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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix to **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES [EN010118/APP/6.1] presents details of the visual effects that receptors are likely to experience during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme. Each viewpoint is representative of different types of visual receptor. A record of representative viewpoints, along with the sensitivity of each visual receptor, is set out in **Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline** [EN010118/APP/6.2].
- 1.1.2 This appendix should be read with reference to **Figure 10-10 Viewpoint Locations**, **Figure 10-11 Photosheets** and **Figure 10-13 Visualisations** [EN010118/APP/6.3]. A summary of significant effects is recorded in Section 10.8 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES.

Table 1: Visual Assessment

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
1	Viewpoint 1 View south from PRoW 113_1	Recreational users Medium	1.5km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate whether there are mid-range views from north of the Order limits. Intervening vegetation and landform would screen the construction activity. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The solar panels and associated structures within the Order limits would not be visible due to intervening vegetation and landform. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	As above	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Intervening vegetation and landform would screen the decommissioning activity. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
2	Viewpoint 2 View south from Braintree Road	Recreational users and road users Medium	1.1km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate the extent of visibility from Braintree Road. The Order limits are not visible and the intervening vegetation, in particular Sandy Wood, and landform would screen the construction activity. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The solar panels and associated structures within the Order limits would not be visible due to intervening vegetation and landform. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	As above	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Intervening vegetation and landform would screen the decommissioning activity. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
3	Viewpoint 3 View south from PRoW 113_11	Recreational users High	0.0km	Construction (winter)	Although within the Order limits , no development is proposed to be constructed in the field occupying the foreground of the view. Glimpses of the top of construction equipment would be visible above the ridgeline in the middle ground of the view. Ground level construction activity would be screened by the intervening vegetation. Construction equipment would be visible in the context of the existing pylon and would be only slightly greater than the effects of farm equipment. The change would be short term and reversible.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible due to the rising land in the foreground.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible due to the rising land in the foreground	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (summer)	The establishment of planting on the northern boundary of Potential Developable Area (PDA) 1 would screen any glimpses of decommissioning activity such that there would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
4	Viewpoint 4 View south from PRoW 221_3	Recreational users Medium	0.0km	Construction (winter)	Although within the Order limits , no development is proposed in the field occupying the foreground of the view. The majority of the view would remain unchanged due to the screening effect of the rising land in the foreground. Glimpses of localised excavation and installation of the frames, solar panels and fences would be visible in PDA 1 in the western periphery of the view. The change would be short term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>There would be no change to the foreground of the view. Glimpses of the rear of the solar panel array and the proposed fence would be visible in PDA 1 in the western periphery of the view. This change would be limited to a very small part of the view. These new features would not break the skyline since they would appear against the backdrop of trees on the southern boundary of PDA 1.</p> <p>Although the Scheme would introduce new features into the view, they would be seen in the context of the existing pylons and therefore not incongruous with the baseline character of the view.</p> <p>The change would be long term and reversible.</p>	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>Planting proposed on the northern boundary of PDA 1 would have established and would be in leaf. The new planting would screen views of the solar panel array. The new planting would follow an existing field boundary and would reflect the character and composition of the baseline view. The new planting would slightly truncate the western part of the view but no important features would be lost.</p>	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	<p>The activity associated with decommissioning would be screened by the planting proposed as part of the Scheme.</p>	None	Neutral
5	Viewpoint 5 View east from PRow 113_11.	Recreational users Medium	0.0km	Construction (winter)	<p>The construction activity in PDA 1 would be visible at close range. Visible activities and features would include topsoil stripping, exposed subsoil, construction of the frames and installation of the solar panel arrays. Due to the proximity to the receptor the construction activity would be an extensive change to the composition of the view.</p> <p>The change would be short term and reversible.</p>	High	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>The solar panels within PDA 1 would be visible at close range, seen through the perimeter fencing, causing a pronounced change to the view. The panels would be orientated southwards. The receptor would therefore see the side of the solar panel arrays and frames. Glimpsed, longer distance views to the east would remain, although they would be narrowly framed by the rows of panels. Wider views to the north across the River Ter Valley would remain unchanged. The grassland would not have fully established; however, views of the ground cover would reflect existing views of a field in winter.</p> <p>The change would be long term and reversible.</p>	High	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern boundary of PDA 1 would have established and maintained at a height of at least 3m. This would screen views of the solar panels. The new planting would change the composition of the view, truncating views to the south. St Mary's Church would no longer be visible. Wider views across the River Ter Valley to the north would remain unchanged. Overall, the Scheme would cause a pronounced change to the composition of the view given its proximity.</p> <p>The change would be permanent.</p>	High	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	<p>The proposed planting would have further established such that only taller equipment used in very close proximity to the receptor would be visible. Overall, decommissioning would be unobtrusive in the view. Any change would be short term and reversible.</p>	Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
6	Viewpoint 6 View east from PRow 113_33.	Recreational users Medium	0.0km	Construction (winter)	<p>The Spine Access Route would be located in PDA 3, north of the viewpoint, running parallel to the exiting field boundary. Construction traffic would therefore be introduced to the view. The existing intervening hedgerow would filter the view of vehicles, although this would be limited in winter.</p> <p>A temporary, secondary construction compound would be visible in PDA 3, approximately 50m north of the viewpoint. This would comprise temporary surfacing and provide space for material storage and satellite welfare facilities. Existing hedgerow trees would provide some screening; however, it</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					would cause a noticeable change to the composition of the view, introducing features incongruous with the baseline view. The change would be short to medium term and reversible.		
				Year 1 (winter)	The paddock and field boundary vegetation in the foreground of the view would remain unchanged. The top of solar panels located in PDA 3 would be visible above intervening field boundary vegetation. The solar panels would follow the line of the existing field structure and would be seen within the context of the existing pylons. The proposed solar panels would screen the existing views of surrounding buildings, currently visible during the winter. The change would be noticeable across the horizontal extent of the view. The change would be long term but reversible.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	By year 15, the field boundary vegetation would have grown and would be maintained at 3m tall. The vegetation would be in leaf, screening the Scheme. The taller field boundary vegetation would reflect the character and composition of the baseline view such that the change would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Glimpses of taller plant used for decommissioning would be visible above the intervening field boundary vegetation. However, such visibility would be short term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible (not significant)
7	Viewpoint 7 View east from Dog and Gun Pub, Boreham Road	Residents and road users High	0km	Construction (winter)	Construction would not result in any change to the first 50m of the foreground, as experienced by residents of Whitehouse Cottages. A secondary access route would cross PDA 6 from north to south, introducing the movement of vehicles across the middle ground of the view from Whitehouse Cottages. Localised topsoil stripping, installation of the frames and fixing of the solar panels would also be visible in the middle ground. This would introduce construction plant and a high level of activity in the view, which would be incongruous to the baseline conditions. However, the change would be short term and reversible. People driving on Boreham Road would experience the change to the view only for a very short duration, through gaps in roadside vegetation, and at an oblique angle to travel, such that the change would be barely perceptible.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The proposed wire mesh fence with timber poles would be located approximately 50m from Whitehouse Cottages, beyond which southern facing solar panels would occupy PDA 6. This would introduce new massing across the horizontal extent of the view, however the openness of the view and glimpses of woodland in the background would remain, such that the broad composition of the view would remain. Glare from the sun would be greater than any glint or glare resulting from the Scheme as set out in in Appendix 10G: Glint and Glare Report [EN010118/APP/6.2] . NOTE: The hedgerow proposed on the western edge of PDA 6 would be planted at the beginning of construction. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 6 of operation onwards (during summer months).	Medium	Moderate Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The native hedgerow proposed along the western boundary of PDA 6 would be established and maintained at 3m such that the proposed fence and solar array would not be visible. The broad composition of the view would remain unchanged such that the Scheme would be unobtrusive in the view from Whitehouse Cottages The proposed restoration of fragmented hedgerows across the Order limits would have established such that the solar array would not be visible in views from Boreham Road. The newly established hedgerow would be a continuation of the dense vegetation that lines the majority of the Boreham	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					Road. Whilst the view would therefore be truncated by the new vegetation, it would be in keeping with the character and experience of people travelling on Boreham Road.		
				Decommissioning (winter)	Plant and activity would be introduced into the middle ground but heavily filtered by the native hedgerow along the western boundary of PDA 6. This change would be short term and reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
8	Viewpoint 8 View north from Noake's Lane	Residential High	0.0km	Construction (winter)	<p>There would be no change to the foreground. During construction a secondary access route would follow the northern and eastern boundary of PDA 6. A part of this route would be visible in the background of the view. A satellite construction compound would also be located in PDA 6. Existing field boundary vegetation and vegetation on the curtilage of properties would filter views of the compound but it would be visible. Topsoil stripping, construction of the frames and installation of the solar panel arrays would be visible at close range in the field in the foreground of the view.</p> <p>These new features would be prominent in the view and incongruous to the baseline situation. Their presence would be short to medium term and reversible.</p>	High	Major adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations [EN010118/APP/6.3].</p> <p>There would be no change to the foreground. The solar panels would be visible in PDA 6, beyond the broken hedgerow in the middle ground. The solar panels would be orientated southwards and therefore broadly towards the receptor. There would be potential for glint and glare from the solar panels as set out in in ES Volume 2 Appendix 10G: Glint and Glare Report [EN010118/APP/6.2]. The grassland beneath the solar panels would not have fully established, largely reflecting the existing field during winter. The introduction of the solar panels would be noticeable across part of the view. The change would be long term but reversible.</p> <p>NOTE: The improvement to the hedgerow visible in the middle ground are included in the advanced planting works due for planting between November 2021 – February 2022. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 4 of operation onwards (during summer months).</p>	Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations.</p> <p>Proposed planting to 'gap up' the existing hedgerow that stretches across the middle ground would have established, creating a consistent hedge that would be maintained at 3m tall. This would screen views of the solar panel array but retain a sense of openness to the view, maintaining glimpses of tall trees in the background and the expanse of sky.</p> <p>The foreground would be occupied by species rich meadow.</p> <p>Overall, the Scheme would be unobtrusive in the view</p>	Very Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The vegetation established on the Order limits boundary would screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
9	Viewpoint 9 View north-east from PRow 113_25.	Recreational users Medium	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>The footpath crosses the Order limits and therefore people would experience very close range views of construction including localised excavation, implementation of the structures, installation of panels and perimeter fencing.</p> <p>A satellite compound would be located adjacent to the footpath, introducing views of temporary surfacing and providing space for material storage and satellite welfare facilities. The compound would screen longer distance views south.</p>	High	Major Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>The view would be channelled by fencing and the solar array to the north and south, reducing the openness experienced in the existing view. The gap between the fences on either side of the footpath would be between 15-30m, preventing the view from becoming fully enclosed. A 20m offset from the hedgerow in the southernmost part of the view would retain a visual connection to the wider landscape beyond Noakes Lane.</p> <p>The solar panels and deer fence would be visible at close range. Being orientated southward, the side and rear of the panel arrays would be visible. The grassland beneath the solar panels would not have fully established, largely reflecting the existing field during winter.</p> <p>The impact would be long term but reversible.</p>	High	Major Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The impact would remain as described for year 1, with the exception of grassland established under the solar panels.	High	Major Adverse (significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	As construction phase.	High	Major Adverse (significant)
10	Viewpoint 10 View south-west from Terling Hall Road	Residential High	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>Construction would be barely perceptible from properties on the eastern side of Terling Hall Road, including Sparrows Farm.</p> <p>Installation of the proposed solar array in the western part of PDA 10 would occur approximately 20m from the curtilage boundary of the property on the western side of Terling Hall Road. The view from such properties would be filtered by existing vegetation on the field/curtilage boundary. The change would be reversible and experienced for a short duration. The duration of the change would be very short and reversible</p> <p>but given the proximity of the works including localised excavation, implementation of the structures and installation of the solar panels and perimeter fencing, there would be a pronounced change in the view.</p> <p>The change to the view would be short term and reversible.</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>The perimeter fence would be offset from the curtilage boundary from residential properties on the western side of Terling Hall Road by 15m to the north and approximately 40m to the south west. The solar panel array would be orientated south and therefore the side of the panels would be visible, with longer distance views along the rows of panels. The Scheme would occupy the horizontal extent of the view but would be heavily filtered by existing vegetation on the field/curtilage boundary. There would be potential for glint and glare effects, as set out in Appendix 10G: Glint and Glare Report.</p> <p>The change to the view would be long term but reversible.</p> <p>NOTE: The hedgerow proposed on the eastern edge of PDA 10 would be planted at the beginning of construction. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 6 of operation onwards (during summer months).</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The existing vegetation on the curtilage boundary would be in full leaf, providing substantial screening of PDA 10. This screening would be augmented by the proposed hedgerow lining the eastern edge of the solar array in PDA 10. There would be no visibility of the solar array. The Scheme would cause a barely perceptible change to the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Vegetation on the curtilage boundary and the hedgerow lining the eastern edge of PDA 10 would combine to heavily filter views of decommissioning features and activity such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
11	Viewpoint 11a and 11b: View north and south from Little Weathers	Residential High	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>The layout has been designed to maintain clear and open views north from the rear of the property. The principal view north from the property would remain unchanged. Construction activity would occur in the western most periphery of northerly views, introducing construction machinery and activity.</p> <p>The existing hedge that lines the southern side of Noakes Lane would filter views of construction to the south, but construction activity would be noticeable for a short duration.</p> <p>The duration of the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>The layout has been designed to maintain clear and open views north from the rear of the property. A clear visual connection to Sparrows Farm would remain. Glimpses of the proposed solar array in PDA 10 would be visible in the western periphery of views from the rear of the property. (As set out in in Appendix 10G: Glint and Glare Report, there would not be effects greater than resulting from the sun in the baseline situation).</p> <p>To the south, there would be views of the rear side of the solar panels in PDA 14, which would be orientated southwards, away from the receptor, so that the solar panel arrays would not be visible. The panels would be set back from the property by approximately 45m and would be heavily filtered by the hedge in the foreground. The broad composition of the view would remain unchanged.</p> <p>Impacts would be long term but reversible.</p> <p>NOTE: The hedgerow proposed on the eastern edge of PDA 10 would be planted at the beginning of construction. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 6 of operation onwards (during summer months).</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>The hedge proposed along the eastern side of PDA 10 would have established such that the solar array would not be visible in views north from the rear of the property. The proposed hedgerow would be a minor alteration to the composition of the view. The openness that characterises the existing view would remain unchanged.</p> <p>The hedgerow south of Noakes Lane would be in full leaf and augmented by an area of scrub planting which together would screen views of the proposed solar array in PDA 14.</p> <p>Overall, the Scheme would cause a barely perceptible change to the view.</p>	Very low	Negligible adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	<p>The existing and proposed planting would have established further such that visibility of decommissioning would be limited to the top of plant. The impact would be short term and reversible, resulting in an unobtrusive change to the view.</p>	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
12	Viewpoint 12: View north from Ringer's Farm	Residential Medium	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>Construction would occur in PDA 23, and therefore would not be visible from the property itself given the screening effect of existing mature trees on the northern boundary of Ringers Farm.</p> <p>Glimpses of construction activity would be seen on the approach to Ringers Farm, as demonstrated by the viewpoint photography. Construction would be located over 200m away and therefore the foreground of the view would remain unchanged. Views of construction in the middle ground would be filtered by the fragmented hedgerow that lines the southern boundary of PDA 23. Construction would be short in duration and would be reversible.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>The solar panel arrays would be orientated south and therefore directly facing the receptor (the Glint and Glare Assessment found that there would not be effects greater than resulting from the sun in the baseline situation). As such, only the frontmost row of panels in PDA 25 would be visible, introducing a new mass into a small part of the view. The row of panels would be partially filtered by the existing fragmented hedgerow on the southern boundary of PDA 23. The Scheme would be an unobtrusive change to the composition of the view.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					The impact would be long term but reversible.		
				Year 15 (summer)	Hedgerow planting along the eastern edge of PDA 23 would have established and would be maintained at 3m high. This would screen views of the solar panels. The new planting would coalesce with the wooded backdrop of the view such that the change would be barely perceptible compared to the baseline view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Taller lifting equipment used for decommissioning would be visible above the intervening planting proposed as part of the Scheme. However, this would be limited to occasional glimpses in a very small part of the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
13	Viewpoint 13 View south from Porridge Pot, Holt's Lane	Residential High	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>Construction activity required for the installation of the solar panel array would be visible across the horizontal extent of the middle ground of the view.</p> <p>A satellite construction compound would be located in the eastern corner of PDA 29. This would be substantially screened by mature trees that surround the waterbody located in the eastern side of the foreground.</p> <p>The main haul route would stretch across the background of the view, introducing the movement of vehicles against the backdrop of Toppinghoehall Wood.</p> <p>Glimpses of installation of the BESS would be visible through the gap between Toppinghoehall Wood and Lost Wood but would be located approximately 900m south of the receptors.</p> <p>Construction would be short in duration and would be reversible.</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations.</p> <p>The immediate foreground would remain unchanged. New planting along the northern edge of PDA 31 would not yet be established. The proposed wire mesh and timber pole fence, and the rear of the solar panel array would be visible across the middle ground. Toppinghoehall Wood and Lost Wood would continue to form the backdrop of the view. The broad composition of the view would remain but the introduction of the solar array in the middle ground would be a noticeable increase of mass across the horizontal extent of the view. The Scheme would be a noticeable change. The change would be long term but reversible.</p> <p>NOTE: The linear woodland proposed on the northern boundary of PDA 30 are included in the advanced planting works due for planting between November 2021 – February 2022. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 4 of operation onwards (during summer months), with some taller plants filtering views from Year 1 onwards.</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations.</p> <p>Woodland planting along the northern edge of PDA 31 would be established, forming a link with Lost Wood. This would screen the solar panel array and any other built features. The woodland planting would provide low level screening, retaining a sense of openness and visibility of the sky. Individual specimen trees would be located in the foreground. The broad composition of the view would remain such that the Scheme would have an unobtrusive impact. The proposed planting would be permanent.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The proposed woodland planting would be mature such that no decommissioning activity would be visible.	None	Neutral
14	Viewpoint 14: View east from Waltham Road	Road users Low	0.25km	Construction (winter)	Construction would occur in the background of the view. The foreground and middle ground would remain unchanged.	Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					Construction activity would be largely screened by existing field boundary vegetation. There would be occasional glimpses of taller plant and vehicles moving through the Order limits and implementing the solar panel arrays directly adjacent to the field boundary. This activity would be unobtrusive, short term and reversible. The change to the view would be experienced for a very short duration by people traveling on the road.		
				Year 1 (winter)	Intervening field boundary vegetation, on the western edge of PDA 28, would screen views of the solar panel arrays. Visibility would be restricted to occasional taller elements, such as the top of CCTV poles. Given the scale of infrastructure in the existing view, changes would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Field boundary vegetation in leaf would screen views of the Scheme.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Occasional glimpses of taller plant used for decommissioning may be visible above intervening vegetation, however this would be short term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
15	Viewpoint 15: View east from PRow 213_18	Residential High	0km	Construction (winter)	There would be close range views of construction activity including the movement of plant, localised excavations, construction of the frames and installation of the solar panels across the extent of the view. These effects would be short – medium term and reversible.	High	Major Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The Scheme design incorporates a break in the solar arrays proposed in PDA 28 and PDA 31. This will retain a visual connection to Toppinghoehall Wood in the background of the view, approximately 200m from the receptor. The solar array on the edge of PDA 28 and 31 be visible, introducing new low-level massing that would channel the view. The proposed planting along the fence line would not be established. The Scheme would result in a noticeable change to the view. NOTE: The hedgerows proposed on the southern edge of PDA 28 and the northern eastern edge of PDA 31 would be planted at the beginning of construction. Therefore, the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 6 of operation onwards (during summer months).	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The Scheme would cause an unobtrusive change to the composition of the view. The hedgerows proposed on the edge of PDA 28 and 31 would be established such that the fence and solar arrays would not be visible. The break between PDA 28 and 31 would retain a clear visual connection to Toppinghoehall Wood and retain a sense of openness in the view.	Low	Minor Adverse (Not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Views of decommissioning would be filtered by the planting proposed on the PDA boundaries that would have further established. Occasional vehicle movements and tall construction plant would be visible but this would be short in duration and reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (Not significant)
16	Viewpoint 16: View north from PRow 213_19	Recreational Medium	0km	Construction (winter)	Construction would be visible across the view at close range including a satellite construction compound, localised excavation, implementation of the structures, as well as installation of panels and perimeter fencing. Distant glimpses of the installation of BESS and construction of the Longfield Substation would also be visible. This would result in a pronounced change to the view.	High	Major Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	Solar panel arrays orientated southward would be visible across the foreground in close proximity, causing a pronounced change to the view. People walking on footpath 213_19 would also experience views of the BESS as they walk further east. This would result in a pronounced change to the view.	High	Major Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 15 (summer)	The block of woodland proposed to extend north west from Toppinghoehall Wood would be established, screening views of the BESS as people walk further east. The experience of walking next to, and through, woodland is in keeping with the existing experience of walking on footpath 213_19. New infrastructure associated with the Scheme would only be visible for a short duration (c. 150m) by people walking on footpath 213_19. This reduction in the duration of the effect reduces the magnitude from year 1.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The woodland proposed to extend north from Toppinghoehall Wood would have further established and measure 25m deep. As such the planting would screen views of decommissioning of the BESS and Longfield Substation in winter. The removal of solar panels would be visible at close range, however this would be experienced for a short duration, as set out above.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
17	Viewpoint 17: View south-west from PRow 76_5	Recreational Medium	2.5km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate the effect that intervening topography and vegetation has in screening views of the Order limits from Rank's Green. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
18	Viewpoint 18: View south-west from the junction of Braintree Road and Fairstead Hall Road.	Residential Medium	1km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from Three Ashes Farm and part of a sequence of views from NCR 50. Sandy Wood would screen views of construction located in PDA 1 and further south. Glimpses of tall construction elements in PDA 7, 9 and 10 may be seen; however, given the existing intervening vegetation and the distance from the viewpoint (1.4km), this would be barely discernible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible due to screening provided by Sandy Wood and intervening field boundary vegetation.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible due to screening provided by Sandy Wood and intervening field boundary vegetation, which would be in leaf.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible due to screening provided by Sandy Wood and intervening field boundary vegetation, which would be in leaf.	None	Neutral
19	Viewpoint 19: View south-west from Fairstead Hall Road.	Road users Low	1.9km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate the effect that the intervening landform and vegetation has in screening the Order limits. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
20	Viewpoint 20: View west from PROW 76_9, south of Fairstead Church	Recreational users High	2.4km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate a sequence of views from the Essex Way. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
21	Viewpoint 21: View south-west from PROW 120_12.	Recreational users Medium	3.2km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate a sequence of views from the Essex Way. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
22	Viewpoint 22: View west from Braintree Road.	Residential Medium	1.7km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate a typical residential view from the northern edge of Terling and part of a sequence of views from NCR 50. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
23	Viewpoint 23: View west from PROW 113_37	Residential High	1.7km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the eastern edge of Terling. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
24	Viewpoint 24: View south west from Hull Lane / Essex Way	Residential High	1.2km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views toward the Order limits from Flacks Green a sequence of views from the Essex Way. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
25	Viewpoint 25: View west from Waltham Road, Flacks Green	Residential High	0.7km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate the view from the edge of Flacks Green. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
26	Viewpoint 26: View south from Wat Hobb's Farm / Essex Way	Residential High	0.5km	Construction (winter)	Glimpses of the top of tall lifting equipment and vehicles used for construction would be visible when located on the very northern edge of PDA 10 or moving on Terling Hall Road. Visibility of such elements would be fleeting and would not change the view above the movement of existing farm machinery across the Order limits.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	As construction assessment	None	Neutral
27	Viewpoint 27: View west from Waltham Road	Road user Low	0.25km	Construction (winter)	Glimpses of construction activity, tall lifting equipment and vehicles within PDA 10 and PDA 14, and traveling on Terling Hall Road, would be visible in the background of the view. However, such features would be heavily filtered by field boundary vegetation and mature trees that line the edge of Terling Hall Road such that the change would be barely perceptible. The foreground would remain unaffected. Effects would be short term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	Distant glimpses of the rear of the topmost section of the solar panel array located in PDA 14 would be visible. However, these elements would be heavily screened by field boundary vegetation and mature trees that line the edge of Terling Hall Road. The Scheme would be barely perceptible. The change would be long term but reversible. The foreground of the view would remain unchanged.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The planting proposed in the gaps in the existing field boundary vegetation would have established. Vegetation would be in leaf and therefore the Scheme would not be visible.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Intervening vegetation would screen most of the activity to remove the panels and associated structures, with only glimpses of upper parts of tall lifting equipment being visible.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
28	Viewpoint 28 View west from Roll's Farm	Residential Medium	0.07	Construction (winter)	Construction activity would be visible in PDA 17, approximately 180m from the viewpoint. Construction activity in PDA 18 would be filtered by existing field boundary vegetation. And viewed at an oblique angle. Effects would be short term and reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	Existing field boundary vegetation would filter views of the rear of the solar panels in PDA 18. The sides of the panels in PDA 17 would be visible, but not prominent, given the offset from the viewpoint. The broad composition of the view would remain unchanged. The change would be long term but reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Proposed planting on the eastern boundary of the Scheme would have established and would be maintained at 3m such that the solar panel array within PDA 17 would not be visible. The solar panel array within PDA 18 would be screened by the existing field boundary vegetation that would be in leaf. The Scheme would be barely perceptible.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Glimpses of taller plant used for decommissioning would be visible above or through gaps in intervening vegetation on the Order limits. The change would be short term and reversible.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
29	Viewpoint 29 View west Terling Hall Road	Road users Low	0.1km	Construction (winter)	The foreground and middle ground would remain unchanged. Occasional glimpses of tall construction plant in PDA 23 and PDA 29 would be visible, 400m and 1.4km from the viewpoint respectively. The change would be short term and reversible and barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The solar array in PDA 29 would be visible in the background of the view, 1.4km away. This would be substantially screened by intervening field boundary vegetation. The change would be long term, reversible and barely perceptible.	Very Low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . Planting proposed on the northern edge of PDA 29 would be established and would coalesce with existing woodland and field boundary vegetation such that the Scheme would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The planting proposed would be established such that there would be no visibility of decommissioning activity.	None	Neutral
30	Viewpoint 30: View west from Hatfield Peverel Railway Bridge	Rail users Medium	1.8km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the northern edge of Hatfield Peverel Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
31		Recreational users	2.5km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate a typical view toward the Order limits from the setting of Hatfield Peverel.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
	Viewpoint 31: View west from PRow 90_7	Medium			Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.		
Year 1 (winter)				The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral	
Year 15 (summer)				The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral	
Decommissioning (winter)				The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral	
32	Viewpoint 32: View west from Toft's Chase, Little Baddow	Recreational users High		Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the elevated area of Little Baddow. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible. The temporary pylons proposed at Bulls Lodge Substation would be screened by New Wood, located in the foreground. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
33	Viewpoint 33: View south from Prow 224_59, Little Baddow	Recreational users High	3.8km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the elevated area of Little Baddow. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible, due to intervening landform, buildings and vegetation, other than the two temporary pylons that would be located at Bulls Lodge Substation. The pylons would appear in the background, approximately 3.2km away. The pylons would appear close to two existing pylon and would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible adverse
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
34	Viewpoint 34: View north from Boreham Village Green	Recreational Medium	0.6km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views toward the Order limits from Boreham. The top of the two temporary pylons located at Bulls Lodge Substation would be visible above the intervening buildings. The pylons would appear in the background of the view, substantially screened and next to the existing pylons in proximity to Bulls Lodge Substation. As such the change would be barely perceptible. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view due to intervening buildings on B1137 and intervening vegetation	Very low	Negligible adverse
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
35	Viewpoint 35: View north from Waltham Road bridge	Road users Very low	0.5km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views toward the Order limits from the northern most extent of Boreham. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
36	Viewpoint 36: View north east from PRow 2013_19	Recreational users Road users Low	0km	Construction (winter)	The proposed cable route would be located immediately south of the viewpoint. Receptors would experience close range views of the cable installation, including excavation, material storage, fencing, movement of plant and installation under Waltham Road. This activity would be prominent in the view given its proximity but would be very short in duration. This balance has been reflected in the magnitude of effect.	Medium	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The proposed cable route would run parallel to the footpath on slightly elevated land. The cable route (up to 25m wide) would be dressed with topsoil and seeded but not yet established. Given the level change the route would be barely discernible and would not change the overall composition of the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The grass along the cable route would have established such that the route would not be discernible. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Decommissioning of the cable route would not require any excavation such that there would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
37	Viewpoint 37: View east from Channels Drive	Residential Low	2.5km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the western edge of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
38	Viewpoint 38: View north-east from Domsey Lane	Road users Low	2.7km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the western edge of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
39	Viewpoint 39 View east from Drakes Lane	Road users Low	1.6km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the western edge of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
40	Viewpoint 40 View east from Drakes Lane	Road users Very low	0.4km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from Boreham Road, west of the Order limits Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
41	Viewpoint 41 View east from PRoW 221_55 and Leighs Road	Recreational Medium	0.8km	Construction (winter)	Glimpses of construction activity in the background of the view through gaps in field boundary vegetation would be barely perceptible. Visibility would be limited to taller elements of construction. The details of specific activities would not be perceptible. Visibility would occur in a very small part of the view, would be short term and would be reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	Although glimpses of the side of solar array in PDA 6 would be possible, given the distance of the Order limits from the viewpoint, the intervening vegetation that would filter the view and the vegetated backdrop; the solar panel array would blend in with the surrounding landscape such as it would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Planting proposed as part of the Scheme to strengthen the existing hedgerows would have established, screening views of the Scheme.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Planting proposed as part of the Scheme to strengthen the existing hedgerows would have established, screening views of decommissioning.	None	Neutral
42	Viewpoint 42 View north-east from Daisleys Lane.	Road users Low	0.4km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the north western edge of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
43	Viewpoint 43 View east from Whitbreads Farm Lane	Road users Low	2km	Construction (winter)	The view has been included to illustrate views from the north western edge of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
44	Viewpoint 44 View east from PRow 221_30	Recreational Medium	0.35km	Construction (winter)	There would be glimpses of construction in PDA 1 on the ridgeline and PDA 2 in the background of the view, heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. This would be in the immediate context of the existing pylons that dominate the skyline. The foreground and middle ground would remain unchanged. Construction would be short term and reversible causing a barely perceptible change to the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . Intervening field boundary vegetation would screen the solar array in PDA 1 and PDA 2 such that there would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . Intervening field boundary vegetation and Lyonshall Spring would be in leaf, screening views of the Scheme.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Fleeting glimpses of taller plant used for decommissioning may be visible in PDA 1 and 2.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
45	Viewpoint 45 View south from PRow 221_29, Essex Way	Recreational High	0.5km	Construction (winter)	The foreground and middle ground would remain unchanged. Construction activity, including the movement of plant in PDA 1 and 2, would be noticeable but would be heavily filtered by existing field boundary vegetation and mature trees that line the River Ter. Construction features would not break the skyline and would be seen in the context of the wooded backdrop and existing pylons. Construction would temporarily occupy a small part of the panoramic view experienced from the Essex Way for a short duration.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The rear of the proposed solar array would be visible, altering the tone and texture of PDA 1 and PDA 2. The existing field pattern and wooded horizon would remain unchanged. The solar array in PDA 1 would be seen directly below a cluster of existing pylons, and would therefore be located in a part of the view that is less sensitive to change. Existing field boundary vegetation and woodland that lines the River Ter would heavily filter views of the solar array in winter. The change would occupy a small part of the wider panoramic views afforded from this part of the Essex Way. The Scheme would be at an oblique angle to the direction of travel, and experienced for a short duration (c.250m) as people walk along the route.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					The change would be long term but reversible.		
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . Existing field boundary vegetation and mature trees that line the River Ter would be in leaf, substantially screening the solar array in PDA 1 and PDA 2. The field pattern would be strengthened by the establishment of a native hedgerow on the northern edge of PDA 1, visible in the view. A line of specimen trees proposed north of PDA 1 would have also established, filtering visibility of the solar array in PDA 1. As set out for year 1, the Scheme would occupy a small part of the view and be experienced for a short duration.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The further establishment of planting proposed as part of the Scheme, in combination with the existing hedgerows and woodlands, would heavily filter views of decommissioning in PDA 1 and 2. The change would be short term and reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
46	Viewpoint 46: View south from PRow 76_12.	Residential and recreational. High	0.6km	Construction (winter)	The foreground and the floor of the River Ter Valley would remain unaffected, as would most of the wider panoramic view. Construction plant and activity would be visible in PDA 1 and PDA 2 but substantially screened by Terling Spring, field boundary vegetation between PDA 1 and PDA 2 and woodland that follows the course of the River Ter. Construction features would not break the skyline and would be seen in the context of the wooded backdrop and existing pylons. Construction would occupy a very small part of the panoramic view for the short term.	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The rear of the proposed solar array would be visible in PDA 1. Views of the solar array in PDA 2 would be filtered by existing mature trees on the northern edge of PDA 1, softening the appearance of the Scheme in the view. The Scheme would introduce new horizontal massing in a limited part of the view and would not rise above the existing wooded backdrop. The Scheme would be seen between existing pylons, and therefore in a part of the view less sensitive to change. The foreground and wider panoramic view would remain unchanged. The change would be long term but reversible. NOTE: The planting on the northern edge of PDA 1, described below, is included in the advanced planting works due for planting between November 2021 – February 2022. Therefore, the planting would provide some screening of the proposed solar array from Year 4 onwards (during summer months).	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Existing vegetation would be in leaf. The woodland belt proposed along the northern edge of PDA 1 and the augmented hedgerow on the northern boundary of PDA 2 would be established such that the solar array would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The further establishment of planting proposed as part of the Scheme, in combination with the existing hedgerows and woodlands, would heavily filter views of decommissioning in PDA 1 and 2. The change would be short term and reversible.	Very low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
47	Viewpoint 47: View south from PRow 113_1.	Residential High	1.2km	Construction (winter)	The foreground and middle ground of the view would remain unchanged. Construction features and activity would be visible in PDA 1, PDA 2 and PDA 3, in the background of the view. Intervening existing vegetation, in particular the field boundary vegetation and Terling Spring, would filter views of construction.	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					Construction would be phased such that it would not be present across all three visible PDAs simultaneously. Given the distance from the Order limits (1.2km), specific construction activity would not be discernible. Large and bright coloured plant would be perceptible in the short term. The change would be reversible.		
				Year 1 (winter)	The solar panel arrays would be orientated southwards. Given the distance from the Scheme the individual elements would not be perceptible. The frames would form a low horizontal massing on the rising land in the background of the view. This would change the texture and the tone of the view across open fields currently visible across a small part of the view. This would be in the context of the existing pylons and therefore not in a sensitive part of the view. The change would be long term but reversible.	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Vegetation would be in leaf. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern edge of PDA 1 and PDA 2 would be established such that the solar panel array would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Occasional glimpses of plant used for decommissioning would be visible but only for the short term. Most elements associated with decommissioning would be screened by existing vegetation and the mature planting proposed as part of the Scheme.	Very low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
48	Viewpoint 48: View south-east from Braintree Road	Road users Low	1.2km	Construction (winter)	The foreground and middle ground of the view would remain unchanged. Construction of the Scheme would be visible in PDA 1, PDA 2 and PDA 3, covering a very small horizontal extent of the background of the view. The sloping topography and intervening existing vegetation, in particular the field boundary vegetation and Lyonshall Spring, would filter views of construction. Construction would be phased such that it would not be present across all three visible PDAs simultaneously. Given the distance from the Order limits, specific construction activity would not be discernible. Large and bright coloured plant would be perceptible for the short term.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The solar panel arrays would be orientated southwards. Given the distance from the Scheme the individual elements would not be perceptible. The frames would form a low horizontal massing on the rising land in the background of the view. This would change the texture and the tone of the sections of open field currently visible across a very small part of the view. The change would be barely perceptible. The change would be long term but reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Existing vegetation would be in leaf. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern edge of PDA 1 and PDA 2 would be established. The Scheme would be barely perceptible in the background of the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Occasional glimpses of plant used for decommissioning would be visible but only for the short term. Most elements associated with decommissioning would be screened by existing vegetation and the mature planting as part of the Scheme.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
49	Viewpoint 49: Views south from Ranks Green Road	Road users Low	2.5km	Construction (winter)	This view has been included to illustrate the effect of intervening features screening the Order limits from the northern part of the study area. Construction of the Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Year 1 (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 15 (summer)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	The Scheme would not be visible and would not result in any change to the view.	None	Neutral
50	Viewpoint 50: View north-west from PRow 90_36	Residential and recreational High	0.1km	Construction (winter)	<p>Most of the view would be unaffected by construction.</p> <p>Direct views of the implementation of the first phase of the BESS and substation within PDA 33 would be screened by Toppinghoehall Wood.</p> <p>Glimpses of the installation of panels on the eastern part of PDA 33 and the southern part of PDA 32 would be visible in the middle ground and background. Construction of these elements would be short term and occupy a very small part of the background of the view.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations.</p> <p>The wider foreground, wooded backdrop and wider agricultural landscape would remain unchanged.</p> <p>The linear woodland proposed on the eastern edge of the BESS is included in the advanced planting works due for planting between November 2021 – February 2022. As such the planting would be young but would filter views of the lower part of the solar array. The solar array would be an unobtrusive change in the composition of the view, introducing new low massing in the middle ground.</p> <p>NOTE: Given the advanced planting described above the findings of the year 15 assessment (below) would be applicable from Year 8 of operation onwards (during summer months), with some taller plants filtering views from Year 5 onwards.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Construction phase 2 (winter)	Construction of the second phase of the BESS would occur five years following the beginning of operation. By this time the proposed advanced planting of the 25m woodland buffer east of the BESS would have grown to be between c. 3.5 – 4.5m tall. This vegetation would heavily filter views of construction. Where visible, the construction of phase 2 of the BESS would be seen against the backdrop of the solar array in the eastern part of PDA 33. Construction would be short term and the change and would be reversible.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations.</p> <p>By year 15 the Phase 2 of the BESS would also be operational and would be located on the eastern side of PDA 33. The proposed woodland planting would be established, measuring over 5m tall, and would therefore screen the BESS. No built features would be visible in the view. The only change to the view would be the addition of the new woodland planting and specimen trees.</p> <p>The planting typologies have been designed to be in keeping with the character of the landscape seen in the view, comprising large woodland blocks and occasional parkland trees. The change to the composition of the view would be barely perceptible.</p>	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The proposed woodland planting would be further established such that decommissioning of the Scheme would not be visible. There would be no change to the view.	None	Neutral
51	Viewpoint 51: View north-west from PRow 213_20	Recreational Medium	0.4m	Construction (winter)	<p>Construction would affect a small part of the background of the view. The foreground and middle ground would remain unchanged. The movement of construction traffic along a secondary route through PDA 33 would be visible, but heavily filtered by intervening mature trees.</p> <p>A satellite construction compound would also be visible, but heavily filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
					Occasional glimpses of tall lifting equipment used for phase 1 of the construction of the BESS would be visible above intervening vegetation. The main cable route extending west from the BESS would pass across the middle ground, but would be filtered by intervening vegetation. The change of construction on the view would be medium term and reversible.		
				Year 1 (winter)	During operation the solar panel array would be facing the receptor. Views of the solar panels would be limited to a very small part of the view and would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. The panels would be in a part of the view characterised by the dark tones of Toppinghoehall Wood (north) such that the panels would be barely perceptible. The change would be long term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The intervening vegetation would be in leaf. The Scheme would not be visible.	None	Neutral
				Decommissioning (winter)	Intervening would heavily filter most of the decommissioning in PDA 33. Decommissioning would be short in duration. The majority of the view would remain unaffected.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
52	Viewpoint 52: View south from PRow 213_21	Recreational Low	0.6km	Construction (winter)	Activity resulting from the installation of the cable would be visible in the eastern part of the middle ground. Activity and plant required for the horizontal directional drilling under Porters Grove woodland would be introduced, but for a short duration. The installation of the cable would be visible, located along the eastern edge of the field in the middle ground. Excavation activity, material storage, plant and fencing would occupy a 20m wide corridor. Views of construction of the cable route to the south and west would be limited due to the falling landform and intervening vegetation. The expansion of Bulls Lodge Substation would also be visible in the western extent of the view. However, views would be limited to the taller elements of construction due to the screening effect of intervening landform. The change resulting from construction from these elements would be short term and reversible. Two temporary pylons would be introduced in the background of the westernmost extent of the view for the medium term (up to four years). The two temporary pylons would be located directly above the existing Bulls Lodge Substation, and would therefore affect the same part of the view as the construction activity described above. The two temporary pylons would appear amongst five existing pylons, and would be between six to 15m shorter. Overall, construction would cause an unobtrusive change in the composition of the view.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The cable route (up to 20m wide) would be dressed with topsoil and seeded but not yet established, matching the appearance of the agricultural field in winter. The extension to the substation would be barely visible due to the screening effect of intervening landform. The glimpse of the extended substation would be seen in the immediate context of the existing substation and pylons and therefore would be barely perceptible in the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	The grassland seeded along the cable route would have established. Vegetation planted on a bund around the eastern and northern edge of Bulls Lodge Substation would have established, screening the existing and proposed infrastructure. Although a small change, this would be beneficial.	Very low	Negligible Beneficial (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The extension to Bulls Lodge Substation would remain in-situ. The cable would be removed but this would not require excavation (the cable would be ducted). Decommissioning would not change the view.	None	Neutral

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
53	Viewpoint 53: View west from PRow 213_21	Recreational Low	0km	Construction (winter)	<p>Construction of the extension would be visible in part; the lower elements would be screened by intervening landform and taller elements would be but filtered by the existing substation and pylons. The construction compound, located north of the existing Bulls Lodge Substation, would be substantially screened by intervening landform, but remain partially visible.</p> <p>The foreground and wider view would remain unchanged.</p> <p>The change from these elements would be short in duration and reversible.</p> <p>The two temporary pylons, described in VP 52 above, would appear for the medium term above the existing Bulls Lodge Substation, in a part of the view already characterised by pylons and overhead lines.</p> <p>Overall, construction would cause an unobtrusive change in the composition of the view.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The substation extension would be visible but in the immediate context of the existing substation and pylons such that it would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	Vegetation planted on a bund around the eastern and northern edge of Bulls Lodge Substation would have established, screening the existing and proposed infrastructure. Although a small change, this would be beneficial.	Very low	Negligible Beneficial (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The extension to Bulls Lodge Substation would remain in-situ. The cable would be removed but this would not require excavation (the cable would be ducted). Decommissioning would not change the view.	None	Neutral
54	Viewpoint 54: View west from PRow 113_11	Recreational Medium	0km	Construction (winter)	The majority of the view would remain unchanged. Installation of the solar panels would appear in PDA1, however due to the rolling landform of the valley side this would be substantially screened. Direct views of construction activity would be limited to a very small part of the view, and occur for a very short duration. The change would be reversible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The rear of the solar array in PDA 1 would be visible, however the majority of the Scheme would be screened by intervening landform. The solar array would introduce a new low mass into the view. This would be on the top of the valley slopes, close to the existing pylons and therefore in a part of the view that is less sensitive to change. The focus of the view, along the valley floor, would remain unaffected.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	A new belt of woodland planting along the northern boundary of PDA 1 would be established such that the solar array would not be visible. The new planting would be in keeping with the character of the valley landscape, replicating the existing wooded backdrop to the southern part of the view. Although this change would improve the view from the year 1 scenario, there would remain a small change to the view, which is reflected in the magnitude of effect.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Decommissioning of the solar array in PDA 1 would introduce plant and activity into the southern part of the view. However, this would be substantially screened by intervening landform and heavily filtered by the established mitigation planting such that it would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
55	Viewpoint 55: View south from PRow 213_5	Residential and recreational High	60m	Construction (winter)	The foreground would remain unchanged. Construction features and activity would be located in the agricultural field (PDA 28) in the background. This would include the removal of the wooden utility pole and associated overhead lines visible in the middle ground. Views of construction would be filtered by intervening vegetation. The impact would be short term and reversible.	Low	Moderate Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . Glimpses of the rear of the solar array in PDA 28 would be visible, although filtered by vegetation in the foreground causing an unobtrusive change to the view. The loss of the wooden utility pole and associated overhead lines from the middle ground would be beneficial in the view, helping to offset the adverse effect.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The proposed hedgerow would screen glimpses of the solar array in the eastern part of the view. Existing vegetation in the foreground would be in leaf such that the solar array to the south would be barely perceptible.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	The enhanced vegetation structure in the foreground would substantially screen views of decommissioning, which would occur for a short duration in the view.	Very low	Negligible Adverse (not significant)
56	Viewpoint 56: View east from PRow 113_25	Recreational Medium	0m	Construction (winter)	Installation of the solar array in PDA 8 and PDA 12 would occur across the extent of the foreground. Earthworks, construction vehicles and lifting machinery would be introduced into the view. Construction would dominate the view but be short in duration.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The solar array in PDA 8 and PDA 12 would stretch across the middle ground. The solar panels, wooden and wire fence and CCTV poles would be clearly distinguishable. The immediate foreground would remain unchanged and the wooded backdrop would remain unchanged. The change would be long term but reversible.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)
				Year 15 (summer)	This view is illustrated by Figure 10-13: Visualisations . The hedgerow proposed along the western boundary of PDA 8 and the northern boundary of PDA 12 would have established, screening views of the solar array and proposed fence. The established hedgerows would change the foreground, however the broad composition of the view, including its openness, would remain. The proposed hedgerow would be in keeping with the agricultural landscape, comprising native species.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	Similar to construction, plant and activity would be introduced across the foreground. However, the hedgerow on the boundary of PDA 8 would filter some views. Decommissioning would be very short term.	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
57	Viewpoint 57: View south east from PRow 213_18	Recreational Medium	0m	Construction (winter)	Construction would be visible at close range, introducing construction machinery and activity. Construction would dominate the view for the short term.	High	Major Adverse (significant)
				Year 1 (winter)	The proposed solar array and associated fence in PDA 31 would be visible, approximately 10m and 5m from the footpath respectively. The fence and solar array in PDA 28 would also be visible on the western extent of the view. This would channel the view north eastwards towards Toppinghoe Hall Wood. The gap between PDA 28 and 31 would be between approximately 35m in the north, and 118m to the south, thereby retaining a sense of openness. Given the visibility of the solar arrays at close range the Scheme would cause a pronounced change to the view.	High	Major Adverse (significant)

Ref.	Viewpoint and Location	Visual Receptor and sensitivity (refer to Appendix 10D: Visual Baseline)	Approximate distance to nearest part of the Scheme Boundary (km)	Assessment Scenario	Commentary	Magnitude of Effect	Significance
				Year 15 (summer)	<p>The proposed hedgerow along the north eastern edge of PDA 31 and southern edge of PDA 28 would have established, screening the proposed fence and solar array, resulting in a channelled view as described at year 1.</p> <p>The wildflower meadow would have established, replacing the existing arable land that lines the footpath, bringing colour and interest to the foreground.</p> <p>Overall, the established hedgerows would alter the composition of the view but this would be unobtrusive.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse (not significant)
				Decommissioning (winter)	<p>The hedgerows would be further established, and would filter views of decommissioning during winter months. However decommissioning activity and machinery would remain a detracting feature in the view, introducing a noticeable change for the short term.</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse (significant)