construction access track, at the access from the B6478 and HGVs travelling along the B6478 Hallgate Hill. The construction activity would become the dominant feature within the view. Vehicle movements would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse	
			Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track, earth storage mounds and the bridge. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the direct frame of the view, would include moving HGVs along the construction access track and B6478 Hallgate Hill, although vehicle traffic would be substantially reduced during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also include the dismantling of the bridge, removal of the tarmac construction access track and reinstatement. The changes would become the dominant feature of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Major	Major adverse	None	Major	Major adverse	
			Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities for the construction access track and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in the view within the River Hodder valley. Small areas of tree loss would be seen against backdrop of trees and vegetation along the River Hodder valley. The areas of reinstated vegetation would not provide any integration at Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible	
			Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	There would be a barely noticeable change in view by Year 15. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible	

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T3/37  Newton Hall, Grade II* listed, Parkers Arms, Grade II listed (Residential) Hodderbank, Newton-in-Bowland settlement (Community)  Approx. distance: 300 m to the Newton-in Bowland construction access track	High (Residential, Community) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Enclosed, short-distance views south from within Newton-in-Bowland. Views extend southwards a short distance along the B6478 Hallgate Hill to the bridge crossing the River Hodder. Surrounding properties include Newton Hall, Grade II* listed, Parkers Arms, Grade II listed, and Hodderbank. Middle and long-distance views, which are focused by surrounding woodland along the River Hodder, extend south-west to the rising undulating lowland farmland of pastoral fields bounded by comprises enclosed fields bounded by fencing and tall hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees Long distance views extend to the moorland hills at Birkett Fell and Browsholme Moor.	Siting of proposed access track to reduce visibility.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would not be visible from the location. A small part of construction access track would be visible in short-distance views where it joins the B6478 Hallgate Road 200 m south of Newton Bridge, Grade II listed, and at an existing local access track 30 m north of Newton Bridge. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and activity associated with constructing new access point to the B6478 Hallgate Hill and resultant removal of sections of dry-stone wall on the road. There would also be views to the construction of the tarmac construction access track along the River Hodder valley. Fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation, as well as moving plant and equipment and HGVs travelling south along the B6478, would be apparent in the view. The enabling works would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. The local access track would be used infrequently for lighter vehicles only. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. The moving plant and equipment and HGVs travelling along the construction access track to the A6478 Hallgate Hill and travelling south along the B6478 Hallgate Hill would be apparent in short-distance views and would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view. The construction activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a small part of the view. The local access track would be used infrequently for lighter vehicles only. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. The moving plant and equipment and HGVs travelling south along the B6478 Hallgate Hill would be apparent in focussed, short-distance views south. Vehicle movements would be substantially reduced during the commissioning phase although vehicle movement would be apparent. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access track and other reinstatement activities including removal of fencing,	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries. There would be a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	From Newton-in-Bowland there would be a barely noticeable change upon completion of construction activity and reinstatement of the agricultural land. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/38 and T3/39  The Hodder Way Long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 26 (Recreational) (T3/38) Ribble Valley FP 36 (Recreational) (T3/39)  Approx. distance: 300 m (T3/38) and 150 m (T3/39) to the Newton-in Bowland construction access track	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short-distance views to the west and south-west from the River Hodder valley location across undulating lowland farmland with dry-stone walls and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. The Newton Bridge, Grade II listed, is apparent near the belt of riverside trees. The B6478 Hallgate Hill bounded by dry-stone walls, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, extends north and south. Middle-distance views extend to the rising lowland farmland landscape comprising occasional large farms and individual residential properties, trees belts and small woodlands. Very long-distance views extend south-west to Birkett Fell.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland construction access track along the River Hodder valley would be seen in short-distance views to the south-west. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance from construction vehicle movements and activity associated with constructing new access point from the B6478 Hallgate Hill and resultant removal of sections of hedgerow on the road. There would also be views to a part of the tarmac construction access track construction including site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The construction activities would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. The moving plant and equipment along the construction access track to the A6478 Hallgate Hill and HGVs travelling south along the B6478 Hallgate Hill would be apparent in short-distance views and would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Vehicle movement would continue for the full duration of the tunnelling activities. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. The moving plant and equipment and HGVs travelling along the construction access track and south along the B6478 Hallgate Hill	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					would be apparent in short-distance views, although vehicle movements would be substantially reduced during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access track and other reinstatement activities including removal of fencing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries. There would be a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and the introduction of uncharacteristic features across a moderate part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities for the construction access track and reinstatement of agricultural field boundaries there would be a barely noticeable change in the view within the River Hodder valley. Small areas of tree loss would be seen against backdrop of trees and vegetation along the River Hodder valley. The areas of reinstated vegetation would not provide any integration at Year1. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	There would be a barely noticeable change in view by Year15. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/40  Properties within Easington, Tops of the North (Three Shire Heads to Carlisle) (Residential)  Long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 17, FP 18 (Recreational)	High (Residential, Recreational)  (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short and middle-distance views to the west and south-west from the small settlement of Easington across undulating lowland farmland with dry-stone walls and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. The settlement of Newton-in-Bowland in a slightly elevated location above the belt of riverside trees. Very long-distance views extend west to the high Bowland fells of	None proposed	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and vegetation and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45 m high crane jib would be perceptible and seen against a backdrop of rising hillsides but would not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Approx. distance: 2.1 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound		Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.		Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/41  Tops of the North (Three Shire Heads to Carlisle) Long distance path, Ribble Valley FP 17 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 2.1 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short and middle-distance views to the west and south-west from near the small settlement of Easington across undulating lowland farmland with dry-stone walls and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. The settlement of Newton-in-Bowland is visible in a slightly elevated location above the belt of riverside trees. Very long-distance views extend west to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.	None proposed	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and vegetation and would not be visible from the location. A small part of the 45 m high crane jib at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible and seen against a backdrop of rising hillsides but would not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
T3/42  Smelthwaites Farm, Grade II listed (Residential)  Standridge Barn, Ribble Valley FP	High (Residential, Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, elevated long-distance views north-west across undulating lowland farmland comprising pastoral farmland, plantation woodland, other smaller woodlands, copses of trees and tree belts.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be apparent in a small proportion of open, long-distance views to the north-west. The construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be screened by intervening woodland. Specific changes arising during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track within the compound, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
36 and surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 2.4 km to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound		Pastoral fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large farms, including the nearby Smelthwaites Farm, Grade II listed, and Standridge Barn and Fober Farm, and smaller agricultural buildings and occasional residential properties which are scattered within the farmland. The settlement of Newton-in-Bowland is visible in a slightly elevated location above the belt of riverside trees near the River Hodder.  The existing United Utilities valve house building at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is visible slightly north of the Dunsop Road. The very long-distance views extend north-west to the moorland hills at Burn Fell and to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.	Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.		formation. The enabling works activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound although the construction access track and construction compound would remain. The construction activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track and compound. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access track and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. The introduction of a new valve house building would be barely noticeable from the location.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year 15 would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/43 and T3/44  Tops of the North (Three Shire Heads to Carlisle) Long distance path, Open Access Land Standridge Hill, Ribble Valley FP 17 and surrounding footpath network (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 2.7 km (T3/43) and 1.7 km (T3/44) to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Recreational) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, elevated long-distance views north-west from the moorland hills looking across undulating lowland farmland comprising pastoral farmland, plantation woodland, other smaller woodlands, copses of trees and tree belts. Pastoral fields are bounded by dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large farms, including the Smelthwaites Farm, Grade II listed, and Longstripes and smaller agricultural buildings and occasional residential properties are scattered within the farmland. The settlement of Newton-in-Bowland is visible in a slightly elevated location above the belt of riverside trees near the River Hodder.  The existing United Utilities valve house building at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is visible slightly north of the Dunsop Road. The very long-distance views	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be apparent in a small proportion of open, long-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes during the enabling works for the construction compound would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track within the compound, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. Also, from construction activity for the construction access track along the River Hodder valley including site preparation, fencing installation, soil stripping and soil storage mound formation, construction of the tarmac construction access track and bridge erection. Moving plant and vehicles along the construction access track would cause visual disturbance. The enabling works at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track within the Hodder valley would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance, would include movement of construction vehicles travelling along the access tracks, excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Reinstatement, including reinstatement of the tunnel portal, would occur within sections of the compound although the construction	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse



Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		extend north-west to the moorland hills at Burn Fell and to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.			access track and construction compound would remain. The construction activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.					
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track and compound. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Moving vehicles travelling along the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be perceptible, although the vehicle movements would be reduced during the commissioning phase. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access tracks and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. The introduction of a new valve house building would be barely noticeable from the location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year 15 would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T3/45 Hillhouse Farm (Residential) B4678	High (Residential, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, short and middle-distance views to the south-west across undulating lowland farmland with	None proposed	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
Slaidburn Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.3 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound		hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Long-distance views extend south-west to the moorland hills at Birkett Fell and Browsholme Moor. Very long-distance views extend north-west to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss. Wood pole powerlines are apparent nearby. Views north-west are contained by the slightly raised topography and high hedgerows adjacent to the farm. Very long-distance views extend to the top of Burn Fell.		Construction Phase	Construction activities within the compound would be obscured by topography and vegetation and would not be visible from the location. A very small part of the 45 m high crane jib at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be discernible, seen through nearby trees and seen against a backdrop of rising hillsides, and would be a barely noticeable feature of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Commissioning Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The Newton-in-Bowland location would be obscured by intervening topography and vegetation. No change	No change	No change	None	No change	No change
<b>Refer to document LCC_RVBC-MH-FIG-006-007 (Figure 6.7 Photo Sheets) for representative viewpoints for T4/01 to T4/05 below.</b>										
T4/01  Wyndfell Farm (Residential) B4678 Slaidburn Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.9 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Partially enclosed, elevated short and middle-distance views west and north-west from the B4678 Slaidburn Road across undulating lowland farmland comprising pastoral farmland, plantation woodland, other smaller woodlands, copses of trees and tree belts. Pastoral fields are bounded by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Large farms and occasional residential properties are scattered within the farmland.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be apparent in a small proportion of long-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes during the enabling works for the construction compound would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track within the compound, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance, would include movement of construction vehicles travelling along the access tracks, excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		The existing United Utilities valve house building at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is visible slightly north of the Dunsop Road. The very long-distance views extend north-west to the moorland hills at Burn Fell and to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.			working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Reinstatement, including reinstatement of the tunnel portal, would occur within sections of the compound although the construction access track and construction compound would remain. The construction activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.					
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track and compound. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access tracks and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. The introduction of a new valve house building within the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be barely noticeable from the location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Effects at Year 15 would be as described for Year 1. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
T4/03  Newlaithe Farm (Residential) Ribble Valley FP 43 (Recreational)  Approx. distance: 1.6km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Recreational)  (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated short, middle and long-distance views to the north-west across the undulating lowland farmland and River Hodder valley with woodland, copses and tree belts. Pastoral fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, fencing and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. The existing valve house buildings and access track at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound are visible on the rising hillside to the north. Very long-distance views extend to the surrounding fells including Burn Fell to the north and to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint.  Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works.  Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.  Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.  Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be apparent in a moderate proportion of long-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes during the enabling works for the construction compound would result from the visual disturbance associated with constructing the construction access track within the compound, hoarding and fencing installation, site preparation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track within the Hodder valley would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in a moderate proportion of the long-distance views, would include movement of construction vehicles travelling along the access tracks, excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Reinstatement, including reinstatement of the tunnel portal, would occur within sections of the compound although the construction access track and construction compound would remain. The construction activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view.  Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track and compound. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Moving vehicles travelling along the construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be perceptible, although the vehicle movements would be reduced during the commissioning phase. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access tracks and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.					
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	The new valve house building within the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be barely noticeable from the viewing location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	The effects at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T4/04  Ing Barn (Residential) Easington Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.2 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Residential, Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open elevated short, middle and long-distance views to the east across the undulating lowland farmland and River Hodder valley with plantation woodland, copses and tree belts. Pastoral fields are bounded by dry-stone walls, fencing and hedgerows with many hedgerow trees. Long-distance views extend to Easington Fell.	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture. Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works. Reinstatement of grass sward.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound construction access track within the River Hodder valley would be apparent in a small proportion of long-distance views to the north-east. The construction compound would be screened by nearby woodland. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with site preparation and constructing the construction access track, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation. The enabling works at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be perceptible but not alter the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Construction Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the view of the construction access track. Visual disturbance, seen in the middle distance, would include movement of construction vehicles along the construction access track. The 45 m high crane jib at the tunnel shaft would be perceptible and seen against the backdrop of the distant hillside. The construction activity would be perceptible but not later the balance of features that comprise the existing view.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
					Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.					
				Commissioning Phase	Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction access track would be as described above. The moving plant and equipment and HGVs travelling along the construction access track would be apparent, although vehicle movements would be substantially reduced during the commissioning phase. Visual disturbance would also occur at the end of the commissioning phase due to the removal of the tarmac construction access track and other reinstatement activities including removal of fencing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland, field boundaries. The commissioning activity would be perceptible but not later the balance of features that comprise the existing view. Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. Any openness resulting from the small groups of trees removed during the enabling works would be barely noticeable from the location. Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Reinstated hedgerow and tree planting would be sufficiently established and there would be a barely noticeable change. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible
T4/05  B4678 Slaidburn Road (Transient)  Approx. distance: 1.4 km to the Newton-in Bowland Compound	High (Transient) (value – high / susceptibility – high)	Open, elevated long-distance views north-west from the edge of the moorland hills across undulating lowland farmland comprising pastoral farmland, plantation woodland, other smaller woodlands, copses of trees and tree belts. Pastoral fields are bounded by hedgerows	Siting of proposed works to reduce visibility and scheme footprint. Reinstatement of existing landform after construction works. Areas used for construction works returned to agriculture.	Enabling Works Phase	The Newton-in-Bowland Compound and construction access track along the River Hodder valley would be seen in a moderate proportion of open, long-distance views to the north-west. Specific changes during the enabling works would result from the visual disturbance associated with site preparation and construction of construction access tracks, including hoarding and fencing installation, localised soil stripping and soil storage mound formation and clearance of short sections of hedgerow and small areas of trees. The enabling works would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
		<p>and dry-stone walls with occasional hedgerow trees. Large farms, including New Laithe Fober Farm, and smaller agricultural buildings and occasional residential properties are scattered within the farmland. The B6478 Slaidburn Road. Bounded by dry-stone walls extends northwards.</p> <p>The existing United Utilities valve house building at the proposed Newton-in-Bowland Compound is visible slightly north of the River Hodder and Dunsop Road. The very long-distance views extend north-west to the moorland hills at Burn Fell and to the high Bowland fells of Totteridge Fell and Blaze Moss.</p>	<p>Hedgerow and shrub planting to replace vegetation removed during the enabling works.</p> <p>Reinstatement of grass sward.</p>	Construction Phase	<p>Views to the Newton-in-Bowland construction compound and construction access track would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction compound, launch logistics compound, materials laydown areas and hoarding. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would include excavations and land reprofiling for the tunnel portal and working platform, excavation for the open-cut works, crane operation at the tunnel portal and the removal and storage of excavated materials. The operating crane at the tunnel portal would be a perceptible feature seen against the backdrop of the rising hillside. Construction activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be for the full duration of the tunnelling operations. Reinstatement would occur within sections of the compound although the construction access track and construction compound would remain. The construction activity would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short to medium-term / reversible.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Commissioning Phase	<p>Views to the Newton-in-Bowland Compound would be as described above. Specific changes would result from the visual presence of the construction access track and compound. Visual disturbance, which would be seen in the long distance would result from the visual disturbance and movement associated with localised open cut excavations and pipelaying near the existing valve house building. Reinstatement activities, including removal of the construction access track and reinstatement, removal of fencing and hoarding, removal of the temporary compound surfacing, land reprofiling and reinstatement of grassland and field boundaries would be undertaken upon completion of the commissioning activities. The commissioning activity at the Bowland Compound would result in a noticeable alteration to key characteristics of the view; and introduce uncharacteristic features across part of the view.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Short-term / reversible.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
				Operational Phase (Winter Year 1)	<p>On completion of the construction and commissioning activities at the Newton-in-Bowland Compound there would be a barely noticeable change in the view. Any openness resulting from the small groups of trees and hedgerows removed during the enabling works would be barely noticeable from the location.</p> <p>Duration and Reversibility: Long-term / reversible.</p>	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Representative Viewpoint and Location	Sensitivity (with value (V) and susceptibility (S))	View Description (Baseline)	Embedded Mitigation	Assessment Timescale / duration in View	Description of Change	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Pre-mitigation)	Additional mitigation	Magnitude of Effects	Significance of Effect (Residual effect)
				Operational Phase (Summer Year 15)	Reinstated grassland, hedgerows and tree planting would be sufficiently established and there would be a barely noticeable change in view. Duration and Reversibility: Permanent / irreversible.	Negligible	Negligible	None	Negligible	Negligible