



Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power

Environmental Statement Volume IV Appendix 15-E: Visual Impact Assessment

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Prepared for:
Uniper UK Limited

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited

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1. Visual Impact Assessment

- 1.1.1 Potential effects on visual amenity as a result of the Proposed Development in comparison with the baseline visual context are considered below by reference to representative viewpoints. The assessments contained within **Table 1 to Table 15** should be read in conjunction with **Figures 15-10 to 15-24** and **Figures 15.10.A to 15.24A (EN010166/APP/6.3)** which illustrate the baseline situation at each viewpoint at winter and summer season, respectively.
- 1.1.2 A series of representative photomontages and wirelines have been prepared and are visually represented on **Figures 15-25 to 15-29 (EN010166/APP/6.3)** which illustrate the likely visibility of the Proposed Development at five of the assessed viewpoints. The wirelines represent the maximum proposed heights of key elements of the Proposed Development as set out in Table 4-1 of **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (EN010166/APP/6.2.4)**.
- Visual Receptors and Viewpoints*
- 1.1.3 Through engagement with the relevant stakeholders (refer to **Chapter 15: Landscape and Visual Amenity (EN010166/APP/6.2.15)**), a total of 15 viewpoints have been chosen to represent the typical range of views of the Proposed Development from within the study area. These are listed in Tables 1 to 15 below and illustrated on **Figure 15-6: Viewpoint Locations (EN010166/APP/6.3)**.
- 1.1.4 A detailed description of representative viewpoints is included in **Appendix 15-C: Viewpoints (EN010166/APP/6.4)**.

Table 1: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 1

Viewpoint 1 - Thurstaston Common, Thurstaston, Wirral

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD))	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
324445, 384709	Recreational	85.08	13	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Partial long-distance views of construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will be discernible from this distance. Individual elements of construction activity, such as cranes, will not be discernible. Ground level construction activity will be largely screened by intervening vegetation on Thurstaston Common. The construction of the power infrastructure will occupy a very small proportion of the wide panoramic view and will not change the context of available views. The magnitude of visual change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Due to distance, the task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will be barely detectable within the view. The magnitude of change during construction is assessed to be very low, short term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation the completed Proposed Development will be visible, adjacent to the existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the south-east. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be discernible, occupying a small proportion of the view. The Proposed Development at operation will not result in a change to the composition of the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and reversible, which results in a negligible adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Night-time: Due to distance, operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will be barely detectible within the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 2: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 2

Viewpoint 2 - Wirral Country Park, Caldy, Wirral

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
323894, 383154	Recreational	22.32	12	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible from this distance, although individual elements of construction activity will not be discernible. Views of construction activity within the Main Development Area will be viewed against the hills in the background of the view and partially against the sky. The construction of power infrastructure will form a small proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible on the Flintshire coastline, adjacent to the existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the south-east, viewed as a combined development and partially screened by intervening vegetation and landform. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be noticeable occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 3: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 3

Viewpoint 3 - Marine Drive, Heswall, Wirral

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
325911, 380959	Residential	8.65	9	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property resulting in a high susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors		High

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible from this distance across the expansive intertidal sand, mudflats and saltmarsh. Individual elements of construction activity will not be discernible from this distance, although the combined incremental installation of large power infrastructure will be. The construction of power related infrastructure will occupy a small proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible in the distance on the Flintshire coastline, combined with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station located to the south-east of the Main Development Area. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be discernable, increasing the extent of power infrastructure within the view. The Proposed Development will occupy a small proportion of the panoramic view across the Dee estuary. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 4: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 4

Viewpoint 4 - The Parade, Parkgate, Neston, Cheshire West, and Chester

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
327922, 378087	Residential, employment, road users	6.74	6	South-west
Visual Susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity of receptor		
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property. People working and road users are likely not to be focused on the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents , and low for workers and road users.	Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors	High		

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible in the distance. The village fronts the Dee Estuary and permits wide open views across the estuary towards the Flintshire shoreline (in suitable weather conditions) where the existing Connah's Quay Power Station is often visible. The intensification of power infrastructure will form a noticeable proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with

the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible in the distance along the Flintshire shoreline. The development combined with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the south-east will be discernable as a cluster of power infrastructure in the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will break the skyline. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, there will be discernible but not uncharacteristic change to the existing composition. The Proposed Development will be noticeable within the view and occupy a noticeable proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 5: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 5

Viewpoint 5 - Neston Road, Neston, Cheshire West, and Chester

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
330874, 374959	Residential, road users	47.34	5	South

Visual Susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity of receptor
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and road users are typically likely to not to be focused on the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and low for road users.	Low: An ordinary view with low level of detractors	Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible from this distance. In this view, the Main Development Area is located west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station, and to the right of the existing stacks. Road users travelling in a southerly direction along the Neston Road will experience glimpsed or transient views towards the Main Development Area where construction activities will be visible. Residential receptors will have open and partial views of large construction machinery such as cranes and the erection of structural steel frames. The Proposed Development will appear incrementally within the view and individual elements of construction activity will be discernible. Construction activities will form a small proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible in the middle distance. The built form, combined with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the south-east will extend the visibility of power infrastructure in this view. The proposed absorber columns will likely be visible against the skyline. The Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) stack(s) with a height of up to 150 m Above Ground Level (AGL). Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which result in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 6: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 6

Viewpoint 6 - Windmill, Halkyn, Pentre Halkyn, Flintshire, Wales

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
320147, 371439	Residential, recreational, road users	267.67	6.5	East
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property resulting in a high susceptibility. Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility. Road users are typically likely not to be focused on the view resulting in a low susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors		High

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance view of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be discernible from this location. Individual elements such as construction traffic along the road network or cranes on the skyline will not be discernible, although the incremental installation of built form will be visible in the distance. Vegetation close to the Main Development Area will screen ground works and lower levels of the built form. The Proposed Development will form a small proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change

would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible in the distance alongside the existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the east. The absorber stacks will appear similar in scale to existing structures within the view. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable occupying a small proportion of the view. The addition of power infrastructure will form part of the wider industrial nature of available views associated with the Dee Estuary. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 7: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 7

Viewpoint 7 - Bagilt, Deebank, North-west of Flint Castle, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
321722, 376090	Recreational	20.22	6.5	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with low level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the taller elements of the Proposed Development. The progressive construction of the stack(s) will be discernible from this distance, visible against the skyline. Individual taller elements of construction activity such as cranes will be discernible against the skyline. Ground level construction activity will be largely screened behind intervening landform and the broadleaved woodland located at Flint Foreshore in the middle ground. The incremental development of power infrastructure will form a small proportion of the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting associated with the taller elements of the Proposed Development and on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change during construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible in the distance on the skyline, alongside the Flintshire Bridge, the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station and surrounding electrical infrastructure. The taller elements will be similar in nature and scale to the existing built form, the lower levels will be partially screened by the headland and its vegetation cover. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable and will occupy a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting of upper elements of the Proposed Development, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 8: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 8

Viewpoint 8 - Flint Castle, Castle Dyke Street, Flint, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
324744, 373357	Visitors to heritage asset	7.07	2.5	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Visitors to a heritage asset are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility.		Medium: View from heritage asset with medium level of detractors		High

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Mid-distance open views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development. Individual elements of construction activity will be visible, particularly the progressive construction of tall elements that will be visible against the skyline. Ground level construction activity on the Main Development Area will be visible, where boundary vegetation allows, although viewed against the cluster of power infrastructure in the background. Construction activities will comprise a section of the wider panoramic view and alter the composition of the view partially. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during construction will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible at this distance, viewed alongside the Flintshire Bridge to the east and the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station to the south-east. The scale of the Proposed Development will be clearly noticeable from this location and the taller elements, including stack(s), will be viewed against a skyline containing a number of power and industrial related infrastructure. The Proposed Development will be a new focus point occupying a medium proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be low, long term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 9: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 9

Viewpoint 9 - Chester Road, Oakenholt, Flint, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
325662, 372009	Residential, recreational, road users	7.23	1.7	South-east
Visual Susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity of receptor		
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and recreational users of a national trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. Road users are typically likely not to be focused on the view resulting in a low susceptibility.	Low: Ordinary view with medium level of detractors	Medium		

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Mid-distance views of construction activity associated with the taller stacks and absorber columns of the Proposed Development will be visible from this distance, individual elements of construction activity will be viewed against the skyline, directly in front of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station structures. Ground level construction activity on the Main Development Area will be partially screened by localised intervening vegetation. Construction vehicles will not be visible although taller machinery such as cranes will be visible on the skyline. Abnormal indivisible loads may use this route and will be temporarily visible during the construction stage. Construction activities will form a medium proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a medium geographical extent, medium term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be low, short term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be clearly visible mid-distance, viewed in front on the existing Connah's Quay Power Station structures and viewed as one, wider and higher massing of structures. The tall elements and stack(s) will be visible against the skyline. The majority of residential dwellings will view the Proposed Development obliquely. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be a new focus point in this view, the built form will occupy a medium proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 10: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 10

Viewpoint 10 - Kelsterton Road, Rockcliffe, Connah's Quay, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
327390, 371095	Residential, road users	13.7	0.07 m	North
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property resulting in a high susceptibility. Road users are typically likely not to be focused on the view resulting in a low susceptibility.		Low: Ordinary view with medium level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Close range views of construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will be visible in views from the road, and upper storey windows from the residential dwelling, particularly upper-level activity including cranes on the skyline. Construction vehicle movements along the access routes will be visible along Kelsterton Road in the foreground. Ground level construction activity on the Main Development Area will be partially screened by the intervening vegetation along the rail line embankment and the existing Connah's Quay access road. Construction operations will occupy a large proportion and be dominant in the view. The magnitude of change would be high, over a medium geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **major adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay

Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be medium, short term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible to the west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible above the existing vegetation along the rail line embankment and become dominant features within the view that would result in a pronounced deterioration of the view. All middle and lower ground level structures will be screened. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures within the view, the Proposed Development will be dominant, occupying a large proportion of the view. Views from the residential property will be restricted to upper storey, rear views. The magnitude of change would be high, over a medium geographical extent, long term, and reversible which results in a **major adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stacks will increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible from this location, resulting in an increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change is assessed to be medium, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect .

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 11: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 11

Viewpoint 11 - Kelsterton Cemetery, Memorial Garden. Rockcliffe, Connah's Quay, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
327687, 370631	Cemetery visitors	12.83	0.3	North
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Visitors to the cemetery where the view is typically secondary to the reason for being there, resulting in a medium susceptibility.		Low: Ordinary view with medium level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Short distant views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible from this distance, viewed to the left of the structures associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. Cranes, construction activity at middle and upper levels, and the incremental addition of built form will be visible towards the background of the view. Ground level construction activity on the Main Development Area will be largely screened by intervening vegetation. Construction activities will occupy a medium proportion and be prominent in the view. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a medium geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be medium, short term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be viewed to the west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The Proposed Development will be viewed against the skyline, increasing the infrastructure that is visible across the panorama. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be prominent and occupy a medium proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stacks will increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible from this location, resulting in an increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change is assessed to be medium, long term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 12: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 12

Viewpoint 12 - York Road, Golftyn, Connah's Quay, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
328398, 370279	Residential, road users, recreational	7.27	1.5	North-west

Visual Susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity of receptor
Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property resulting in a high susceptibility. Recreational playground users and road users are typically likely not to be focused on the view resulting in a low susceptibility.	Low: Ordinary view with medium level of detractors	Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Mid-distant views of construction activity associated with the upper levels of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location. The progressive construction of the stacks and absorber columns including the use of cranes will be visible in the background of the view, visible against the sky. Ground and mid-level construction activity will be screened by intervening vegetation. Construction activities will be noticeable, occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, medium term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Upper sections of task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with

the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be low, short term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the taller elements of the completed Proposed Development will be visible to the west of Connah's Quay Power Station. Lower-level structures will not be visible as a result of intervening vegetation. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be noticeable occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be low in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be low, long term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 13: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 13

Viewpoint 13 - National Cycle Route 568 Sealand, Flintshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
331334, 369309	Recreational	4.69	4.6	North-west
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility.		Medium: Locally valued view with medium level of detractors		Medium

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Mid-distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be limited from this location as a result of intervening structures within the view. The construction of taller elements of the Proposed Development, including the stacks and absorber columns will be partially visible, viewed behind the existing Connah's Quay Power Station and the Hawarden Bridge. Construction activities will be noticeable, occupying a small proportion of the wider view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will be partially screened but if visible marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible to the west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The taller structures including stacks and absorber columns will be visible against the skyline and behind the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be discernible occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will be partially screened but if visible marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 14: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 14

Viewpoint 14 – RSPB Burton Mere Wetlands, Cheshire West, and Chester

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
331426, 373437 (Winter Image)	Recreational	5.43	4.4	South-west
331550, 373312 (Summer Image)				
Visual Susceptibility to change	Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor	
Recreational users are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility.	Medium: Locally valued view visited to observe wildlife		Medium	

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views during the winter and summer seasons of construction activities associated with the taller stacks and absorber columns of the Proposed Development will be possible from this distance. Individual elements of construction activity will be discernible on the skyline. Ground level construction activity will be screened behind intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, medium term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with

the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be visible to the west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The new power infrastructure will slightly intensify the electrical infrastructure and industrial nature of the view along the Dee Estuary. The new stack(s) and tall structures will be visible on the skyline. Due to distance and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be noticeable, occupying a medium proportion of the view. The magnitude of change would be low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with the adjacent existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

Table 15: Visual assessment at representative viewpoints – Viewpoint 15

Viewpoint 15 - Moel Famau, Jubilee Tower, Offa's Dyke Way, Llangynhafal, Denbighshire

Grid reference	Receptor type	Elevation (m AOD)	Approx. distance from Site (km)	Direction of view
316166, 362655	Recreational	553.43	14	North-east
Visual Susceptibility to change		Value of view		Sensitivity of receptor
Recreational users within a National Landscape are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility.		High: Nationally valued view from within the National Landscape		High

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at construction

Long distance views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development in clear weather conditions will be barely discernible from this location. Construction activity will be set within a wide panoramic view that contains a number of existing industrial and power related structures. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, medium term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Due to distance, the task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will be barely detectable within the view. The magnitude of change at construction is assessed to be very low, short term and negligible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at operation

At operation, the completed Proposed Development will be barely visible. Due to distance, the wide panoramic view, and the presence of existing power related structures at this location, the Proposed Development will be barely discernable, occupying a very small proportion of the view. The Proposed Development will not result in a change to the composition of the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Night-time: Due to distance, operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack(s) will be barely detectible within the view. The magnitude of change would be very low, long term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.

Size/ scale, duration, and reversibility of impact at decommissioning

The magnitude and significance of visual effects arising during the decommissioning process will be broadly similar in scale and activity to the construction process as described above but either similar or slightly shorter in duration.

