

# West Burton Solar Project

## Environmental Statement Chapter 8 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment:

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## Contents

<b>8</b>	<b>LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>3</b>
8.1	INTRODUCTION	3
8.2	CONSULTATION	12
8.3	POLICY CONTEXT	15
8.4	ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	33
8.5	BASELINE CONDITIONS	44
8.6	EMBEDDED AND ADDITIONAL MITIGATION	136
8.7	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	145
8.8	RESIDUAL MITIGATION MEASURES	196
8.9	IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS	198
8.10	CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	211
8.11	RESIDUAL EFFECTS	227
8.12	NON – TECHNICAL SUMMARY	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
8.13	REFERENCES	248

## Issue Sheet

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Environmental Statement**

**Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment:  
Chapter 8**

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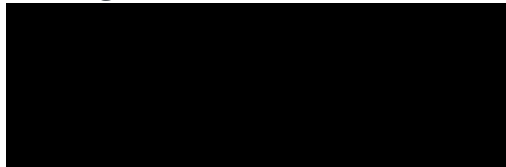
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## 8 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) provides a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) that assesses the potential landscape and visual effects of the Scheme. The emphasis in this chapter is to set out the approach that has been undertaken to the LVIA process and to identify the likely significant effects of the Scheme.

8.1.2 For the relevant introductory information about the Scheme, please refer to **ES Chapter 1** Introduction [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.1]

[Appendices and Figures: Main Division](#)

8.1.3 This LVIA chapter is supported by the following Appendices and Figures provided in the ES Volume 2:

- **Appendix 8.1** LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
- **Appendix 8.2** Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.3** Assessment of Potential Visual Effects [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- **Appendix 8.4** Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.5** Policy Commentary [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]
- **Figure 8.1** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Site Location and Study Area [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.1]
- **Figure 8.2** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Aerial Photography [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.2]
- **Figure 8.2.1** West Burton 1 Aerial Photography [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.2.1]
- **Figure 8.2.2** West Burton 2 Aerial Photography [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.2.2]
- **Figure 8.2.3** West Burton 3 Aerial Photography [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.2.3]
- **Figure 8.2.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station Aerial Photography [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.2.4]
- **Figure 8.3** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Landform [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.3]
- **Figure 8.4** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Landscape Character – National [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.4]
- **Figure 8.5** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Landscape Character – Regional [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5]
- **Figure 8.5.1** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Landscape Character – Local [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]

- **Figure 8.6** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Landscape Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6]
- **Figure 8.6.1** West Burton 1 Landscape Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.1]
- **Figure 8.6.2** West Burton 2 Landscape Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.2]
- **Figure 8.6.3** West Burton 3 Landscape Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.3]
- **Figure 8.6.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station Landscape Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.4]
- **Figure 8.7** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Visual Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7]
- **Figure 8.7.1** West Burton 1 - Visual Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.1]
- **Figure 8.7.2** West Burton 2 - Visual Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.2]
- **Figure 8.7.3** West Burton 3 - Visual Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.3]
- **Figure 8.7.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Visual Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.4]
- **Figure 8.8** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Residential Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8]
- **Figure 8.8.1** West Burton 1 - Residential Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.1]
- **Figure 8.8.2** West Burton 2 - Residential Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.2]
- **Figure 8.8.3** West Burton 3 - Residential Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.3]
- **Figure 8.8.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Residential Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.4]
- **Figure 8.9** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Transport Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9]
- **Figure 8.9.1** West Burton 1 - Transport Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]
- **Figure 8.9.2** West Burton 2 - Transport Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2]
- **Figure 8.9.3** West Burton 3 - Transport Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.3]

- **Figure 8.9.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Transport Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.4]
- **Figure 8.10** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 PRow Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10]
- **Figure 8.10.1** West Burton 1 - PRow Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]
- **Figure 8.10.2** West Burton 2 - PRow Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.2]
- **Figure 8.10.3** West Burton 3 - PRow Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.3]
- **Figure 8.10.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - PRow Receptors [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.4]
- **Figure 8.11** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Bare Earth ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11]
- **Figure 8.11.1** West Burton 1 - Bare Earth ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.1]
- **Figure 8.11.2** West Burton 2 - Bare Earth ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.2]
- **Figure 8.11.3** West Burton 3 - Bare Earth ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.3]
- **Figure 8.11.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Bare Earth ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.4]
- **Figure 8.12** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Augmented ZTV (including viewpoint locations) [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]
- **Figure 8.12.1** West Burton 1 - Augmented ZTV (including viewpoint locations) [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1]
- **Figure 8.12.2** West Burton 2 - Augmented ZTV (including viewpoint locations) [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.2]
- **Figure 8.12.3** West Burton 3 - Augmented ZTV (including viewpoint locations) [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.3]
- **Figure 8.12.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Augmented ZTV (including viewpoint locations) [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4]
- **Figure 8.13** West Burton Verified Photography and Photomontages [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]
- **Figure 8.14** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14]
- **Figure 8.14.1** West Burton 1 - Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.1]

- **Figure 8.14.2** West Burton 2 - Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.2]
- **Figure 8.14.3** West Burton 3 - Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.3]
- **Figure 8.14.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.4]
- **Figure 8.15** Cumulative Developments [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.15]
- **Figure 8.16** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16]
- **Figure 8.16.1** West Burton 1 - Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.1]
- **Figure 8.16.2** West Burton 2 - Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.2]
- **Figure 8.16.3** West Burton 3 - Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.3]
- **Figure 8.16.4** West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station - Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.4]
- **Figure 8.17.1** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Cottam - Cumulative Development Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.1]
- **Figure 8.17.2** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Gate Burton Cumulative Development Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.2]
- **Figure 8.17.3** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Tillbridge Cumulative Development Augmented ZTV [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.3]
- **Figure 8.18** West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18]
- **Figure 8.18.1** West Burton 1 - Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Enhancement Plan [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]
- **Figure 8.18.2** West Burton 2 - Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Enhancement Plan [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.2]
- **Figure 8.18.3** West Burton 3 - Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Enhancement Plan [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]
- **Figure 8.19** West Burton - Indicative Landscape Sections [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.19]

#### [Appendices and Figures: Subdivision](#)

8.1.4 The LVIA Methodology is based on recognised national guidelines and is outlined in section 8.4. A full methodology suite is included in **Appendix 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
- **Appendix 8.1.2** Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
- **Appendix 8.1.3** Cumulative Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
- **Appendix 8.1.4** Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
- **Appendix 8.1.5** Viewpoint Photography and Photomontage Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]

8.1.5 The Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects included in **Appendix 8.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] is undertaken on a site-by-site and Shared Cable Route Corridor basis and each appendix takes this into account, where applicable, under the further subdivisions. The Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects for landscape character is assessed at national, regional and local level. Each landscape character area and individual contributors to landscape character are organized by: Scoped Out, Non-Significant and Significant Effects. These are carried forward into the assessment with the following sub-divisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.1** West Burton 1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2** West Burton 2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3** West Burton 3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4** Cable Route Corridor WB1 to WB2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5** Cable Route Corridor WB2 to WB3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6** Cable Route Corridor WB3 to WB Power Station [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.6 **Appendix 8.2.1** West Burton 1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.1.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]



- **Appendix 8.2.1.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.1.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.7 **Appendix 8.2.2** West Burton 2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.2.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.2.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.8 **Appendix 8.2.3** West Burton 3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.3.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

- **Appendix 8.2.3.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.3.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.9 **Appendix 8.2.4** Individual Cable Route Corridor WB1 to WB2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.4.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.4.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.10 **Appendix 8.2.5** Individual Cable Route Corridor WB2 to WB3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.5.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.5.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

8.1.11 **Appendix 8.2.6** Individual Cable Route Corridor WB3 to WB Power Station [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] covers the overall landscape character and also individual contributors to landscape character at a fine-grained scale, with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.2.6.1** Character Overview Tables [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.2** LCA Overview [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.3** Individual Land Use Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.4** Individual Topography and Watercourses Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.5** Individual Communications and Infrastructure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.6** Individual Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- **Appendix 8.2.6.7** Individual Public Rights of Way and Access Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]

- **Appendix 8.2.6.8** Individual Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
  - **Appendix 8.2.6.9** Individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
  - **Appendix 8.2.6.10** Individual Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations Sheets [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]
- 8.1.12 The Assessment of Potential Visual Effects is included in **Appendix 8.3** [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3].
- **Appendix 8.3.1** Viewpoints [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.2** Residential Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.3** Transport Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.4** PRoW Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- 8.1.13 The subdivisions in **Appendix 8.3** [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] Assessment of Potential Visual Effects is organised in the following structure: Scoped Out, Non-Significant and Significant Effects.
- 8.1.14 **Appendix 8.3.1** Viewpoints [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]:
- **Appendix 8.3.1.1** Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.1.2** Scoped Out [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.1.3** Non-Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.1.4** Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- 8.1.15 **Appendix 8.3.2** Residential Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]:
- **Appendix 8.3.2.1** Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.2.2** Scoped Out [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.2.3** Non-Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.2.4** Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- 8.1.16 **Appendix 8.3.3** Transport Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]:
- **Appendix 8.3.3.1** Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.3.2** Scoped Out [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.3.3** Non-Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
  - **Appendix 8.3.3.4** Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- 8.1.17 **Appendix 8.3.4** PRoW Receptor [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]:
- **Appendix 8.3.4.1** Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]

- **Appendix 8.3.4.2** Scoped Out [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- **Appendix 8.3.4.3** Non-Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]
- **Appendix 8.3.4.4** Significant [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]

8.1.18 A number of meetings have taken place with statutory and non-statutory consultees and details of this are included in **Appendix 8.4** Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4], with the following subdivisions:

- **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.3** Heritage Topic Area [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]

8.1.19 As part of the decision-making process for NSIPs, the LVIA must have regard to important and relevant policy matters, and this is included in **Appendix 8.5** Policy Commentary [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5].

8.1.20 This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices was prepared by Chartered Landscape Architects at Lanpro. Please refer to the Statement of Competence at **Appendix 1.1** of the ES [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.1.1].

## **8.2 Consultation**

8.2.1 IGP is also progressing the Cottam Solar Project, which is within the same locality as the Scheme. Although the Cottam Solar Project is being run in parallel with the Scheme, it is the subject of a separate DCO application and is therefore the subject of a separate ES. The statutory consultation periods for the two projects were run in conjunction with each other, in June and July 2022.

8.2.2 A number of meetings have taken place with statutory consultees to introduce the Scheme and commence discussions and engagement on detailed matters relating to the Scheme which include:

- West Lindsey District Council (Planning Officer)
- Lincolnshire County Council (Head of Planning)
- Lincolnshire County Council Countryside Services (Place Directorate)
- Lincolnshire County Council (Planning Officer, Planning Policy)
- Lincolnshire County Council (Landscape Architect)
- Bassetlaw District Council (Team Manager, Planning Policy)
- Bassetlaw District Council (Conservation Manager, Planning Services)
- Nottinghamshire County Council (Team Manager, Planning Policy)
- Nottinghamshire County Council (Principal Planning Officer, Planning Policy)

- Nottinghamshire County Council (Landscape Architect Manager Via East Midlands Ltd)
- Nottinghamshire County Council (Landscape Architect Environmental Manager and Design)
- Canal & Rivers Trust (Area Planner)
- Environment Agency (Planning Advisor, Sustainable Places)
- Natural England (Lead Adviser – East Midlands Area Delivery)
- Historic England (Development Advice Team Leader (North)); and
- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Senior Conservation Officer)

8.2.3 All of the pre-application consultation that has been undertaken on the Scheme (and how regard has been had to the feedback received) is described in the **Appendix 8.4 Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]** that forms part of the DCO application. There is further detail on ‘LVIA specific’ consultations that have taken place to date. In respect of the EIA Scoping Consultation and Section 42 Consultation stages, specific details are set out in further detail in the tables within **Appendix 8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]** and split into 4 separate appendices. Any key matters raised in this consultation process and any comments and responses are covered in this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, where relevant:

- **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.3** Heritage Topic Area [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]
- **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]

#### [EIA Scoping Consultation](#)

8.2.4 The Scheme was subject to EIA scoping with a Scoping Opinion issued on the 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2022 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] Specific responses to the LVIA Scoping comments are located within **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4].

#### [Pre and Post Section 42 Consultation](#)

8.2.5 Non-statutory consultation and engagement with local authorities was undertaken to introduce the Scheme and to commence and continue discussions on detailed matters relating to this LVIA chapter and in supporting **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]

#### [Section 42 Consultation](#)

8.2.6 A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was published in June 2022. This included a preliminary landscape and visual impact assessment which set out the methodologies and assessment used to undertake the LVIA. The host authorities



(LCC, WLDC, NCC and BDC) were invited to comment in response to the statutory consultation held between 15 June and 27 July under Section 42(1) (b) of the 2008 Planning Act and the EIA Regulations. The key matters raised in these responses have been taken into account in preparing the LVIA and are set out within **Appendix 8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**. This Section 42 consultation extended throughout the duration of the Scheme development and preparation of the ES including on-going engagement at workshops held throughout April, May, June, July and August 2022. Regard has been had for the feedback received from the workshops within this LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.4.4 Workshop Minutes [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.

8.2.7 The PEIR was published in June 2022. This included a landscape and visual impact assessment which set out the methodologies and assessment used to undertake the EIA. On 16 June 2022, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), landscape consultants employed by LCC and other representatives from the other host authorities were invited to comment in response to the statutory consultation held between 15 June and 27 July under Section 42(1) (b) of the 2008 Planning Act. Any key matters raised in those responses have been taken into account in preparing this LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**, where relevant.

#### [Section 47 Consultation](#)

8.2.8 Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 confers a duty on the Applicant to consult the local community affected by the development. The Applicant has already undertaken two stages of public consultation, non-statutory throughout November and December 2021, followed by a second, statutory, stage throughout June and July 2022. A summary of the feedback received through the non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation was made available to stakeholders via the project website. Responses to the consultations have been taken into account within this LVIA chapter as part of the design process, where applicable and further details are set out in the Consultation Report **Appendix 8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.

#### [Additional Consultations](#)

8.2.9 A statutory phase two consultation on more detailed proposals, including the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), was held for six weeks between 15 June 2022 and 27 July 2022. During this time, new results from further soil sampling became available (specific to the West Burton 4 site) and an extension was provided to accept feedback on this topic up to 23 August 2022. This phase of community consultation under Section 47 of the 2008 Act was held in parallel with consultation under Sections 42 and 48 of the 2008 Act. As a result of this, West Burton 4 and the associated cabling infrastructure have been removed from the Scheme in its entirety. Following the removal of West Burton 4, a targeted consultation with Section 42 consultees and the local community on changes to the proposals for the West Burton 3 site was carried out for six weeks between 28 November 2022 and 09 January 2023 in response to design developments made following the statutory phase two consultation.

### Voluntary Consultation

- 8.2.10 Voluntary consultation with individual property owners was also undertaken throughout the duration of the Scheme development and the preparation of the ES including discussion of bespoke mitigation relevant to individual properties. Further details are set out in the Consultation Report **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.

### ES Topic Area Consultation

- 8.2.11 Interrelationships with Ecology and Biodiversity **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9]**, Cultural Heritage **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]** and Glint and Glare **[APP/WB6.2.16]** ES aspect areas and detailed consultation has been undertaken when developing the landscape and visual baseline and in identifying landscape and visual effects for this LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.4.3** Heritage Topic Area **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.

## **8.3 Policy Context**

- 8.3.1 For Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to be undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. As part of the decision-making process for solar NSIPs, the Secretary of State must have regard to important and relevant matters, including any relevant National Planning Statement (NPS). Applicants should therefore ensure that their applications, and any accompanying planning documents demonstrate that the Scheme in question is compliant with the policy tests set out in any relevant NPS. The legislative and policy context relating to the Scheme is set out in Chapter 6 of the ES (Energy Need, Legislative Context, and Energy Policy **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.6]**). Policy relevant to landscape and visual matters is set out below.

### National Planning Policy Statements

- 8.3.2 At the time of writing, there is no designated NPS which specifically deals with ground mounted solar developments. However, there are aspects of three of the designated energy NPSs and three draft NPSs which are relevant to decision making of the Secretary of State and are likely to be deemed important and relevant considerations in any examination of a ground mounted solar farm DCO (to the extent they have not been superseded by the time this application is being examined). This LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.5** Policy Commentary **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]**, therefore has regard to the following NPSs:
- National Policy Statement EN-1 (adopted)<sup>1</sup>
  - National Policy Statement EN-1 (emerging)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change, July 2011, *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*.

<sup>2</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, September 2021, *Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*.



- National Policy Statement EN-3 (adopted)<sup>3</sup>
- National Policy Statement EN-3 (emerging)<sup>4</sup>
- National Policy Statement EN-5 (adopted)<sup>5</sup>
- National Policy Statement EN-5 (emerging)<sup>6</sup>

[Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy \(EN-1\) \(July 2011\)](#)

8.3.3 The adopted Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure on the decisions by the Secretary of State. At paragraph 2.2.1, the targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions are defined, but this target has been superseded by a 2019 amendment to the Climate Change Act 2008<sup>7</sup> with a fundamental shift from 80% to 100%.

**“The target for 2050**

*(1) It is the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least [100%] lower than the 1990 baseline”,*

8.3.4 At paragraph 2.2.2, the adopted NPS gives due regard to delivering this change on the road to 2050, stating that:

*“Delivering this change is a major challenge not least for the energy providers, and the Government is working to ensure their efforts produce the major, rapid change the UK needs. Within a market-based system and with severe constraints on public expenditure in the near-term, the focus of Government activity in this transformation is clear. It should be on developing a clear, long-term policy framework which facilitates investment in the necessary new infrastructure (by private sector) and in energy efficiency).*

8.3.5 The policies relevant to LVIA within the adopted NPS that afford important and relevant consideration are set out as follows.

8.3.6 Paragraph 5.9.5 requires the applicant to undertake a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the ES. These assessments should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies and also that any relevant policies based on these assessments should also be taken into consideration. Paragraph 5.9.6 also refers to the need for these assessments to include the effects during construction of the project and the effects of the completed development and its operation. Paragraph 5.9.7 requires the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and

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<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change, July 2011, *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*

<sup>4</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, November 2021, *Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*.

<sup>5</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change, *National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)*, July 2011 [Online] [Accessed 14 December 2022]

<sup>6</sup> Department for Business, Energy Industrial Strategy, *Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)*, September 2021 [Online] [Accessed 14 December 2022]

<sup>7</sup> Climate Change Act 2008 [Online] [Accessed 15 December 2022]

operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity to be considered. Light pollution effects should also be taken into consideration at paragraph 5.9.7.

- 8.3.7 With regard to decision making paragraph 5.9.8 states that the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape and provide reasonable mitigation where possible and where appropriate. This paragraph also sets out the matter of landscape effects and the consideration of landscape value:

*“Landscape effects of the project depend on the existing character of the local landscape, its current quality, how highly it is valued and its capacity to accommodate change. All of these factors need to be considered in judging the impact of a project on landscape”.*

- 8.3.8 Paragraph 5.9.16 notes that in reaching a judgement, the Secretary of State should:

*“consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the IPC considers reasonable”.*

- 8.3.9 Paragraph 5.9.17 sets out design considerations and aspects of mitigation, with these being:

*“whether the project has been designed carefully, taking account of environmental effects on the landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise harm to the landscape, including by reasonable mitigation”.*

- 8.3.10 With regard to visual impact, paragraph 5.9.18 acknowledges that visual effects are likely, and that:

*“The IPC will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project”.*

- 8.3.11 Paragraph 5.9.22 considers mitigation in the context of siting and design of infrastructure, noting that:

*“adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within that site, design including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes”.*

[Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy \(EN-1\) \(September 2021\)](#)

- 8.3.12 The emerging Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) sets out national policy for the delivery of major energy infrastructure.

- 8.3.13 The draft NPS states with regard to Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development at paragraph 2.1.3 that:

*“The National Infrastructure Strategy (NIS) committed to boosting growth and productivity across the whole of the UK, levelling up and strengthening the Union through investment in rural areas, towns, and cities, from major national projects to local priorities. It is also committed to government putting the UK on the path to meeting its*

*net zero emissions target by 2050 by taking steps to decarbonise the UK's power networks which together account for over two-thirds of the UK emissions – and take steps to adapt to the risks posed by climate change.”*

- 8.3.14 Chapter 4 of the draft NPS sets out the assessment principles, including general policies and considerations and introduces at paragraph 4.1.3 the provision for ecological enhancements:

*“In considering any proposed development, in particular when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the Secretary of State should take into account:*

*Its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation, ecological enhancements, and any long-term or wider benefits”*

- 8.3.15 The draft NPS also sets out the importance of early engagement within the planning process within paragraph 4.1.9:

*“Early engagement at the pre-application stage with key stakeholder, including public regulator, Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs), and those likely to have an interest in a proposed energy infrastructure application, is strongly encouraged. The benefits of early engagement with key stakeholders are numerous. Early engagement can aid in ensuring that all relevant information can be properly assessed by the Examining Authority at the examination stage of the project and in the subsequent report.”*

- 8.3.16 The draft NPS also stresses the importance of good design at paragraph 4.1.10:

*“Applicants need to consider the importance of ‘good design’ criteria. Such consideration of ‘good design’ criteria should be demonstrated when submitting applications for energy infrastructure to the Secretary of State.”*

- 8.3.17 The policies relating to landscape and visual effects are largely the same as those for the adopted EN-1, with exceptions of policy relating to management plans at paragraph 5.10.10, which states that:

*“Applicants should consider how landscapes can be enhanced using landscape management plans, as this will help enhance environmental assets where they contribute to landscape and townscape quality”.*

[National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure \(EN-3\) \(July 2011\)](#)

- 8.3.18 The adopted National Policy Statement EN-3 sets out national policy for the delivery of electricity generation from renewable sources of energy as being an important element in the Government's development of the low-carbon economy.

- 8.3.19 The adopted NPS states with regard to design at paragraph 2.4.2 that:

*“Proposals for renewable energy infrastructure should demonstrate good design in respect of landscape and visual amenity, and in the design of the project to mitigate impacts such as noise and effects on ecology.”*

[Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure \(EN-3\) \(September 2021\)](#)

8.3.20 The emerging Draft National Policy Statement EN-3 sets out national policy for electricity generation from renewable sources of energy as an essential element of the transition to net zero and states at paragraph 1.1.1 that:

*“Our analysis suggests that demand for electricity is likely to increase significantly over the coming years and could more than double by 2050. This could require a fourfold increase in low carbon electricity generation, with most of this likely to come from renewables.”*

8.3.21 The policies relevant to LVIA within the draft NPS that afford important and relevant consideration apply to solar panels, particularly the approach to assessing cumulative impacts, which are set out in paragraph 2.51.2:

*“The approach to assessing cumulative landscape and visual impact of large-scale solar farms is likely to be the same as assessing other onshore energy infrastructure. Solar farms are likely to be in low lying areas of good exposure and as such may have a wider zone of visual influence than other types of onshore energy infrastructure. However, whilst it may be the case that the development covers a significant surface area, in the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and appropriate land topography the area of a zone of visual influence could be zero”.*

8.3.22 Paragraph 2.51.3 recognises that *“visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets and any nearby residential areas or viewpoints”.*

8.3.23 Paragraph 2.51.4 places emphasis on good design noting that when developing projects and *“will be expected to direct considerable effort towards minimising the landscape/visual impact of solar PV arrays”.*

8.3.24 With regard to design and layout, there is also consideration at paragraph 2.51.5 over the importance of vegetation:

*“The applicant should have regard in both the design layout of the solar farm, and future maintenance plans, to the retention of growth of vegetation on boundaries, including the opportunity for individual trees within the boundaries to grow on to maturity. The landscape and visual impact should be considered carefully at the pre-application stage. Existing hedges and established vegetation, including mature trees, should be retained wherever possible”.*

8.3.25 There is also consideration at paragraph 2.51.6 of alternative ways to apply mitigation, which minimises impact:

*“Applicants should consider the potential to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges. Efforts should be made to minimise the use and height of security fencing. Where possible projects should utilise existing features such as hedges or landscaping, to screen security fencing and use natural features, such as vegetation planting to assist in site security. Projects should minimise*

*the use of security lighting. Any lighting should use passive infra-red (PIR) technology and should be designed and installed in a manner which minimises impact”.*

[National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure \(EN-5\) \(July 2011\)](#)

8.3.26 The adopted National Policy Statement EN-5 sets out national policy for the delivery of electricity generating infrastructure that the UK needs to move to a low carbon economy while maintaining security of supply will be heavily dependent on the availability of a fit for purpose and robust electricity network.

8.3.27 The policies relevant to LVIA within the adopted NPS that afford important and relevant consideration are within Section 2.8, specifically at paragraph 2.8.3 that states:

*“Sometimes positive landscape and visual benefits can arise through the reconfiguration or rationalisation of existing electricity network infrastructure”.*

8.3.28 With regards to mitigation, paragraph 2.8.11 comments on specific measures of mitigation that are also important and relevant:

*“**Screening**, comprising localised planting in the immediate vicinity of residential properties and principal viewpoints can also help to screen or soften the effect of the line, reducing the visual impact from a particular receptor”.*

[Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure \(EN-5\) \(September 2021\)](#)

8.3.29 The emerging Draft National Policy Statement EN-5 gives consideration to the environmental constraints associated with the electricity networks infrastructure and sets out at paragraph 2.2.3 that:

*“Applicants should bear in mind that the connection between the initiating and terminating points of a proposed new electricity line need not go via the most direct route. Indeed, engineering, environmental, and community constraints may make this infeasible or unsuitable”.*

8.3.30 The draft NPS also refers to the need for flexibility in the location of substations at paragraph 2.2.4:

*“There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development’s associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their placement in the local landscape. In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography and/or the possibilities for screening of the infrastructure. (See Section 2.11 below and Section 5.10 in EN-1.)”.*

8.3.31 The policies relevant to LVIA within the draft NPS that afford important and relevant consideration specific considerations relate to the implications of new substations at paragraph 2.11.3 that:

*“New substations, sealing and end compounds, and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts. Nonetheless,*



*government does not believe that the development of these installations is incompatible in principle with developers' statutory duty under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989".*

- 8.3.32 The draft NPS also refers to The Horlock Rules at paragraph 2.11.11: *"Guidelines for the design and siting of substations were established by National Grid in 2009 in pursuance of its duties under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989. These principles should be embodied in Applicants' proposals for the infrastructure associated with new overhead lines."*<sup>8</sup>

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\) \(as amended July 2021\)](#)

- 8.3.33 The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects, but based on the current status of draft NPS EN-3, this DCO application will be determined under section 105 of the Planning Act 2008, under which the draft NPS and the NPPF will both be *"important and relevant"* matters. The following paragraphs from the Framework are considered to be important and relevant considerations in respect of landscape and visual amenity.

- 8.3.34 Paragraph 100, in respect of protecting and enhancing public rights of way (PRoW): *"Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails."*<sup>9</sup>

- 8.3.35 Paragraph 130, which requires development to be sympathetic to local character and setting:

*b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;*

*c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities)*<sup>10</sup>

- 8.3.36 Paragraph 131 in respect of making sure that appropriate measures are in place for the planting of new trees:

*"Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local*

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<sup>8</sup> The Horlock Rules [Online] [Accessed 14 December 2022]

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *National Planning Policy Framework* Para 100, July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *National Planning Policy Framework* Para 130, July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

*planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”<sup>11</sup>*

8.3.37 Paragraph 174, which states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) “Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.”<sup>12</sup>

8.3.38 Paragraph 179, in relation to habitats and biodiversity, sets out that “To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

*“b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity”.*

8.3.39 Paragraph 180 (c), in relation to ancient woodland or veteran trees sets out that:

*“(c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists”.*

[Planning Practice Guidance - Natural Environment \(21 July 2019\)](#)

8.3.40 This guidance explains key issues in implementing policy to protect and enhance the natural environment, including local requirements. Relevant topics are:

- Green Infrastructure
- Biodiversity, geodiversity, and ecosystems
- Landscape

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<sup>11</sup>Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *National Planning Policy Framework* Para 131, July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *National Planning Policy Framework* Para 130, July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

8.3.41 Green Infrastructure: Paragraph 006<sup>13</sup> states that:

*“High-quality networks of multifunctional green infrastructure contribute a range of benefits, including ecological connectivity, facilitating biodiversity net gain and nature recovery networks and opportunities for communities to undertake conservation work.”*

8.3.42 Biodiversity, geodiversity, and ecosystems: Paragraph 012<sup>14</sup> states that:

*“As set out in the Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan, the Nature Recovery Network is an expanding habitat across England. It comprises a core network of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and adjoining areas that function as stepping stones or wildlife corridors, areas identified for new habitat creation and up to 25 nature recovery areas for targeted action. Defra, Natural England, and other government bodies are working with national and local partnerships to deliver the Network, which includes support for developing maps and advice to show where actions to improve and restore habitats would be most effective.”*

8.3.43 Landscape: Paragraph 036<sup>15</sup> states that:

*“The National Planning Policy Framework is clear that plans should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and that strategic policies should provide for the conservation and enhancement of landscapes. This can include nationally and locally designated landscapes but also the wider countryside.”*

[Emerging Draft Central Lincolnshire Local Plan \(Proposed Submission\) March 2022](#)<sup>16</sup>

8.3.44 The Scheme is predominantly located within the jurisdiction of Central Lincolnshire. Plans to steer the future of Central Lincolnshire cover the combined area of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven were initially adopted in 2017 and are now being revised. Key policy changes include:

- **Climate Change:** *The plan is ambitious in trying to address climate change in a number of policies, including a requirement for net-zero-carbon homes and a framework for considering renewable energy.*

[Local Planning Policy: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036 \(Adopted April 2017\)](#)<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *Planning Practice Guidance Green Infrastructure* Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 8-006-20190721, Revision date: 21 July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *Planning Practice Guidance Biodiversity, geodiversity and ecosystems* Paragraph: 0121 Reference ID: 8-0012-20190721 Revision date: 21 July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, *Planning Practice Guidance Landscape* Paragraph: 036 Reference ID: 8-036-20190721, Revision date: 21 July 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>16</sup> Central Lincolnshire, *Emerging Draft Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Proposed Submission) March 2022*

<sup>17</sup> Central Lincolnshire, *Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036* Adopted April 2017 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]



- 8.3.45 Central Lincolnshire refers to the combined area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. These three councils have come together in a formal partnership with Lincolnshire County Council to prepare a joint Local Plan for the area. The following policy is considered to be an important and relevant matter in respect of landscape and visual amenity.
- 8.3.46 Policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views: The Local Plan states that *“Central Lincolnshire has a rich and distinctive environment that is valued and enjoyed by those who live, work, visit and invest here”*. In terms of character and setting, the wording of the policy states that:
- “To protect and enhance the intrinsic value of our landscape and townscape, including the setting of settlements, proposals should have particular regard to maintaining and responding positively to any natural and man-made features within the landscape and townscape which positively contributes to the character of the area, such as (but not limited to) historic buildings and monuments, other landmark buildings, topography, trees and woodland, hedgerows, walls, water features, field patterns and intervisibility between historic settlements. Where a proposal may result in significant harm, it may, exceptionally, be permitted if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm: in such circumstances the harm should be minimized and mitigated.”*
- 8.3.47 Policy LP17 with regard to the Areas of Great Landscape Value, states in the policy wording that:
- “The considerations set out in this policy are particularly important when determining proposals which have potential to impact upon the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB and the Areas of Great Landscape Value (as identified on the policies map) and upon Lincoln’s historic skyline.”*
- 8.3.48 Policy LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living: It is widely recognised that mankind’s use of fossil fuels is contributing to climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a key part of limiting climate change, and will require concerted action at all levels, from international to local. The policy wording with regard to energy production sets out that:
- “development could provide site based decentralized or renewable energy infrastructure. The infrastructure should be assimilated into the proposal though the careful consideration of design. Where the infrastructure may not be conspicuous, the impact will be consider (sic) against the contribution it will make.”*
- 8.3.49 The wording of Policy LP18 also sets out with regard to carbon off setting that:
- “development could provide extensive, well designed, multi-functional woodland (and, if possible, include a management plan for the long term management of the wood resource which is produced), fenland or grassland. The Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (or subsequent relevant document) should be used to guide the most suitable habitat for a particular area”.*
- 8.3.50 Policy LP19: Renewable Energy Proposals: This policy states that:

*“Proposals for non-wind renewable technology will be assessed on their merits, with the impacts, both individual and cumulative, considered against the scheme, taking account of the following:*

- *The surrounding landscape and townscape...*

*...Proposals will be supported where the benefit of the development outweighs the harm caused and it is demonstrated that any harm will be mitigated as far as is reasonably possible.*

- 8.3.51 Policy LP20: Green Infrastructure Network: This policy recognises the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study, which highlights areas of existing habitats and areas where there are deficiencies in Green Infrastructure at the strategic level across Central Lincolnshire and identified opportunities to enhance the network. The policy states that:

*“Development proposals which are consistent with and help deliver the opportunities, priorities and initiatives identified in the latest Central Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study, will be supported.”*

- 8.3.52 Policy LP21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity: This policy notes that a Biodiversity Mapping Study<sup>18</sup> has been prepared for Central Lincolnshire. The maps identify the known areas of opportunity for local landscape-scale habitat improvement within Central Lincolnshire, and as such they represent strategic areas for biodiversity. The policy states that:

*“Development proposals should create new habitats, and links between habitats, in line with Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping to maintain a network of wildlife sites and corridors to minimize habitat fragmentation and provide opportunities for species to respond and adapt to climate change. Development should seek to preserve, restore and re-create priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species set out in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan.”*

- 8.3.53 Policy LP26: Design and Amenity: The wording of this policy sets out that:

*“All development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all... As such, and where applicable, proposals will be required to demonstrate, to a degree proportionate to the proposal, that they:*

*c. Respect the existing topography, landscape character and identity, and relate well to the site and surroundings, particularly in relation to siting, height, scale, massing, form and plot widths;*

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<sup>18</sup> Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, *Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership 2022* [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

*f. Incorporate and retain as far as possible existing natural and historic features such as hedgerows, trees, ponds, boundary walls, field patterns, buildings or structures;*

*g. Incorporate appropriate landscape treatment to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area.*

*i. Protect any important local views into, out of or through the site”.*

8.3.54 Policy DM5: Landscape Character. The policy introduction notes that *“People value the countryside and its landscape for many different reasons, not all of them related to traditional concepts of aesthetics and beauty. It can provide habitats for wildlife and evidence of how people have lived on the land and harnessed its resources”*. The policy criteria set out that:

*“3. Landscaping, planting and restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character policy area as set out in the Landscape Character Assessments covering Nottinghamshire”.*

[Nottingham City Council Local Plan Part 2 \(2020\)](#)<sup>19</sup>

8.3.55 Whilst the Scheme and associated Study Area is predominantly located outside the jurisdiction of Nottingham City Council and Bassetlaw District Council, part of the Cable Route Corridor lies within the jurisdiction of these local authorities. The following local planning policy is considered to be relevant:

- Policy EN6 Biodiversity
- Policy EN7 Trees

8.3.56 Policy EN6 Biodiversity: This policy seeks to increase biodiversity to deliver benefits and to contribute to Nottingham’s ecological network both as part of on-site development and through off site provision. The policy requires that:

*“3. Development will only be permitted where significant harmful ecological impacts are avoided. Where harmful impacts cannot be avoided they should be mitigated through the design, layout and detailing of the development, or as a last resort compensated for, which may include off-site measures”.*

8.3.57 Policy EN7 Trees: This policy recognises the importance of trees and states that:

*“Consideration will be given to the management and maintenance of retained trees, new trees (sic) and planting as part of the assessment of planning Applications and any losses will be mitigated by additional planting where possible”.*

[Emerging Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037 \(Publication Version\) August 2021, Addendum January 2022 and Second Addendum May 2022](#)<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Nottingham City Council, *Land and Planning Policies, Local Plan Part 2*, January 2020 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>20</sup> Bassetlaw District Council, *Emerging Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2036 (Publication Version) August 2021, Addendum January 2022 and Second Addendum May 2022* [Online] [Accessed 12 December 2022]

- 8.3.58 This Local Plan sets out the Council's development strategy, planning policies and proposals, including site allocations, to guide land use and planning decisions in the District up to 2037.
- 8.3.59 Policy ST37: Landscape Character: The plan notes that Bassetlaw is predominantly a rural district that is characterised by its diverse landscapes and arable countryside. The policy sets out that *"Proposals that contribute to the nature and quality of Bassetlaw's landscapes will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:*
- a) it protects and where possible enhances the distinctive qualities of the relevant landscape character policy zone, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment 2009 by conserving, restoring, reinforcing or creating relevant landscape forms and features"*
- 8.3.60 Policy ST39: Green and Blue Infrastructure: The policy notes that *"The connectivity, quality, multifunctionality, biodiversity and amenity value of the green and blue infrastructure network will be enhanced, extended and managed through:*
- b) Protecting, enhancing and restoring watercourses, ponds, lakes and water dependent habitats where appropriate;*
  - c) Providing for biodiversity net gain, including reconnecting vulnerable and priority habitats (see policy ST41);*
  - d) Protecting and enhancing ancient and mature woodland and hedgerows, and providing for tree planting to secure recreational benefits and/or to aid carbon offsetting;*
  - g) linking walking and cycling routes, bridleways and public rights of way to and through development, where appropriate"*
- [Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Management Policies DPD \(2011\)](#)<sup>21</sup>
- 8.3.61 The Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework (2011) was adopted by Bassetlaw District Council on 22 December 2011. It sets out a vision for change in Bassetlaw to 2028, along with space-specific policy approaches to be taken in order to achieve this vision. The following policies are deemed to be relevant to this assessment:
- Policy DM4: Design & Character
  - Policy DM8: The Historic Environment
  - Policy DM9: Green Infrastructure; Biodiversity & Geodiversity; Landscape; Open Space & Sports Facilities
  - Policy DM10: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

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<sup>21</sup> Bassetlaw District Council, *Local Development Framework, December Core Strategy Development Management Policies DPD 2011* [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

- 8.3.62 Policy DM4: The supporting policy text at paragraph 5.9 sets out a direct quotation from Planning Policy Statement 1 that *“Good design is indivisible from good planning”* and the policy wording also sets out that *“All Major development proposals will need to demonstrate that they:*
- ii. complement and enhance the character of the built, historic and natural environment”.*
- 8.3.63 Policy DM8: The supporting policy text at paragraph 5.24 sets out that *“The historic environment is an asset of enormous cultural, environmental and social value. It contributes significantly to our quality of life and to the quality of our places”.*
- 8.3.64 Policy DM9: The wording of the policy sets out that *“Development proposals will be expected to support the Council’s approach to the delivery, protection and enhancement of multi-functional green infrastructure, to be achieved through the establishment of a network of green corridors and assets (please refer to the Council’s Green Infrastructure work for a full list of green corridors and nodes within, and running beyond, the District”.*
- 8.3.65 The wording of Policy DM9 also sets out that *“Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate, in line with the Council’s Green Infrastructure work, that:*
- i)they protect and enhance green infrastructure assets affected by the development and take opportunities to improve linkages between green corridors;*
  - ii)where they overlap with or will affect existing green infrastructure nodes or corridors, such assets are protected and enhanced to improve public access and use;*
  - iii)where opportunities exist, development proposals provide improvements to the green infrastructure network that benefit biodiversity through the incorporation of retained habitats and by the creation of new areas of new habitats; and*
  - iv)they provide robust delivery mechanisms for, and means of ensuring the long-term management of green infrastructure”.*
- 8.3.66 With regards to landscape character, the wording of Policy DM9 sets out that:
- “New development proposals in and adjoining the countryside will be expected to be designed so as to be sensitive to their landscape setting. They will be expected to enhance the distinctive qualities of the landscape character policy zone in which they would be situated, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment<sup>22</sup>. Proposals will be expected to respond to the local recommendations made in the Assessment by conserving, restoring, reinforcing or creating landscape forms and features accordingly.”*
- 8.3.67 DM10: This policy sets out that *“The Council will be supportive of proposals that seek to utilise low carbon and renewable energy to minimise CO2 carbon emissions. Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure will need to demonstrate that they;*

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<sup>22</sup> Please contact the Council for further information.



- i. *Are compatible with policies to safeguard the natural and built environment, including heritage assets and their setting, landscape character and features of recognised importance for biodiversity”.*

[Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037<sup>23</sup>](#)

8.3.68 The draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037 (published August 2021) has been reviewed for relevant policies and it has been determined that the following are relevant to this LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.5** Policy Commentary **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]**:

- Policy ST37: Landscape Character
- Policy ST39: Green and Blue Infrastructure
- Policy ST40: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Policy 41: Trees, woodlands and hedgerows
- Policy ST42: The Historic Environment
- Policy 43: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Policy 48: Protecting Amenity
- Policy ST50: Reducing Carbon Emissions, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- Policy ST51: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

8.3.69 Policy ST37: This policy supporting text recognises that *“Bassetlaw is predominantly a rural district that is characterised by its diverse landscapes and arable countryside”*. The policy also notes that development can make a positive contribution towards preserving and enhancing character and that landscape character assessment has a key role to play in influencing the design of development. With regard to landscape character assessment, the policy wording states that: *“Proposals that contribute to the nature and quality of Bassetlaw’s landscapes will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:*

- a) *it protects and where possible enhances the distinctive qualities of the relevant landscape character policy zone, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment 2009<sup>24</sup> by conserving, restoring, reinforcing, or creating relevant landscape forms and features”.*

8.3.70 Policy ST39: This policy stresses the benefits of Green Infrastructure and how in using a landscape-scale approach the land can be used and managed for natural capital such as biodiversity enhancement and landscape restoration. The policy

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<sup>23</sup> Bassetlaw District Council, *Bassetlaw Local Plan, 2020-2037* August 2021 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>24</sup>FCPR, *Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment*, August 2009 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2021]

wording emphasises the importance of Biodiversity Net Gain and making provision in new developments. *“The connectivity, quality, multifunctionality, biodiversity and amenity value of the green and blue infrastructure network will be enhanced, extended and managed through:*

*b) protecting, enhancing and restoring watercourses, ponds, lakes and water dependent habitats where appropriate;*

*c) providing for biodiversity net gain, including reconnecting vulnerable and priority habitats (see policy ST41);*

*d) protecting and enhancing ancient and mature woodland and hedgerows and providing for tree planting to secure recreational benefits and/or to aid carbon offsetting”.*

8.3.71 Policy ST40: This policy recognises that biodiversity and geodiversity are important components of the planning system and that in all cases, where the principle of development is considered appropriate, the mitigation hierarchy must be applied. The policy supporting text notes that *“Policy ST40 aims to prevent harm to biodiversity and geodiversity from direct impacts such as land take, and from indirect impacts such as recreation, changes to the quality of a watercourse, as well as any potential cumulative impacts”.* With regard to mitigation, the policy wording sets out that *“In all cases, where the principle of development is considered appropriate the mitigation hierarchy must be applied so that:*

*a) firstly harm is avoided wherever possible; then*

*b) appropriate mitigation is provided to ensure no net loss or a net gain of priority habitat and local populations of priority species”.*

8.3.72 The wording of Policy ST40 also states that *“All new development should make provision for at least 10% biodiversity net gain on site, or where it can be demonstrated that for design reasons this is not practicable, off site through an equivalent financial contribution”.*

8.3.73 Policy 41: This policy notes that trees and woodlands have long been part of Bassetlaw’s heritage and landscape and that *“The council will protect existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows and secure additional planting that increases canopy cover in the interests of biodiversity, amenity and climate change adaptation”.*

8.3.74 Policy ST42: This policy emphasises that Bassetlaw’s historic environment contributes significantly to quality of life, to a sense of place and to a tangible link to the past. The policy states that *“Proposals will be supported where they:*

*g) improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment where appropriate, particularly where they retain, create or facilitate public access to heritage assets to increase understanding of their significance”.*

- 8.3.75 Policy 43: This policy states that *“Proposals for development, including change of use that involve a designated heritage asset, or the setting of a designated heritage asset will be expected to:*
- d) ensure significant views away from, through, towards and associated with the heritage asset(s) are conserved or enhanced”.*
- 8.3.76 Policy 48: This policy notes that new development should be designed to consider amenity, with the supporting text stating that *“The planning system plays an important role in safeguarding the quality of life of residents and improving the environmental quality of the District”.* The policy wording sets out that:
- “Proposals for development should be designed and constructed to avoid and minimise impacts on the amenity of existing and future users, individually and cumulatively, within the development and close to it. As such, proposals will be expected to:*
- a) not have a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of existing and new residents and future occupiers of the proposed development through loss of privacy, excessive overshadowing or overbearing impact; and*
- b) not generate a level of activity, noise, light, air quality, odour, vibration or other pollution which cannot be mitigated to an appropriate standard”.*
- 8.3.77 Policy ST50: stresses that climate change is more likely to bring about more extremes of weather locally and that planning for change should seek to limit the impact of development on the climate. The policy wording states that *“Proposals should incorporate measures that address issues of climate change mitigation through:*
- h) making best use of available opportunities to reduce the impact of climate change on biodiversity and the natural environment by providing space for habitats and species to move through the landscape and for the operation of natural processes”.*
- 8.3.78 Policy ST51: This policy commits to a reduction in carbon emissions to net zero by 2050 and stresses that strategic planning can contribute towards this by supporting forms of renewable and low carbon energy developments across the district. The policy wording states that:
- 8.3.79 *“Development that generates, shares, transmits and/or stores renewable and low carbon energy, including community energy schemes, will be supported subject to the provision of details of expected power generation based upon yield or local self-consumption of electricity and by generation based upon yield or local self-consumption of electricity and by demonstrating the satisfactory resolution of all relevant wider impacts (including cumulative impacts) upon:*
- a) location, setting and position in the wider landscape, resulting from its siting and scale;*
- b) the historic environment and natural environment, the most versatile agricultural land, air and water quality resulting from its location, scale, design, height or construction;*
- c) affected existing dwellings and communities from its scale, noise, light, glare, smell, dust, emissions or flicker;*



d) existing highway capacity and highway safety.

[Green Infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire \(December 2011\)](#)<sup>25</sup>

8.3.80 The study aims to provide a strategic framework for guiding the planning and delivery of Green Infrastructure across Central Lincolnshire. The findings of the Study are presented as two volumes:

- Volume 1 – Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Volume 2 – Green Infrastructure Audit and Assessment

8.3.81 The study forms part of the evidence base for the combined Local Plan. In 2013 a Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping study was completed in order to take the Council's work on green infrastructure further. The extent of these areas is shown on **Figure 8.18 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18]** Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping plan. The final network relies upon the pattern of existing Green Infrastructure to identify priorities for new Green Infrastructure creation. The network has three main components:

- Strategic Green Corridors: the priority areas for Green Infrastructure enhancement, linkage and creation. They are intended to become multi-functional zones but also include core-areas of natural habitat with areas for expansion and restoration.
- Strategic Green Access Links: within and connecting the Strategic Green Corridors. These are typically off-road and should be designed for a mix of uses, e.g., pedestrian and cyclists, linking and integrating residential and business communities across the area to key services, leisure destinations and greenspaces.

[Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study for Central Lincolnshire \(October 2013\)](#)<sup>26</sup>

8.3.82 The study aims to provide an evidence base for the combined Local Plan. The Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (BOM) was a follow-on study from the Green Infrastructure Study (GI) of 2011. A recommendation of the GI Study was to develop Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping to update and inform the delivery of the GI Strategy, including the proposed Central Lincolnshire Ecological Network Strategy and Local GI Delivery Plans.

8.3.83 The BOM provides an overview of the broad spatial characteristics for the protection, recreation and expansion of Central Lincolnshire's ecological network. Figure 3.1 of the BOM shows the Woodland Habitat Opportunity Mapping where the

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<sup>25</sup> Chris Blandford Associates, *Green infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire*, December 2011 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>26</sup> Chris Blandford Associates, *Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study for Central Lincolnshire*, October 2013 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

existing habitats comprise Ancient Woodland, Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS), other broad-leaved woodland and plantation woodlands. Figure 8.16 of the BOM shows the Wetland Opportunity Area Mapping where the existing habitats comprise rivers and watercourses, wetlands comprising of open waterbodies, fens, reedbeds, wet woodland and neutral grassland (comprising almost entirely of grazing marsh and small areas of lowland meadows. Figure 3.4 of the BOM shows Calcareous Grassland Opportunity Mapping and Figure 3.6 of the BOM shows that the Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) E (known as River Till and Fosdyke Navigation). The Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Areas are shown in more detail on **Figure 8.18 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18]**.

#### [Planning Policy Commentary](#)

- 8.3.84 The table within **Appendix 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]** provides a commentary on the landscape-related planning policy and where relevant, how this LVIA chapter and supporting **Appendix 8.5** Policy Commentary **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]** has covered any key criteria or matters within the policy.

## **8.4 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria**

### [Introduction](#)

- 8.4.1 The methodology for this LVIA chapter is based on the general recommendations set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, LI IEMA, 2013<sup>27</sup>. The guidelines are not prescriptive and set out a general approach that should be tailored to specific circumstances of the project that is being assessed. The methodology adopted for this assessment is set out in **Appendix 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**. The assessment process comprises broadly of three stages: baseline appraisal (including fieldwork), production of visualisations and assessment of effects, including cumulative and in-combination effects, within the following step by step process:
- A desk study to assess the landscape and visual baseline is supported by a suite of landscape figures as listed in paragraph 8.1.4 within **Section 8.1**. which includes a review of published landscape character assessments as set out within **Section 8.5**. This baseline stage of the process was undertaken to identify the landscape and visual receptors to be assessed. These landscape and visual receptors have been finalised following consultation with statutory consultees at a series of meetings and workshops, the outcome of which is summarised in **Appendix 8.4** Consultation **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**. The appendix is split into four separate appendices where **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation

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<sup>27</sup> Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Routledge, London. 2013

**[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]** and **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation **[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]** are relevant and important.

- Detailed fieldwork to confirm aspects of the desk study and to verify proposed viewpoint locations.
- An assessment of the sensitivity (nature of the receptor) of landscape and visual receptors. This is defined through a combination of their value and susceptibility to change.
- An assessment of the magnitude of impact (nature of effect) of the Scheme during the construction period (winter), operation at year 1 (winter) and operation at year 15 (summer) and at decommissioning stage (winter). The magnitude of impact is assessed in relation to the size, scale, duration, and reversibility of the effect.
- An assessment of the significance of the effect to the landscape and visual receptors for the four stages of the Scheme (construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15), and decommissioning). This process systematically and transparently assesses the likely significant effects of the Scheme taking into account both embedded mitigation and additional mitigation at each of the four stages.
- Mitigation proposals are set out to prevent/avoid, reduce, and where possible offset or/compensate for any significant adverse landscape and visual effects. The approach to mitigation takes account of three phases, the primary mitigation phase (embedded mitigation), the secondary phase (additional mitigation) and the tertiary phase (residual mitigation) which takes into consideration those measures outside the DCO application that has the potential to be secured under separate legal obligation, where appropriate.
- Re-evaluation of the significance of effect based on the mitigation proposed, to identify any residual landscape and visual effects. This step in the process considers how tertiary mitigation could potentially be brought forward as part of the Scheme to satisfy the wider strategic planning policy objectives. This re-evaluation phase is a valuable step of the process in order to recognise the importance and emphasise the role that landscape can play in our day-to-day lives and how the long-term benefits of tertiary mitigation are seen to contribute to LVIA process in the context of being custodians of the landscape resource of the UK.
- An assessment of the Cumulative Effects of the Scheme under two divisions, these being: the assessment of Cumulative Sites based on the three areas of land forming the Site, and the assessment of Cumulative Developments being the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being solar projects in the local area.
- Preparation of an Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) **[EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** with a proposed schedule to be implemented

throughout the lifetime of the Scheme. The Outline LEMP prescribes how the mitigation measures identified and proposed are to be implemented and managed to ensure the effectiveness and certainty in achieving the objectives of the mitigation strategy. This stage has been undertaken in conjunction with the ecology consultants.

8.4.2 This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices considers *‘Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations’, May 2021 and also ‘Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As’.*

8.4.3 Landscape effects and visual effects are considered separately in this assessment. Landscape effects relate to both direct physical effects of the Scheme (for example loss of existing trees) and effects on wider landscape character, including perceptual effects. Visual effects relate to the effect on views and visual amenity experienced by various receptors including residents, users of PRow, road users and recreational users. Views from conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens are also considered where these features include recognised viewpoints, for example, used by tourists or other receptors. It should be noted that this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, addresses effects on recognised views from cultural heritage resources; effects on ‘setting’ are not considered in this assessment and are presented in **Chapter 13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13] Cultural Heritage.**

8.4.4 Effects are identified as being either reversible or irreversible and the duration of effects is also considered. Effects are described as being either beneficial, neutral or adverse depending on whether they are considered to have a positive or negative effect on the landscape or within views.

8.4.5 Impact assessment of any proposed development is an iterative process, with the overall aim being to avoid Environmental Impacts or, where impacts cannot be avoided completely, reducing identified impacts to acceptable levels. Based on the findings of this assessment, landscape and visual mitigation measures are designed to help integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting and mitigate any specific visual or physical effects that are identified. This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices considers the effects of mitigation measures being in place and identified residual impacts.

#### Baseline

8.4.6 In order to evaluate likely significant effects, existing Baseline Conditions have been evaluated through a combination of desktop and physical surveys, and assessment work. This involves the Sites and Cable Route Corridor, as well as the surrounding area.

8.4.7 The methods of data collection have been discussed with relevant statutory and non-statutory consultees as appropriate. Consideration is also given to how the Baseline Conditions will evolve, (the ‘future baseline’). The landscape and visual baseline was finalised following consultation with statutory consultees at a series of

meetings and workshops, the outcome of which is summarised in **Appendix 8.4** Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]. The appendix is split into four separate appendices where **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] and **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] are relevant and important.

#### Spatial Scope: Study Areas

- 8.4.8 The extent of the Study Areas adopted for this assessment have been derived from a combination of desktop study, site investigation and a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis. The Study Areas include the area of each Site and Cable Route Corridor, and the full extent of the wider landscape which the Scheme may influence in a significant manner. These Study Areas have been finalised following consultation with statutory consultees at a series of meetings and workshops, the outcome of which is summarised in **Appendix 8.4** Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]. The appendix is split into four separate appendices where **Appendix 8.4.1** Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] and **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] are relevant and important. There are four Study Areas that are considered in detail in the assessment process which are set out below. These four Study Areas extend to a 5km, 2km and 1km radius from the boundary of each Site and 0.5km buffer from the boundary of the Cable Route Corridor which runs between each of the Sites. The extent of the 5km, 2km and 0.5km Study Areas are shown on **Figure 8.1** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.1].
- 8.4.9 The following paragraphs provide a statement on the justification for the extent of these four Study Areas.
- 8.4.10 **The 2km Study Area:** This is for the area of each Site and the built infrastructure within each of them, including the substations/energy storage areas and is based on the visibility of the Scheme. This radius is considered appropriate as the primary focus of the assessment due to the low height of the components, the existing flat topography and intervening built form and vegetation. This assessment within the 2km Study Area focuses upon greater detail on the effects on local landscape character and key visual receptors since significant effects are not expected beyond a 2km zone from the boundary of each Site. The key visual receptors are more likely to experience views or experience significant effects at this proximity to the Scheme. Any visual receptors outside the 1km Study Area and 0.5km Study Area that are identified with direct, extensive and/or open views towards the Scheme (particularly larger and taller elements or large open expanses of PV arrays) would be separately identified and included within this 2km Study Area, where appropriate. Within the assessment, this parameter is referred to as the '2km Study Area'.
- 8.4.11 **The 5km Study Area:** This is for the area of each Site and the built infrastructure within each of them and is based on the visibility of the Scheme. This radius does not apply to the substations/energy storage areas, in which case a 2km Study Area is considered to be adequate since the potential effects are not expected to extend

beyond 2km. This radius is considered appropriate as the secondary focus since beyond this distance, even with good visibility it is deemed that the Scheme would be barely perceptible due to the low height of the components, the limited vertical elements of the Scheme and the layering provided by the strong framework of hedgerows and tree cover. Within this radius, high sensitivity receptors are identified within the wider landscape such as Ridge Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV) and Laughton Wood AGLV. Settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment in an elevated position such as North Carlton, South Carlton and the Scampton Viewing Area are also identified. Within the assessment, this parameter is referred to as the '5km Study Area'. There is also potential for long distance views from key Lincolnshire landmarks; namely Lincoln Castle and Cathedral, which are identified in the 5km radius, albeit outside this Study Area. Within the assessment, this parameter is referred to as the '5km Study Area'.

8.4.12 **The 1km Study Area:** This is for the area extending as a radius for the Visual Assessment of the Residential Properties (the 'Residential Receptors') and for the Transport Receptors and is based on the visibility of the Scheme. This radius is considered appropriate for the residential receptors and transport receptors, since beyond this distance, even with good visibility it is deemed that the Scheme would be barely perceptible. Any residential and transport receptors outside the 1km Study Area that are identified with direct, extensive and/or open views towards the Scheme (particularly larger and taller elements or large open expanses of PV arrays) would be separately identified and included within the 2km Study Area, where appropriate. Within the assessment, this parameter is referred to as the '1km Study Area'.

8.4.13 **The 0.5km Study Area for the Cable Route Corridor:** This is proposed from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. This radius is considered appropriate for the Cable Route Corridor, since this involves the construction phase only, which is short term and temporary. Beyond this distance, even with good visibility it is deemed that this element of the Scheme would be barely perceptible. Within the assessment, this parameter is referred to as the '0.5km Study Area'.

#### [Temporal Scope: Assessment Years](#)

8.4.14 The assessment scenarios for the purposes of the EIA (and considered in this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices) are:

- Existing Baseline 2021.
- Construction: 2024 – 2026. The entire Scheme is anticipated to be 24 months with the potential likelihood of overlapping construction works on the different Sites.
- Operation: 2026. It has been assumed for the purposes of the EIA that the Scheme will be operational by end of Q1 2026.
- Decommissioning 2066. This would be the year when decommissioning of the Scheme would commence and has been based on a typical 40-year operational



lifetime for solar projects. It has therefore been assumed for the purposes of the EIA that the Scheme will be decommissioned no earlier than 2066. Decommissioning is expected to take between 12 and 24 months. A 24-month decommissioning period has been assumed for the purposes of the realistic worst case assessment in the LVIA, unless specifically stated otherwise.

- A future year of 2041 (15 years post first operation of the Scheme) is considered for this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices i.e., 15 years after commissioning, which is the typical period for the maturation of landscape planting.
- ‘Shared Cable Route Corridor’. Part of the Gate Burton Energy Park cable route and Cottam Solar Project cable route will fall within the Cable Route Corridor for the Scheme, in the vicinity of West Burton 3 and the West Burton Power Station. The cumulative environmental effects of the simultaneous or sequential construction of these cables has been assessed in this LVIA chapter. To accommodate the potential sequential installation of all three projects’ ducts and cables, a five-year construction duration is adopted for this, and assessed in this LVIA chapter. This will be over the period Q4 2024 to Q4 2029. For the purposes of the assessment, the construction phase effects are effects that result from activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning activities, for example, effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site.

8.4.15 *Construction Phase.* For the purposes of the assessment, the construction phase effects are effects that result from activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning activities, for example, effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. Construction durations are described in Chapters 2 (EIA Process and Methodology) **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.2]** and 4 (Scheme Description) **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.4]** of the ES. An overall 24-month construction period is anticipated for the Scheme. In addition, in respect of the Shared Cable Route Corridor (which is where part of the Gate Burton Energy Park cable route and Cottam Solar Project cable route fall within the Cable Route Corridor for the Scheme, in the vicinity of West Burton 3 and the West Burton Power Station), the cumulative environmental effects of the simultaneous or sequential construction of these cables has been assessed in the ES. To accommodate the potential sequential installation of all three projects’ ducts and cables, a five year construction duration is adopted for this and assessed in this ES.

8.4.16 *Operational Phase.* These are effects associated with operation and maintenance activities during the generating lifetime of the Scheme, for example, the effects of the physical presence of the solar arrays and associated infrastructure, and their use and maintenance. Timescales associated with these effects are defined. In EIA

terms, effects can be defined as short term (lasts for up to 12 months); medium term (lasts for 1 - 5 years); long term (more than 5 years); reversible long-term effects (long-term effects, which last for the lifetime of the Scheme, but which cease once it has been decommissioned; and permanent effects (those which cannot be reversed following decommissioning).

- 8.4.17 *Decommissioning Stage.* Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning stage and will likely be short term, for example, site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation, site runoff etc).
- 8.4.18 *Assessment Years.* The EIA considers the Environmental Impacts of the Scheme at all three stages described above. The operational life of the Scheme is anticipated to be 40 years and decommissioning is therefore estimated to be no earlier than 2066. This time period is assessed in the EIA (and within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices).
- 8.4.19 The 'existing baseline' year for assessment is 2021 as this is the date on which baseline studies for the project were commenced. A future baseline is also considered within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices. The future baseline considers factors that will change the current baseline, without the Scheme proceeding. Committed developments within the 5km Study Area for this LVIA are one factor that can influence the future baseline ('committed developments' are those with current planning permission or allocated in adopted development plans). The potential effects of the Scheme is considered against both the current baseline and the future baseline in this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices.

#### Site Visits and Fieldwork

- 8.4.20 Following desk-based assessment, fieldwork was undertaken at six key stages during the EIA and augmented by additional fieldwork where necessary, which are:
- Section 42 Local Planning Authority Consultation stages
  - Section 47 Community Consultation stages
  - PEIR stage
  - LVIA chapter and appendices, baseline appraisal stage
  - LVIA chapter and appendices, production of visualisations stage; and
  - LVIA chapter and appendices, assessment of effects stage.
- 8.4.21 The majority of the fieldwork was undertaken on a worst-case basis, between November 2021 and April 2022 when there were no leaves on hedges and trees. Subsequent visits were undertaken in June, July, and August 2022 when there was greater vegetation cover.
- 8.4.22 Site assessment was undertaken for each Site and Cable Route Corridor using publicly accessible viewpoints. Assessment of residential property and other non-



accessible receptors was estimated based on effects identified from the closest publicly accessible areas.

#### Two Components of LVIA

8.4.23 There are two components of LVIA that are described in GLVIA<sup>28</sup> as follows:

1. ***“assessment of landscape effects: assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right***
2. ***assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people”.***

8.4.24 This LVIA chapter and appendices have taken into account both the landscape and visual effects throughout the assessment process, and this is set out within the full methodology suite included in **Appendix 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**. This appendix is split into four separate sub appendices, including **Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**, **Appendix 8.1.2 Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**, **Appendix 8.1.3 Cumulative Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**, **Appendix 8.1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]** and **Appendix 8.1.5 Viewpoint Photography and Photomontage Methodology[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

8.4.25 The consideration of the effects on the landscape resource is therefore based on the landscape receptors shown on **Figure 8.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6]** and the visual resource is based on the visual receptors shown on **Figure 8.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7]**. A series of ‘representative and specific viewpoints’ are shown on **Figures 8.12 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]** and **Figure 8.14 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14]** and verified photography and photomontages are shown on **Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]**. These viewpoints have been selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, including users of PRoW, residential properties, transport routes, heritage, and recreational sites. Selected viewpoints include specific locations that are popular vantage points or tourist destinations, and those suggested through Section 42 and Section 47 consultation. Viewpoints have also been selected to illustrate landscape character effects or likely Cumulative Effects of the Scheme.

#### Categories of Effect

8.4.26 The significance of predicted landscape and visual effects has been considered with findings based on the work undertaken to date. In identifying these effects, important and relevant consideration has been given to both effects on the landscape as a resource and the effects on receptors experiencing views. The findings set out a series of thresholds for different levels of significance (for example

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<sup>28</sup> The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, Page 21, 2013

a four-point scale) and distinguish clearly between what are considered to be the significant and non-significant effects.

- 8.4.27 Landscape and visual effects identified as being **moderate, moderate-major and major** are considered to be significant effects and are taken into account during the decision-making process for this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, and the DCO application. Landscape and visual effects identified as **being negligible, minor, minor-moderate and moderate-minor** are not considered to be significant effects and are not considered further during the decision-making process for this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, and the DCO application.

#### Visual Assessment of Residential Properties

- 8.4.28 Current guidance on Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) is contained within the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/19.

- 8.4.29 Steps 1-3 of RVAA guidance align with the standard LVIA based approach defined in GLVIA3. The guidance recommends that the effects on residential amenity should be assessed as follows:

- Step 1 – Definition of Study Area and scope of the assessment
- Step 2 – Evaluation of Baseline Visual Amenity
- Step 3 – Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties
- Step 4 – Forming the RVAA judgement

- 8.4.30 Stage 4 of the RVAA is defined as being required as follows:

*"In this final step, and only for those properties where the largest magnitude of effect has been identified, a further judgement is required."*

- 8.4.31 This LVIA chapter and appendices has therefore been undertaken to take account of steps 1-3 for the Scheme and if following assessment of affects upon residential properties at year 15 there remain significant effects at the highest magnitude of significance (major) then a full RVAA is undertaken where appropriate for those properties affected.

- 8.4.32 The assessment of visual effects for all residential receptors for Stage 4 of the RVAA is based on the extent to which development/landscape changes would be visible from the property (or parts of) having regard to views from principal rooms, the domestic curtilage (i.e., garden) and the private access route, taking into account seasonal and diurnal variations.

#### Assessment of In-Combination Effects

- 8.4.33 The assessment of 'In-Combination' effects has been undertaken as part of the assessment of Cumulative Effects in this LVIA chapter and the findings are set out within the individual assessment sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** and **Appendix 8.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### Assessment of Cumulative Effects

- 8.4.34 The assessment of Cumulative Effects being defined in GLVIA3<sup>29</sup> at paragraph 7.3 as:  
*“Cumulative effects as ‘the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together’.*  
*Cumulative visual effects as effects that can be caused by combined visibility, which ‘occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint’ and/or sequential effects which ‘occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments’”.*
- 8.4.35 GLVIA3 then continues at paragraph 7.4 to set out that cumulative assessment is an evolving area of practice, but that the challenge is to keep the task reasonable and in proportion to the nature of the project under consideration and that common sense has an important part to play in reaching agreement about the scope of the assessment and notes in this regard that:  
*“When the competent authority and other stakeholders are uncertain about the preferred approach the landscape professional may have to exercise judgement about what is appropriate and proportionate and be able to justify the approach taken. It is always important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on **likely significant** effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur”.*
- 8.4.36 As the extent of Study Area/s for the Scheme is made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, professional judgement has been exercised to determine the appropriate approach, and as a result the cumulative assessment has been split in two separate divisions under the following headings:
- 8.4.37 **Cumulative Sites** this is based on West Burton 1, 2 and 3 and the disassociated nature of these three areas of land. Whilst there is limited intervisibility between each Site (due to the distances between each), the Cumulative Effects of each individual land area have been assessed as a combined set of effects as **‘Sites’**, and an overall conclusion has been reached on where **likely significant** effects might occur.
- 8.4.38 **Cumulative Developments** this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects in the local area. In this case, the Cumulative Effects have been assessed as a combined set of effects as **‘Developments’** reaching an overall conclusion on where **likely significant** effects might occur.
- 8.4.39 The methodology adopted for the cumulative assessment in preparation of this LVIA chapter and appendices is set out in **Appendix 8.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

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<sup>29</sup> The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, Page120, 2013

#### Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- 8.4.40 ZTV mapping is computer generated from a digital terrain model that uses Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) 2019 2m data as the basis for the DTM.
- 8.4.41 Woodland and other significant areas of vegetation were incorporated into the DTM using online aerial mapping and observation at each Site. Buildings were incorporated into the DTM model using OS data. Heights used for both vegetation and building modelling were generic heights that are considered to be conservative estimates. ZTV mapping cannot incorporate the matrix of varying features and heights of those features. Mapping is assumed to present a 'worst case' scenario and is used as a **guide only** for Site-based survey to enable the selection of representative viewpoint locations and determine the possible extent of landscape areas affected.
- 8.4.42 ZTV mapping is based on analysis points set to the tops of tallest proposed structures. Mapping does not therefore differentiate between the full extent of a proposed structure being visible or only the top section being visible. The Bare Earth ZTV mapping is shown on **Figure 8.11 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11]** and also shown on **Figures 8.11.1 to 8.11.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.1 to EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.11.4]**. The Augmented ZTV mapping is shown on **Figure 8.12 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]** and shown on **Figures 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1] to 8.12.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4]**. Cumulative Sites Augmented ZTV is shown on **Figure 8.14 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14]** and also shown on **Figure 8.14.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.1] to Figure 8.14.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.4]**. Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV is shown on **Figure 8.16 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16]** and also shown on **Figure 8.16.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.1] to Figure 8.16.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.4]**. Cumulative Development Augmented ZTV shown on **Figure 8.17.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.1] to Figure 8.17.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.3]**.
- 8.4.43 The methodology adopted for this assessment is set out in **Appendix 8.1.5 Viewpoint Photography and Photomontage Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

#### Ecology and Biodiversity

- 8.4.44 This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices considers the findings of the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES (**Chapter 9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9]**) and close liaison with the ecology consultant has formed a key part of the landscape mitigation strategy. Whilst ecological effects are dealt with wholly in the Ecology and Biodiversity [**EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9**] chapter of the ES this approach ensures that the landscape mitigation proposed for landscape and visual requirements is considered holistically with ecological requirements to maximise the benefits of the Scheme in terms of Green Infrastructure scale interventions. This mitigation is also

in line with the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (BOM) undertaken by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership in order to maximise habitat creation and ecological mitigation as well as landscape and visual mitigation.

#### Cultural Heritage

- 8.4.45 This Chapter has taken into account the conclusions presented in Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES (**Chapter 13**) [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]. This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices focuses on likely significant effects of views from heritage assets but does not comment upon the setting of such assets, this is undertaken as part of the cultural heritage chapter of the ES. Consultation has been undertaken with the cultural heritage consultant for the applicant through the LVIA process to help inform landscape character and the effects on visual receptors associated with changes in views and the details are set out in Heritage Topic Area [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13].

#### Glint and Glare

- 8.4.46 This Chapter has taken into account the conclusions presented in the Glint & Glare chapter of the ES (**Chapter 16**) [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.16] in association with an assessment of the magnitude of landscape and visual impacts using the methodology prescribed in detail in **Appendix 8.1** LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1].

## **8.5 Baseline Conditions**

- 8.5.1 This section of the assessment describes the existing baseline landscape and visual conditions for the Sites as well as the surrounding area. The existing baseline is set within the following areas for the Scheme:

- Sites for built development; and
- Cable Route Corridor.

#### Site / Sites for Built Development

- 8.5.2 The Sites identified for built development, namely solar arrays, substations, energy storage, inverters/transformers, security features such as CCTV and fencing for the Scheme are located within a 15km radius of the grid connection at the West Burton Power Station. The Sites are all within the District of West Lindsey and comprise the areas described below.
- 8.5.3 West Burton 1, located to the north east of the small village of Broxholme in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire and covers an area of approximately 90 ha.
- 8.5.4 West Burton 2 is located alongside the hamlet of Ingleby in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire and covers an area of approximately 328 ha.
- 8.5.5 West Burton 3 occupies the agricultural land to the south of the A1500 and covers an area of approximately 370 ha.

8.5.6 The Cable Route Corridors and means of access includes the cable corridors, means of access to the Sites, West Burton 2 permissive footpath and any isolated areas of works required for facilitating Abnormal Indivisible Loads accessing the Sites.

Cable Route Corridor

8.5.7 The areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor, that extend beyond the Site Study Areas, consist of:

- A corridor running from the West Burton 1 substation to the West Burton substation at West Burton Power Station. This route will run through West Lindsey District between Broxholme, Ingleby and then to the south of Marton. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques will be used to cross the River Trent into Bassetlaw District, where the cable will extend north to the existing West Burton Power Station. The length of the entire route (including the sections within each individual Site) will be approximately 21.3km long.
- The corridor running from West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 runs through an area of countryside to the north of Broxholme crossing the River Till. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques will be used to cross the River Till.
- The corridor running from West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 crosses the countryside to the north east of Ingleby. On leaving West Burton 2, the corridor continues north for a short distance before turning west and then continuing north along the eastern side of the Saxilby to Gainsborough railway line and into West Burton 2.
- The corridor running from West Burton 3 to the West Burton substation at West Burton Power Station heads west from West Burton 3 to the south of Marton, crosses the River Trent into the District of Bassetlaw and continues west to the south of Coates. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques will be used to cross the River Trent into Bassetlaw District. After crossing under the River Trent the route turns north across the countryside to the east of the villages of North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe, Fenton and Sturton le Steeple, before connecting with the West Burton substation.

8.5.8 This section establishes the baseline landscape and visual conditions and follows the guidance set out in GLVIA3<sup>30</sup>:

- *For the landscape baseline, this includes an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character and the way this varies spatially, its geographic extent, its history (which may require its own specialist study), its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it.*

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<sup>30</sup> Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Routledge, London. Page 32, Paragraph 3.15 2013.



- *For the visual baseline the aim is to establish the area in which the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the development, the places where they will be affected and the nature of the views and visual amenity at those points.*

#### LANDSCAPE BASELINE

8.5.9 This section establishes an understanding of the landscape in the areas that may be affected by the Scheme within the Study Areas for the Sites for built development and the Cable Route Corridor. The main objective is to set out the assessment parameters that underpin the assessment of any likely significant landscape effects that has been undertaken to inform the ES.

#### Published Sources of Landscape Character

8.5.10 The landscape character baseline makes use of existing (secondary) information or data collected by way of site-specific assessments including a hierarchy of landscape character assessments that have been carried out in England, from national level down to regional level.

#### **National Landscape Character**

8.5.11 This section draws upon published landscape character assessments at the national level to describe the baseline landscape character within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Study Areas are shown on **Figure 8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.4]** and described below.

8.5.12 Landscape Character at the national level is identified by Natural England on the England-wide mapping and shows the following National Character Areas within the Study Area for the Scheme:

- NCA Profile 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands
- NCA Profile 48 Trent and Belvoir Vales

8.5.13 NCA Profile 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands is broadly characterised<sup>31</sup> by a ridge of Jurassic limestone running north from Lincoln to the Humber Estuary. The scarp slope rises prominently from adjacent low-lying land, forming the Edge or Cliff, and giving panoramic views out, in particular to the west. In the north is a second, lower scarp of ironstone. In the vicinity of Scunthorpe are the Coversands, post-glacial wind-blown sands which have given rise to mosaics of heathland, acid grassland and oak/birch woodland, supporting rare plant and animal communities akin to the Brecklands. At the northern boundary the limestone

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<sup>31</sup> Natural England, *NCA Profile: 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (NE554)*, Page 3, 8 April 2013 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

drops below the River Humber. The NCA describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“Elevated arable landscape with a distinct limestone cliff running north–south, the scarp slope providing extensive long views out to the west.*
- *Double scarp around Scunthorpe of ironstone, and extensive areas of wind-blown sand, the Coversands, giving rise to infertile soils supporting heathland, acid grassland and oak/birch woodlands, with rare species such as woodlark and grayling butterfly.*
- *Underlying limestone supporting small areas of calcareous grassland.*
- *Few watercourses on the plateau, which lies between the rivers Trent and Ancholme which flow into the Humber, and is cut through in the south by the River Witham.*
- *Productive soils on limestone plateau giving rise to a large-scale landscape of arable cultivation with extensive rectilinear fields and few boundaries of clipped hedges or rubble limestone, supporting birds such as grey partridge and corn bunting.*
- *Semi-natural habitats of acid and calcareous grassland and broadleaved woodland are small and fragmented, and often associated with disused quarries.*
- *Limited woodland cover, with patches of both broadleaves and conifers associated with infertile sandy soils, elsewhere occasional shelterbelts.*
- *Long, straight roads and tracks, often with wide verges; Ermine Street follows the route of a key Roman north–south route.*
- *Nucleated medieval settlement patterns following major routes, especially Ermine Street; sparse on higher land, with springline villages along the foot of the Cliff and some estates and parklands.*
- *Other development comprises the major settlements of Lincoln and Scunthorpe, with their prominent landmarks of the cathedral and steelworks, and several active and re-used airfields prominent on the ridgetop.*
- *Vernacular architecture and walling, especially in villages, of local warm-coloured limestone with dark brown pantiles.*
- *Several ground features, especially on the plateau, include prehistoric burial mounds, Roman artefacts and abandoned medieval villages.”*

8.5.14 NCA Profile 48 Trent and Belvoir Vales is broadly characterised<sup>32</sup> by undulating, strongly rural and predominantly arable farmland, centred on the River Trent. A low-lying rural landscape with relatively little woodland cover, the NCA offers long, open views. Newark-on-Trent (generally referred to as Newark) lies at the centre with Grantham, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Gainsborough on the peripheries. The southern and eastern edges of the Vales are defined by the adjoining escarpments

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<sup>32</sup> Natural England, *NCA Profile: 48 Trent and Belvoir Vales (NE429)*, Page 3, 8 April 2013 [Online] [\[Accessed 02 February 2023\]](#)

of the Lincolnshire Edge and the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA. The NCA describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“A gently undulating and low-lying landform in the main, with low ridges dividing shallow, broad river valleys, vales and flood plains.*
- *The bedrock of geology of Triassic and Jurassic mudstones has given rise to fertile clayey soils across much of the area, while extensive deposits of alluvium and sand and gravel have given rise to a wider variety of soils, especially in the flood plains and over much of the eastern part of the NCA.*
- *Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most farmland being used for growing cereals, oilseeds and other arable crops.*
- *A regular pattern of medium to large fields enclosed by hawthorn hedgerows, and ditches in low-lying areas, dominates the landscape.*
- *Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area; however, areas of flood plain grazing marsh are still found in places along the Trent.*
- *Extraction of sand and gravel deposits continues within the Trent floodplain and the area to the west of Lincoln. Many former sites of extraction have been flooded, introducing new waterbodies and new wetland habitats to the landscape.*
- *Extensive use of red bricks and pantiles in the 19th century has contributed to the consistent character of traditional architecture within villages and farmsteads across the area. Stone hewn from harder courses within the mudstones, along with stone from neighbouring areas, also feature as building materials, especially in the churches.*
- *A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet lanes, contrasting with the busy market towns of Newark and Grantham, the cities of Nottingham and Lincoln, the major roads connecting them and the cross-country dual carriageways of the A1 and A46.*
- *Immense coal-fired power stations in the north exert visual influence over a wide area, not just because of their structures but also the plumes that rise from them and the pylons and power lines that are linked to them.”*

8.5.15 The Scheme and 5km Study Area fall within the National Character Area Profiles as set out in **Table 8.1** below.

**Table 8.1: National Character Areas: Sites**

Sites	NCA 48	NCA 45
West Burton 1	Yes	Yes
West Burton 2	Yes	Yes
West Burton 3	Yes	No

8.5.16 The areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor and 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary falls within the National Character Area Profiles as set out in **Table 8.2** below.

**Table 8.2: National Character Areas: Cable Route Corridor**

Sites	NCA 48	NCA 45
West Burton 1 to West Burton 2	Yes	No
West Burton 2 to West Burton 3	Yes	No
West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station	Yes	No

### Regional Landscape Character

8.5.17 This section draws upon published landscape character assessments at the regional level to describe the baseline landscape character within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Study Areas are shown on **Figure 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5]** and described below.

8.5.18 Regional Landscape Character Types (RLCT) are identified by The East Midlands Landscape Partnership (EMLP) within the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA)<sup>33</sup> and shows there are a number of character areas within the Study Area for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor as being:

- RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys
- RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales
- RLCT 4b Wooded Vales
- RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

8.5.19 RLCT Profile 3a Floodplain Valleys is broadly characterised<sup>34</sup> by the broad valleys of the Trent, Nene, Welland, Wreake, Soar and Dove, and short stretches of the Derwent and Witham. The RLCT describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“Deep alluvium and gravel deposits mask underlying bedrock geology to create wide, flat alluvial floodplains surrounded by rising landform of adjacent Landscape Character Types.*
- *River channels, often managed courses, bordered by riparian habitat.*

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<sup>33</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>34</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 122, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

- *Predominance of pastoral land use, with cereal growing increasing in some areas. 'Warping' areas subject to more intensive cereal growing.*
- *Limited woodland cover; however, steep riverside bluffs and areas close to settlement or on former gravel extraction sites notable for a higher-level of woodland cover.*
- *Regular pattern of medium to large fields defined by hedgerows or post and wire fencing, breaking down and becoming open in some areas.*
- *Hedgerow and riverside trees important component of landscape. Alder, Willow and Poplar are typical riverside trees.*
- *Limited settlement and development in rural areas.*
- *Sewage Treatment Works and power stations common close to larger settlements that fringe the floodplains; and*
- *Restoration of sand and gravel extraction sites to open water creates new character across many areas."*

8.5.20 RLCT Profile 4a Unwooded Vales is broadly characterised<sup>35</sup> as being within a central area of the region on a broadly north south axis where superficial bedrock deposits create a softly undulating landscape. The RLCT describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *"Extensive low lying rural landscape underlain by Triassic and Jurassic mudstones and clays and widespread superficial deposits.*
- *Expansive long distance views from higher ground at the margin of the vales gives a sense of visual containment.*
- *Low hills and ridges gain visual prominence in an otherwise gently undulating landscape.*
- *Complex drainage patterns of watercourses that flow within shallow undulations often flanked by pasture and riparian habitats.*
- *Limited woodland cover; shelterbelts and hedgerow trees gain great visual significance and habitat value as a result.*
- *Productive arable and pastoral farmland, with evidence of increasing reversion to arable cropping in recent times.*
- *Regular pattern of medium sized fields enclosed by low and generally well maintained hedgerows and ditches in low lying areas; large modern fieldscapes evident in areas of arable reversion; and*
- *Sparsely settled with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet rural lanes."*

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<sup>35</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 138, April 2010, [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

- 8.5.21 RLCT Profile 4b Wooded Vales (East Midlands) is broadly characterised<sup>36</sup> as generally having a strong sense of place, with major landform features flanking the lower lying areas creating broad scale visual containment. The RLCT describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:
- *“Gently undulating landform formed over soft mudstone and clay geology, sharing many characteristics with the wider Unwooded Vales Landscape Character Type.*
  - *Deposits of superficial geology, particularly cover sands and till influences local land use and semi-natural habitat cover.*
  - *Low hills and ridges gain visual prominence; elevated landform fringing vales give broad sense of containment.*
  - *Numerous watercourses flow within shallow undulations often flanked by pasture and riparian habitat.*
  - *Relatively high levels of woodland cover, with notable tracts of ancient semi-natural woodland along outer fringes of parishes and large coniferous plantations.*
  - *Productive arable and pastoral farmland, with evidence of increasing reversion to arable cropping.*
  - *Irregular shaped assorted fields marked by belts of trees and tall hedgerows, juxtaposed with regular pattern of medium sized fields associated with enclosure of land, with low and generally well maintained hedgerows and ditches in low lying areas.*
  - *Open, modern fieldscapes created by hedgerow removal in areas of arable reversion.*
  - *Sparsely settled with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet rural winding lanes often flanked by tall hedgerows and tree belts; and*
  - *Rural and historic prevails, although coniferous plantations and modern arable fields diminish sense of antiquity.”*
- 8.5.22 RLCT Profile 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes is broadly characterised<sup>37</sup> as a Jurassic limestone belt that runs from Dorset to the Humber. The area is reminiscent of the Cotswolds, both in its physical structure, large scale arable land uses and the character of many of the stone-built villages along the lower scarp slopes. The RLCT describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:
- *“Limestone escarpment and dip-slope with strong north south alignment.*

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<sup>36</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 144, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

<sup>37</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 178, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022] [Accessed 06 December 2022]



- *Diverse patterns of land use and regular spring line settlements along scarp in contrast to the more open and exposed dip slope.*
- *Limestone villages retain strong historic character and provide strong link to the nature of the underlying geology.*
- *Ermine Street forms a significant feature of the landscape and continues to dictate landscape patterns and boundaries.*
- *Place names and some indicator species are reminders of once widespread heathland; and*
- *Evidence of declining landscape condition across intensively farmed areas.”*

8.5.23 The Sites for the Scheme and 5km Study Area fall within the Regional Landscape Character Types as set out in **Table 8.3** below.

**Table 8.3: Regional Landscape Character Types: Sites**

Sites	RLCT 3a	RLCT 4a	RLCT 4b	RLCT 6a
West Burton 1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Burton 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Burton 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

8.5.24 The area/areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor and 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary falls within the Regional Landscape Character Types as set out in **Table 8.4** below.

**Table 8.4: Regional Landscape Character Types: Cable Route Corridor**

Sites	RLCT 3a	RLCT 4a	RLCT 4b	RLCT 6a
West Burton 1 to West Burton 2	No	Yes	No	No
West Burton 2 to West Burton 3	No	Yes	No	No
West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station	Yes	Yes	No	No

8.5.25 Land within the Study Area also contains areas defined as ‘Built Up Area’ which is associated with the primary settlement of Saxilby and other settlements including Sturton by Stow, Marton, Sturton le Steeple and Torksey and the main highway corridors including the A1500 (Tillbridge Road), the A57 (Gainsborough Road) and the A156. The Study Area for the West Burton Sites includes areas that are located within this ‘Built Up Area’.

### **Local Landscape Character**

8.5.26 This section draws upon published landscape character assessments at the local level to describe the baseline landscape character within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route

Corridor. These Study Areas are shown on **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]** and described below.

- 8.5.27 Landscape Character at the local level is identified by West Lindsey District Council within the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (August 1999)<sup>38</sup> (WLLCA) and within the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment (August 2009)<sup>39</sup> (BLCA).
- 8.5.28 The WLLCA shows there are a number of local character areas (LCAs) within the Study Area for the Scheme and Cable Route Corridor, as follows:
- WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley
  - WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale
  - WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff
- 8.5.29 LCA Profile 2 (Trent Valley) is broadly characterised<sup>40</sup> as an area that stretches from Gainsborough and its suburbs to the southern district boundary near Newton on Trent. Gainsborough, the major settlement in this area, is located at one of few crossing points of the River Trent. The combination of tree cover and an undulating landform provides a sense of enclosure; long views are typically contained, particularly to the east of the A156 and A1133 spine roads. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:
- *“Low-lying, gently undulating landform with higher terrain to the east and south of Gainsborough.*
  - *Significant blocks of deciduous woodland, good hedgerows and hedgerow trees create a relatively enclosed landscape.*
  - *River Trent and its adjacent washlands are enclosed by steep flood embankments.*
  - *Historic parkland landscapes including medieval deer park, and landmarks such as the ruins of Torksey Castle.*
  - *Main roads are significant features in the landscape; recent development concentrated along the main roads, bypassing original village centres.*
  - *Views towards the west are dominated by the power stations along the River Trent.”*
- 8.5.30 LCA Profile 3 (The Till Vale) is broadly characterised<sup>41</sup> as an area located to the east of Gainsborough and the Trent Valley, and to the west of the scarp known as Lincoln ‘Cliff’. The area is crossed by three east-west main roads; the A631 to Gainsborough

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<sup>38</sup> West Lindsey District Council, *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment*, August 1999 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

<sup>39</sup> Bassetlaw District Council, *Landscape Character Assessment*, August 2009 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

<sup>40</sup> West Lindsey District Council, *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 17, August 1999 [Online] [[Accessed 06 December 2022](#)]

<sup>41</sup> West Lindsey District Council, *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 21, August 1999 [Online] [[Accessed 06 December 2022](#)]

in the north, the A1500 Roman road near Sturton by Stow and the A57 alongside the Fosdyke in the south. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“Agricultural landscape with large, flat open fields.*
- *Some fields have low hawthorn hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees.*
- *Small blocks of mixed woodland and shelterbelts.*
- *Extensive network of rivers, dykes and ditches, which have little visual presence in the landscape.*
- *String of small nucleated settlements on higher undulating ground along a minor north south route; sequence of views to landmark churches.*
- *Large farm buildings and individual farmhouses on flatter land to the east.*
- *Ancient enclosure roads with characteristic wide verges and hedgerow boundaries, particularly in the east.*
- *Long westward views to the power stations on the River Trent, and eastward views to the scarp face of Lincoln ‘Cliff.’”*

8.5.31 LCA Profile 4 (The Cliff) is broadly characterised<sup>42</sup> as a straight and prominent, limestone capped, scarp slope extending north-south across the centre of the district. It is the narrowest part of an extensive band of resistant limestone which stretches from the Humber to the South Kesteven Uplands. There are long views from many points along the ridge-top road. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“Straight, limestone capped scarp slope, with a due north-south alignment.*
- *Diverse pattern of mixed pasture and arable land with good hedgerow boundaries.*
- *Springline villages at the foot of the scarp with historic character and many trees.*
- *Historic halls and associated parkland landscapes.*
- *Ponds and lakes along the springline.”*

8.5.32 The BLCA shows there are a number of local character areas (LCAs) within the Study Area for the Scheme and Cable Route Corridor, as follows:

- BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands
  - The Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands region has been divided into 62 Landscape Description Units (LDUs) of which 17 fall within the Bassetlaw

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<sup>42</sup> West Lindsey District Council, *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 25, August 1999 [Online] [[Accessed 06 December 2022](#)]

District. One of these units is classed as ‘urban land use’, the remaining 16 are then subdivided into 32 Landscape Character Parcels (LCPs).

- The Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (MNF) LCT has also been divided into 14 Policy Zones (PZs).
- Within the Study Area for the Scheme and Cable Route Corridor are the following LCPs and PZs:
  - LCP MN10
  - LCP MN11
  - PZs MNPZ 05 Leverton
- BLCA LCT Trent Washlands
- The Trent Washlands have been divided into 30 Landscape Description Units (LDUs). These LDUs were then subdivided into 34 Landscape Character Parcels (LCPs).
- The Trent Washlands have been divided into a total of 53 Policy Zones (PZs), 16 of which are within Bassetlaw District.
- Within the Study Area for the Scheme and Cable Route Corridor are the following LCPs and PZs:
  - LCP TW 30
  - LCP TW 31
  - LCP TW 32
  - PZs TWPZ 21 Cottam, Rampton, and Church Laneham Village Farmlands
  - PZs TWPZ 22 Cottam River Meadowlands
  - PZs TWPZ 23 Sturton le Steeple Village Farmlands
  - PZs TWPZ 24 Littleborough River Meadowlands
  - PZs TWPZ 48 Littleborough River Meadowlands

8.5.33 The Scheme and 5km Study Area fall within the Local Landscape Character Profiles as set out in **Table 8.5** below.

**Table 8.5: Local Landscape Character: Sites**

Sites	WLLCA			BLCA Policy Zones					
	LCA 2	LCA 3	LCA 4	MNPZ 05	TWPZ 21	TWPZ 22	TWPZ 23	TWPZ 24	TWPZ 48
WB 1		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
WB 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
WB 3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

8.5.34 The area/areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor and 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary falls within the Local Landscape Character Profiles as set out in **Table 8.6** below.

**Table 8.6: Local Landscape Character: Cable Route Corridor**

Sites	WLLCA			BLCA Policy Zones					
	LCA 2	LCA 3	LCA 4	MNPZ 05	TWPZ 21	TWPZ 22	TWPZ 23	TWPZ 24	TWPZ 48
WB1 to WB2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WB2 to WB3	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WB3 to WB Power Station	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Trent Vale Landscape Partnership

8.5.35 The Trent Vale Landscape Partnership (TVLP) Scheme was a three-year programme which ran from January 2010 to December 2012. The Partnership consisted of 15 organisations and was led by the Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways). The aims of the TVLP Scheme were to conserve and enhance the natural and built features that make up the historic landscape of the Trent Vale and included the preparation of a number of publications in support of these aims including landscape character assessment and management plans. This section therefore takes account of the Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment<sup>43</sup> and the Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013)<sup>44</sup>.

#### Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment

8.5.36 This section summarises the Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment which takes account of the Trent Vale landscape and identifies four Trent Vale Profiles (TVPs) with three being relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Study Areas for the Sites and the Cable Route Corridor and three relevant TVP Landscape Character Types are shown on **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]** and described as being:

- TVP Two – Vale Meadowlands

<sup>43</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment* [Online] [Accessed 02 February 2023]

<sup>44</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*, June 2013 [Online] [Accessed 02 February 2023]

- TVP Three – Industrial/Restored Vale
- TVP Four – Vale Farmlands

8.5.37 TVP Two – Vale Meadowlands is broadly characterised<sup>45</sup> as *“a flat, low lying riparian landscape characterised by a pattern of small and medium sized alluvial meadows, grazing animals and remnant wetland vegetation. The areas tend to be narrow and flanking the meandering river”*. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and to the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:

- *“The character and unity of the river corridor, which would once have been in the main part Vale Meadowlands, has broken down in recent decades, largely as a result of flood protection and drainage works promoting the arable conversion of large areas of alluvial meadowland.*
- *However, where [sic] areas of intact meadowland have survived, they possess a peaceful, undisturbed pastoral character with the meandering river channel (albeit primarily hidden behind flood embankment), permanent pastures, flood meadows, willow holts and grazing animals.*
- *Remnant patches of marginal wetland vegetation fringe the river channels in some areas, enhancing the riparian character of the vale.*
- *Historic willow holts are located at a number of points along the river; these increase diversity in the landscape and add to the strong sense of place.*
- *The meadowlands are often defined by long hedges which now mark the boundary with the arable landscapes.*
- *The raised floodbanks confine views to the river channel and exclude the surrounding landscape and disrupt visual continuity.*
- *The impact on these areas from the conversion to intensive arable of the Vale Farmlands and loss of tranquility through the neighbouring Rural Industrial landscapes increases a sense of disunity within the landscape.”*

8.5.38 TVP Three – Industrial/Restored Vale is broadly characterised<sup>46</sup> as *“a diverse range of highly modified landscapes created by minerals extraction and power production. These areas which have been, or are planned to be, fundamentally affected through the process of sand and gravel extraction or the location of power stations. No common landscape structure or sense of harmony can be distinguished within these disturbed and often degraded landscapes”*. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are

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<sup>45</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 19 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

<sup>46</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 20 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]



relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:

- *“The impact of these areas ripples outwards from the actual sites through the domination of the views and the physical infrastructure and support required by the industries, fundamentally affecting the “tranquillity” of the countryside.*
- *The power station facilities and their infrastructure demonstrate their impact for many miles. However, the degree to which mineral extraction affects the quality of the landscape varies from area to area with location, visibility of plant and equipment and screening moderating their impact.*
- *Mineral extraction fundamentally changes the nature of the landscape in which it operates, whereas power production, with the exception of the footprint of the buildings and cooling towers, is “overlaid” on the landscape.*
- *Restoration of these industrialised landscapes has been to a range of different after – uses including areas of open water, mature wetland habitats, formalised recreation and agriculture.*
- *This process has resulted in the development of a wide range of landscapes, at different stages of maturity, with the changing policies and priorities for restoration over the years contributing to the number and variety of landscapes found.”*

8.5.39 TVP Four – Vale Farmlands is broadly described<sup>47</sup> as “a flat low-lying agricultural landscape characterised by a traditional pattern of hedged fields and nucleated village settlements”. The Profile describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:

- *“Large areas of the former River Meadowlands have now been converted to arable land. This encroaches to the river channel edges in some areas disputing the unity of the river corridor.*
- *Away from the river the landscape is defined by medium to large scale regular and semi-irregular field patterns. Field rationalisation has led to the loss of hedgerows in many areas, producing more open landscapes with a very weak riparian character.*
- *There are some very small areas of deciduous woodland and willow holts remaining, but ash, oak and willow hedgerow trees are the most important components of the overall tree cover. These enhance the sense of enclosure and allow some filtered views.*
- *Where hedgerows are intact and well managed, summer views are rarely of any distance, the level landform and hedgerows helping to restrict longer distance views.*

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<sup>47</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 21 [Online] [\[Accessed 02 February 2023\]](#)

- *More open views across the landscape are experienced in many areas, due to a break in the field pattern, with field edges defined by ditches and roads, and remnant hedgerows often dominated by growing crops.*
- *Where the field pattern is still well defined the occurrence of hedgerow trees enhances the enclosed nature of the landscape and gives structure and form.*
- *Settlements are mainly nucleated villages and farmsteads located on the dry sites just above the level of the flood plain, with traditional red brick and pantile roofed buildings.*
- *Narrow hedged lanes link many of the settlements. These run across the terraces to the river in a number of places, often to historic crossing places. The river itself is typically not a dominant feature with floodbanks and hedgerows shielding it from view."*

*Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*

- 8.5.40 This section summarises the Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013) (TVMP) which took into account the information learnt from the development and delivery of the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership between 2007 and 2013. The TVMP sets out a vision<sup>48</sup> and recognises that the TCLP Landscape Partnership Scheme (LPS) has already delivered the first stage in implementing this long-term vision noting that *"The programme has been particularly effective in demonstrating delivery of 'people' benefits at the same time as achieving conservation outcomes for the natural and built heritage, although it is questionable whether these have been at a landscape scale"*.
- 8.5.41 The Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan follows on from the Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment produced in 2007 which identified four key different landscape types with a clear set of priorities for each TVP type.
- 8.5.42 TVP Two – Vale Meadowlands recognises<sup>49</sup> that *"it is important that a Trent Vale landscape-scale strategy continues to be adopted for the conservation and restoration of this landscape type"*. The profile sets out the following priorities that are relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:
- *"Conserve/restore unimproved permanent pasture,*
  - *Conserve/restore traditional grassland management techniques including grazing,*
  - *Restore/create wetland habitats to provide larger areas, linkages and stepping stones for wildlife,*
  - *Conserve/restore traditional hedgerows and historic field boundaries,*

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<sup>48</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*, Page 3, June 2013 [Online] [\[Accessed 02 February 2023\]](#)

<sup>49</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*, Page 9, June 2013 [Online] [\[Accessed 02 February 2023\]](#)

- *Develop circular walks, heritage trails (natural, built and cultural) and guides,*
- *Enhance/create sites which have sensitive approach to the balance of recreation and the heritage and wildlife of the area.”*

8.5.43 TVP Three – Industrial/Restored Vale recognises<sup>50</sup> that *“the priorities for the Industrial/Restored Vale continue to focus on the delivery of a connected landscape. The restoration of these sites offer the most potential for future large scale habitat enhancement and creation of [sic] opportunities particularly relating to the reversion of large areas to priority habitats including wet grassland, reedbed, ditches and ponds”*. The profile recognises that TVLP partners will continue to work with the aggregate and power companies to ensure that high quality restoration plans are put in place for future schemes.

8.5.44 TVP Four - Vale Farmlands recognises<sup>51</sup> that *“the Vale farmlands is the rural landscape of Trent Vale that most people interact with and, whilst not offering the variety of habitats and wildlife that the meadowlands provide, it still presents opportunities for people to connect with an “older age”*. The profile sets out the following priorities that are relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:

- *“Restore farmland habitats and better integrate wildlife conservation with other land management practices, such as drainage.*
- *Conserve and restore traditional hedgerows, historic field boundaries and other archaeological features.*
- *Develop sensitive management practices on more marginal pockets of land and field corners to enhance biodiversity.*
- *Development and promotion of circular walks, heritage trails and guides.*
- *Promote links between urban and rural communities.*
- *Promote developments which are environmentally sustainable.”*

8.5.45 The Scheme and 5km Study Area fall within the Local Landscape Character Profiles as set out in **Table 8.7** below.

**Table 8.7: Trent Vale Partnership: Sites**

Sites	TVP Two	TVP Three	TVP Four
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<sup>50</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*, Page 9, June 2013 [Online] [Accessed [02 February 2023](#)]

<sup>51</sup> Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, *Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan*, Page 9, June 2013 [Online] [Accessed [02 February 2023](#)]

West Burton 1	No	No	No
West Burton 2	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Burton 3	Yes	Yes	Yes

8.5.46 The area/areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor and 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary falls within the Trent Vale Partnership as set out in **Table 8.8** below.

**Table 8.8: Trent Vale Partnership: Cable Route Corridor**

Sites	TVP Two	TVP Three	TVP Four
WB1 to WB2	No	No	No
WB2 to WB3	No	No	No
WB3 to WB Power Station	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Historic Landscape Characterisation

8.5.47 This section takes into account the information collated as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project: The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011)<sup>52</sup> (HCCL) to ensure that the assessment takes account of the historic landscape. Character Zone TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills is relevant to the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Study Areas and Character Zone TVL1 are shown on **Figure 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5]** and **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]** and described below.

8.5.48 Character Zone TVL1 is broadly categorised as being *“largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the River Trent in the west to the foot of the Northern Cliff in the east. The level topography allows wide views of large features in the landscape [sic], especially the large power stations on the west bank of the Trent whose exhaust plumes can be seen across the zone”*. The HCCL describes the following key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area:

- *“A line of settlements, aligned approximately north to south, runs through the middle of the zone from Messingham in the north to Sturton-by-Stow in the south.*
- *There are also scattered across the zone, several isolated farmsteads the majority of which have expanded significantly from their original size to include modern barns and animal pens.*

<sup>52</sup> Lincolnshire County Council, *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire*, [Historic Landscape Characterisation – Lincolnshire County Council](#), September 2011 [Online] [[Accessed 06 December 2022](#)]

- *The largest settlement in the zone is Gainsborough, and historic town situated on the east bank of the River Trent.*
- *The fields in the zone comprise a balanced mix of types. Close to the historic settlements at the western edge of the zone there is a preponderance of surviving ancient enclosures, characterised by small field sizes. Away from the settlements there are a number of ancient enclosures of larger size which seem to be associated with specific isolated farmsteads.*
- *There is also strong survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, and the modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the twentieth century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation.*
- *Much of the road network reflects the strong east to west alignment of the fieldscapes, apart from the road linking the central settlement line, which is aligned north to south and roughly follows the 20m contour line. The east to west aligned roads are all characterised by their wide, sinuous nature.”*

8.5.49 The Scheme and 5km Study Area fall within the Historic Characterisation Types as set out in **Table 8.9** below.

**Table 8.9: Historic Characterisation Types: Sites**

Sites	TVL 1
West Burton 1	Yes
West Burton 2	Yes
West Burton 3	Yes

8.5.50 The area/areas identified for the Cable Route Corridor and 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary falls within the Historic Characterisation Types as set out in **Table 8.10** below.

**Table 8.10: Historic Characterisation Types: Cable Route Corridor**

Sites	TVL 1
WB1 to WB2	Yes
WB2 to WB3	Yes
WB3 to WB Power Station	Yes

**Landscape Character Area Table**

8.5.51 Each of the key characteristics (above) identified with the sections covering National, Regional and Local Landscape Character, the Trent Vale Partnership and Historic Landscape Characterisation are set out in the Landscape Character Area Table at

**Appendix 8.2. [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2].** Those key characteristics that are relevant to the Study Area for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor are taken forward for further discussion within this LVIA chapter. The remaining key characteristics outside the Study Area are not discussed further in this LVIA chapter due to combination of distance from the Sites and Cable Route Corridor and/or general lack of intervisibility and this is set out in more detail within **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2].**

### **Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation**

- 8.5.52 The Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics to provide an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected, for example, which land area contains constituent elements, features, aesthetic, and perceptual factors that contribute to it. The analysis and evaluation also cover key aspects of character and the way this varies spatially, its geographic extent, its history, its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it.
- 8.5.53 For the National Character Area Profiles, each NCA profile brings forward the natural and cultural features that shape the landscapes, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for on-going change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. 'Statements of Environmental Opportunity' (SEOs) are also considered further within this LVIA chapter.
- 8.5.54 For the Regional Landscape Character Types, each RLCT profile brings forward the 'Forces for Change' that are currently acting to change the landscape. In addition, the implications of these changes and suggested mechanisms to counter adverse impacts and promote positive change and these are also brought forward into this LVIA chapter from the section under 'Shaping the Future Landscape'.
- 8.5.55 For the Local Character Areas, each LCA profile brings forward the pressures for built development within the most sensitive parts of the landscape. The review also sets out descriptions of landscape character to incorporate guidelines as set under 'Principles for Landscape Management' and 'Principles for Accommodating New Development'.
- 8.5.56 For the Trent Vale Partnership, each TVP type brings forward the priorities set out in the Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment and the Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan. The review also sets out descriptions of the TVP types to incorporate the long-term vision from the management plan, the forming of the Trent Vale, why the character of the Trent Vale is important and people's perceptions.
- 8.5.57 For Historic Landscape Characterisation, each HCCL profile brings forward a review of the development of the character and how it has been driven and those processes set under the section 'Historic Landscape Evolution'. The review also sets out aspects



on how the process of change relates to traces of previous land uses set under the section on 'Legibility'.

#### Landscape Character Types or Areas: Establishing Value

- 8.5.58 This section makes judgements on the value of the Landscape Character Types or Areas that may be affected by the Scheme, based on review of any designations at national, regional, and local level. Where there are no designations, judgements are based on criteria used to establish landscape value within the LVIA Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]** as set out in **Table 8.1.2** within this appendix.

#### **National Landscape Character**

- 8.5.59 This is a national scale assessment and though it provides a useful broad scale overview of landscape character, the detail of the regional and local scale character assessment studies are considered to be more relevant. As set out within GLVIA<sup>53</sup>, the more detailed scale for the landscape baseline is helpful *"in providing an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character and the way this varies spatially, its geographic extent, its history (which may require its own specialist study), its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it"*.

#### **Regional Landscape Character**

- 8.5.60 Based upon site observation and professional judgement, it was clear that the Scheme would cause some effects upon landscape character within the Regional Character Areas within the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA)<sup>54</sup>, as such these are discussed further within this LVIA chapter and supporting on the Landscape Character Overview Tables for each site and cable route corridor. The value judgements are set out within the Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation Tables and summarised below.

#### RLCT 3a: Floodplain Valleys

- 8.5.61 Overall, with RLCT 3a: Floodplain Valleys the value (**medium**) is shaped by the general absence of built development which enhances the quiet, rural character of the landscape, which across the wider area is only occasionally interrupted by roads crossing the river, or views to farms and villages on drier, more elevated land. Locally, however, this is disrupted by the presence of the large scale Cottam and West Burton Power Stations. Hedgerows and rising landform fringing the floodplain

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<sup>53</sup> Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Routledge, London, Page 32, Paragraph 3.15, 2013

<sup>54</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 06 December 2022]

enclose views and create an intimate, human scale landscape fringing the more open floodplain.

- 8.5.62 RLCT 3a: Floodplain Valleys is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

*RLCT 4a: Unwooded Vales*

- 8.5.63 Overall, with RLCT 4a: Unwooded Vales the value (**medium**) is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquillity. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to south.

- 8.5.64 RLCT 4a: Unwooded Vales is the host character area for West Burton 1, 2 and 3 as well as the following parts of the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 and West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 and the eastern most section of West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

*RLCT 4b: Wooded Vales*

- 8.5.65 Overall, with RLCT 4b: Wooded Vales the value (**high**) is shaped by the sparsely settled landscape that has seen relatively little urban growth. The landscape is characterised by productive mixed agriculture, set within an enclosed landscape of well maintained hedgerows. Wide areas are under permanent pasture. Whilst agricultural improvement has created large tracts of productive farmland, significant areas remain thickly wooded with ancient broadleaved woodlands and planted ancient woodlands.

- 8.5.66 RLCT 4a: Unwooded Vales is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites or Cable Route Corridor. At approximately 1.5km north of the northern edge of West Burton 3, it is located within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme.

*RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes*

- 8.5.67 Overall, with RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes the value (**high**) is shaped by the Jurassic limestone belt that is reminiscent of the Cotswolds, particularly in terms of the large-scale arable land uses. The escarpment, known locally as the Lincolnshire Edge or Cliff, rises above the Trent Vale and forms a prominent and distinctive landscape feature and backdrop to views eastwards from the neighbouring vale.

- 8.5.68 RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites or Cable Route Corridor. At approximately 2.5km east of the eastern edge of West Burton 1, it is located within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme.

**Local Landscape Character**

8.5.69 Based upon Site observation and professional judgement, it was clear that the Scheme would incur some effects upon landscape character within the Local Character Areas within the West Lindsey District Council West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (August 1999)<sup>55</sup> (WLLCA) and that the Cable Route Corridor would lead to effects within the PZs identified within the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment (August 2009)<sup>56</sup> (BLCA).

8.5.70 These local scale assessments are used as a basis within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices and as such the detail of the assessments is set out further within this LVIA chapter and supporting on the Landscape Character Overview Tables for each site and cable route corridor. The value judgements are set out within the Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation Tables and are summarised below.

WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley

8.5.71 Overall, for WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley the value (**medium**) is shaped by its gently undulating and quite low lying landform which includes the washlands along the eastern edge of the River Trent. However, a band of higher relatively elevated land runs along the eastern edge of the character area extending as far south as Marton.

8.5.72 There are significant blocks of predominantly deciduous woodland to the south and east of Gainsborough, some of which are remnant semi-natural ancient woodland, and good hedgerow boundaries throughout the area. The combination of tree cover and an undulating landform provides a sense of enclosure; long views are generally contained, particularly to the east of the A156 and A1133 spine roads. However, there are some views down onto this area from the high ground Gainsborough and along the higher ground along the eastern boundary near Marton.

8.5.73 Further south, views to the west are dominated by the power station along River Trent and the major transmission lines leading to them. The River Trent and its sequence of washlands is enclosed by steep flood embankments and is relatively inconspicuous in the wider landscape. The area also has some important historic parkland landscapes and a number of historic landmarks.

8.5.74 WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley is the host character area for the western most section of West Burton 3 Site and the eastern most section of the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale

8.5.75 Overall, for WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale the value (**medium**) is shaped by its strong rural character provided by the large, flat, open agricultural landscape that dominates this area. Fields tend to be smaller near to the settlements and there are

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<sup>55</sup> West Lindsey District Council, *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment*, August 1999 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

<sup>56</sup> Bassetlaw District Council, *Landscape Character Assessment*, August 2009 [Online] [[Accessed 02 February 2023](#)]

more hedgerows and trees. The villages have a broad landscape setting. The settlements are mostly small and scattered along this north-south line, often on slightly higher ground within the gently undulating landscape. Lines of trees such as horse chestnuts sometimes mark the driveways to larger farmhouses forming distinctive landscape features. Views to village churches from local lanes are particularly important.

- 8.5.76 The River Till and its tributaries flow across this area into the Fosdyke. The extensive network of rivers, dykes and ditches have visual presence in the landscape as they are contained by high foodbanks and lack significant riparian vegetation. The landform becomes rolling and the landscape more enclosed by hedgerows and trees towards the west; it becomes more open with a flatter landform landscape.
- 8.5.77 This is a landscape of long views. To the west, the power stations on the River Trent are visible, and to the east, the scarp face of the Lincoln 'Cliff' is a prominent feature. There are distant views of Lincoln Cathedral set high on the 'Cliff' throughout the southern part of the area.
- 8.5.78 WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale is the host character area for West Burton 1, West Burton 2, the eastern most section of West Burton 3 Site, and the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 and West Burton 2 to West Burton 3.

WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff

- 8.5.79 Overall, for WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff the value (**high**) is shaped by The Lincoln Cliff. A straight and prominent, limestone capped, scarp slope extending north-south across the centre of the district. The scarp has a diverse pattern of mixed pasture, arable fields, woodland and hedgerows and is a backdrop for views across the Till Vale. There are long views from many points along the ridge-top road. For instance, the junction of the A1500 Roman Road and the B1398 offers extensive views across the scarp and over the Till Vale.
- 8.5.80 There are a number of small, quiet and secluded spring line villages along the foot of the scarp, sited at the junction between the limestone and the underlying clay of the Till Vale. The spring line villages have attractive settings at the bottom of the scarp, with many trees and smaller fields with robust hedgerow boundaries. This narrow landscape band contrasts with the wider, open landscape to the west. Some of the limestone churches are important landmarks, particularly when approached from the west, although they may be partially hidden by trees and other village buildings.
- 8.5.81 WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites or Cable Route Corridor. At approximately 2.5km east of the eastern edge of West Burton 1, it is located within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme.

Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands: MNPZ 05 Leverton

- 8.5.82 Overall, for MNPZ 05 Leverton the value (**medium**) is shaped by the mix of arable and pastoral farmland. Landform is predominantly flat becoming more undulating

in the west and sloping down towards the Trent valley in the east. Floodplain flanks the main watercourses; including Wheatley Beck and Oswald Beck in the north, and Catchwater Drain which follows the eastern boundary.

- 8.5.83 The area extends south of North Wheatley to South Leverton which straddles the southern boundary. Arable fields tend to be large, whereas pasture is contained in smaller fields located near to villages and farms, particularly in the north and east close to North/South Wheatley and Sturton le Steeple, but is evident in the south too.
- 8.5.84 Views are fairly enclosed in the north by vegetation and hedgerow boundaries. Open views are more prevalent further south due to a low woodland cover and much of the settlement being located along the eastern boundary, strong views are afforded towards surrounding higher ground in the west. West Burton Power Station, although outside the area, is dominant in the east.
- 8.5.85 Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands: MNPZ 05 Leverton is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites. It is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

Trent Washlands: TWPZ 21 Cottam, Rampton, and Church Laneham Village Farmlands

- 8.5.86 Overall, with Trent Washlands: TWPZ 21 Cottam, Rampton, and Church Laneham Village Farmlands the value (**medium**) is shaped by the coherent pattern of landscape elements with few detracting features within this area itself. However, large scale pylons cross the area from north to south and Cottam Power Station dominates views to the east. There are long distance views to more elevated wooded skylines to the east, long views to the north and south are constrained only by the effects of distance and riverside vegetation and hedgerows.
- 8.5.87 The landform is Insignificant and the limited tree cover/sense of enclosure which leads to a moderate visibility. This is a flat, arable landscape with a largely geometric field pattern with smaller scale pastoral landscapes around the villages of Cottam, Rampton and Church Laneham. There is very limited tree cover, mature trees are confined to the historic village cores and hedge lines rather than woodlands.
- 8.5.88 Trent Washlands: TWPZ 21 Cottam, Rampton, and Church Laneham Village Farmlands is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites. It is however the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

Trent Washlands: TWPZ 22 Cottam River Meadowlands

- 8.5.89 Overall, with Trent Washlands: TWPZ 22 Cottam River Meadowlands the value (**medium**) is shaped by the flat landscape of this area within the valley floor of the River Trent. Cottam Power Station itself is excluded from the character area but the LCP does include settling lagoons and infrastructure associated with the power station to the south.

- 8.5.90 This LCP is largely uninhabited except for isolated properties to the east of the village of Cottam; the only other built structures being pumping stations. Cottam Power Station dominates the views in this LCP. There are long distance views to more elevated wooded skylines to the east and long views to the north and south, contained by the effects of distance and riverside vegetation and hedgerows.
- 8.5.91 Land use consists of arable crops including cereals and oil seed rape. A grass Bund protects the arable land north of Cottam Power Station from the river. To the east of the Bund closer to the river and in the river bends are permanent pasture fields and grazing lands. Mature trees are found in hedges of the fields of pasture. Hedgerow trees also occur along tracks and within scrub around wetland areas close to the river, as well as along the riverbanks.
- 8.5.92 Trent Washlands: TWPZ 22 Cottam River Meadowlands is not a host character area for any of the West Burton Sites. It is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.
- Trent Washlands: TWPZ 23 Sturton le Steeple Village Farmlands*
- 8.5.93 Overall, with Trent Washlands: TWPZ 23 Sturton le Steeple Village Farmlands the value (**medium**) is shaped by the low lying and flat landscape which is all under 5 metres AOD. The field pattern is regular geometric throughout the area. Land use consists of arable crops including cereals and oil seed rape. There is some improved pasture closer to the extremities of the village of Sturton le Steeple on the western side of the LCP. There is very limited settlement within the area.
- 8.5.94 There are robust, mature hedgerows along the field access tracks which cross the area which also contain mature trees. The roadside hedgerows and internal field boundaries are more fragmented and poorly maintained. There are no large areas of woodland.
- 8.5.95 Cottam Power Station to the south and West Burton Power Station to the north dominate the views from this LCP and power lines connecting the two stations cross the area. The views to the north and south are long distance. Views to the east are more constrained by distant elevated ridgelines and vegetation.
- 8.5.96 Trent Washlands: TWPZ 23 Sturton le Steeple Village Farmlands is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites. It is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.
- Trent Washlands: TWPZ 24 Littleborough River Meadowlands*
- 8.5.97 Overall, with Trent Washlands: TWPZ 24 Littleborough River Meadowlands the value (**medium**) is shaped by the low lying and flat landscape at less than 5 metres AOD. The field pattern is regular geometric throughout the majority of the LCP, but there are areas of more irregular permanent and improved pasture fields to the north and south protected by flood Bunds. Land use consists of arable crops including cereals and oil seed rape. There are no large areas of woodland within the LCP. There are



mature trees, and mature hedgelines which are often weak and gappy. The field access tracks have stronger, more mature hedgerows.

8.5.98 The only settlement is the small hamlet of Littleborough. The only other built structures are a pumping station at the edge of the river and Trent Bank Farm, which are both of recent construction. West Burton Power Station dominates views to the north and Cottam power station is visible in more distant views to the south. Views to the east are constrained by elevated ridgelines and riverside vegetation.

8.5.99 Trent Washlands: TWPZ 24 Littleborough River Meadowlands is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites. It is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

Trent Washlands: TWPZ 48 Littleborough River Meadowlands

8.5.100 Overall, with Trent Washlands: TWPZ 48 Littleborough River Meadowlands the value (**medium**) is shaped by the narrow, pastoral, riverside landscape located along the western side of the River Trent. The area is located to the east of the settlement of Cottam. Cottam Power Station is located to the far south.

8.5.101 The area has a flat topography except for a grass flood bank which extends along the western edge of the area and follows the course of the river. The area consists of a linear swathe of improved and unimproved pasture with mature Willows and riparian vegetation.

8.5.102 The area has an intermittent tree cover. Willow trees and riparian vegetation are distributed throughout the landscape. The fields are enclosed by mature, well maintained, bushy Hawthorn hedgerows with Ash and Willow standard trees. There are open views to the north and east. The views to the west are slightly contained by the flood bank. To the south, the views are enclosed by Torksey village and Cottam Power Station. The Trent Valley Way runs along the grass flood bank located to the west of the area.

8.5.103 Trent Washlands: TWPZ 48 Littleborough River Meadowlands is not a host character area for any of the West Burton sites. It is the host character area for the Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station.

Landscape Character Types or Areas: Overall Value

8.5.104 **Table 8.11** below sets out the overall landscape character value for each of the West Burton Sites and Cable Route Corridor.

**Table 8.11: Overall Landscape Character Value**

Site	Notes	Value
West Burton 1	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium
West Burton 2	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium
West Burton 3	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium
<b>Cable Route Corridor</b>		

WB1 to WB2	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium
WB2 to WB3	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium
WB3 to WB Power Station	Host character areas are of Medium Value	Medium

#### Individual Contributors to Landscape Character: Overview

8.5.105 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the individual contributors to landscape character within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Landscape Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.6.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.1] to 8.6.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.4]** Detailed Landscape Receptors and described under the following headings:

- Land Use
- Topography and Watercourses
- Communications and Infrastructure
- Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure
- Public Rights of Way and Access
- Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape
- Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations

#### **Land Use**

8.5.106 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Land Use receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The Land Use Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

#### **Topography and Watercourses**

8.5.107 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Topography and Watercourses receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The Topography and Watercourses Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

#### **Communications and Infrastructure**

8.5.108 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Communications and Infrastructure receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The Communications and Infrastructure Analysis and Evaluation at

**Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

### **Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure**

- 8.5.109 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure (SICL) receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The SICL Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

### **Public Rights of Way and Access**

- 8.5.110 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Access receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The PRoW and Access Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

### **Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape**

- 8.5.111 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape (NLDL) receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The NLDL Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

### **Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens**

- 8.5.112 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Cultural Heritage receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The Cultural Heritage Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development, however, is undertaken with the separate Heritage Impact Assessment.

### **Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations**

- 8.5.113 This section draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations (AWND) receptors within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. The AWND Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** then break down each of the key characteristics.

[Individual Contributors to Landscape Character: Establishing Value](#)

- 8.5.114 This section makes judgements on the value of the individual contributors to landscape character, especially the key characteristics, which may include individual elements of the landscape, particular landscape features, notable aesthetic, perceptual or experiential qualities and combinations of these contributors. Judgements are based on criteria used to establish landscape value within the LVIA Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]** as set out in **Table 8.1.2** within this appendix.

### **West Burton 1**

#### Land Use

- 8.5.115 Within the Study Area, this is open agricultural predominantly regular rectilinear farmland with field boundary hedgerows and some small woodlands. Occasional isolated residential properties and farmsteads are dotted throughout the surrounding countryside. The Site comprises a series of agricultural field parcels that follow the surrounding field patterns separated by hedgerows with trees, and drainage ditches that feed into the River Till.
- 8.5.116 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the large scale, flat and open agricultural field parcels that make up the Site itself and that follow the surrounding field patterns and hedgerows.

#### Topography and Watercourses

- 8.5.117 Within the Study Area the countryside is made up of flat, predominantly open agricultural land and is sited at approximately 5m AOD. A notable topographical feature lies to the east where the landform rises to create a distinctive sloping ridge or cliff, forming a prominent landform on the eastern horizon.
- 8.5.118 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the series of flat, open agricultural field parcels that follow the surrounding field patterns, hedgerows and drainage ditches. The northern parcel is bounded by an agricultural drainage ditch that feeds into the River Till approximately 400m west of the Site. The parcel to the south of Broxholme Lane is larger and comprises flat, open arable fields, again separated by straight hedgerows and drainage ditches.

#### Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.5.119 Within the Study Area, the A1500 (a linear road) passes on a northwest to southeast alignment diagonally across the landscape to the north of the Site. Broxholme Lane, a narrow rural lane, runs south from the A1500, through the middle of the Site and continues south through Broxholme. The Site has overhead powerlines which run across the southern portion in a northwest to southeast alignment defining the largest vertical elements on the Site and in the surrounding landscape.
- 8.5.120 For the West Burton 1 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the character of the local lanes. Many are bordered by isolated farmsteads and residential dwellings, often with very narrow grass verges and high hedgerows that add elements of intimacy to the routes. The sense of natural enjoyment adds to the

value, which stems from the local lanes, small villages, arable fields, and the peacefulness of the landscape.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

- 8.5.121 Within the Study Area, the nearest settlement is the small village of Broxholme located immediately to the south west of the Scheme. Around 2.5km to the north west of the Site lies the settlement of Sturton by Stow and the larger village of Saxilby is located approximately 2.5km to the south west of the Site. To the west lie the hamlets of Bransby (approximately 1km) and Ingleby (approximately 2km), and to the east lies the village of North Carlton (approximately 2.0km).
- 8.5.122 For the West Burton 1 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the area being relatively sparsely populated with isolated residential properties and farmsteads dotted throughout the surrounding countryside. The Site lies within the rural parish of Broxholme.

Rights of Way and Access

- 8.5.123 There are no Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that cross the Site. Whilst there are some locally, they are limited. The PRoW network surrounding the Site and crossing the countryside to the east of Broxholme often do not connect with the wider PRoW network, limiting opportunities to explore and enjoy the wider landscape.
- 8.5.124 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**high**) is shaped by the presence of some footpaths that offer long eastward views to the scarp face of the Lincoln 'Cliff'. The landscape has a strong rural character, but the public right of way (PRoW) network is disconnected.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes

- 8.5.125 The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or AGLV. The Ridge Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) is located approximately 2.3km east of the Site. The Ridge AGLV is associated with the distinct landform ridge leading north from Lincoln.
- 8.5.126 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of any designation across the Site itself, but in recognition of the elevated nature and intervisibility with the Ridge AGLV to the east.

Cultural Heritage

- 8.5.127 There are no Scheduled Monuments on the Site. There are no Listed Buildings on the Site. The Site is not located within or within 2km of a Conservation Area. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens on or within 2km of the Site.
- 8.5.128 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the absence of assets across the Site itself and the proximity to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument at Broxholme.

Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations

- 8.5.129 There are no Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site. There is no ancient woodland on the Site or within 2km of the Site.
- 8.5.130 For the West Burton 1 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of designations across the Site or locally.

[Overall Value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character](#)

- 8.5.131 **Table 8.12** below summarising the overall value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character for the West Burton 1 Site.

**Table 8.12: West Burton 1 – Overall Value of Individual Contributors**

<b>West Burton 1</b>	<b>Value</b>
Land Use	Medium
Topography and Watercourses	Medium
Communications and Infrastructure	Medium
Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure	Medium
Rights of Way and Access	High
Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes	Medium
Cultural Heritage	Medium
Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations	Medium
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**West Burton 2**

*Land Use*

- 8.5.132 Within the Study Area is agricultural farmland interspersed with farms and villages, in addition to the larger settlements of Saxilby and Sturton by Stow. For the West Burton 2 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the Site currently being used for large scale agricultural purposes. The landform is relatively flat with a gentle slope to the east towards the River Till and the flat alluvial farmland alongside. To the west, the landform remains more elevated but is more undulating. Here, the Site falls towards the railway line at approximately 10m AOD.

*Topography and Watercourses*

- 8.5.133 Within the Study Area the landform is relatively flat with a gentle slope to the east towards the River Till which meanders along the eastern edge of the Site. The flood plains are distinctive features, however the rivers themselves are often hidden from views by levees. For the West Burton 2 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the flat, simple and large scale open agricultural landform. The Site is divided into three separate areas, with Sturton Road cutting through the centre of the Site in a north south direction. The Site to the east of Sturton Road falls east down towards the River Till and the flat alluvial farmland alongside rising up on the



eastern banks towards the village of Broxholme. The elevated cliff is visible on the eastern horizon. To the west, the landform remains more elevated but is more undulating. Here, the Site falls towards the railway line at approximately 10m AOD.

Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.5.134 Within the Study Area, the countryside is crossed by local rural lanes, with Sturton Road being the most prominent locally. The Sheffield – Lincoln and Doncaster – Lincoln railway line across the countryside to the west of the Site.
- 8.5.135 For the West Burton 2 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by a lack of communication routes or presence of major roads crossing the Site or the surrounding countryside. The Site is divided by Sturton Road which cuts through the centre of the Site in a north south direction connecting the settlements of Saxilby to the south with Sturton by Stow in the north. Towards the centre of the Site, the Site boundary cuts around three properties located within Ingleby.
- 8.5.136 Local lanes are bordered by isolated farmsteads and residential dwellings, often with very narrow grass verges and high hedgerows that add elements of intimacy to the routes. The sense of natural enjoyment adds to the value, which stems from the local lanes, small villages, arable fields, and the peacefulness of the landscape.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

- 8.5.137 The Site is located alongside, but outside of the hamlet of Ingleby in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The hamlet is situated less than 1.5 km north of the village of Saxilby and approximately 1.5km south of the village of Sturton by Stow. Sturton Road / Saxilby Road connects the settlements. Ingleby and Sturton Road are located on an elevated landform and sits at approximately 15m AOD.
- 8.5.138 Towards the centre of the Site, the Site boundary cuts around three properties located within Ingleby. Those properties include Wood Farm and Ingleby Hall Farm to the north and Ingleby Grange to the south.
- 8.5.139 For the West Burton 2 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the area, outside of the settlement of Saxilby to the south, being relatively sparsely populated with isolated residential properties and farmsteads dotted throughout the surrounding countryside.

Rights of Way and Access

- 8.5.140 There are no PRoW across the Site and the surrounding area is lacking routes or connections limiting public access. However, where the minor roads and tracks have legitimate access for recreation there is scope for providing improvements.
- 8.5.141 For the West Burton 2 Site, the judgement on value (**low**) is shaped by the lack of public access across this area of countryside.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes

- 8.5.142 The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or AGLV. The Ridge Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) in West Lindsey District is located approximately

3.6km east of the Site. The Ridge AGLV is associated with the distinct landform ridge leading north from Lincoln. For the West Burton 2 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of any designation across the Site itself, but in recognition of the elevated nature and intervisibility with the Ridge AGLV to the east.

Cultural Heritage

8.5.143 Located to the immediate east of Sturton Road, the Deserted village of North Ingleby (List Entry Number: 1003570), is located outside of, but in close proximity to the Site. There are also three Scheduled Monuments within 2km. There are no Listed Buildings on the Site. The closest in proximity is Grade II Listed Ingleby Chase (Listed Number: 1147263), located to the Site’s northern boundary. The Site is not located within a Conservation Area. However, within a 2km radius of the Site there is one Conservation Area to the south of Saxilby village, the Bridge Street at Saxilby Conservation Area. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens on the Site or within 2km.

8.5.144 For the West Burton 2 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the absence of assets across the Site itself and the proximity to the Scheduled Monument at Ingleby.

Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations

8.5.145 There are no Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site. There is no ancient woodland on the Site or within 2km of the Site.

8.5.146 For the West Burton 2 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of designations across the Site or locally.

Overall Value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character

8.5.147 **Table 8.13** below summarises the overall value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character for the West Burton 2 Site.

**Table 8.13: West Burton 2 – Overall Value of Individual Contributors**

<b>West Burton 2</b>	<b>Value</b>
Land Use	Medium
Topography and Watercourses	Medium
Communications and Infrastructure	Medium
Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure	Medium
Rights of Way and Access	Low
Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes	Medium
Cultural Heritage	Medium
Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations	Medium
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Medium</b>

### **West Burton 3**

#### Land Use

- 8.5.148 Land within the Study Area is agricultural land interspersed with farmsteads and small villages, including Marton and Brampton in addition to the larger settlement of Sturton by Stow. To the west of the Site the landform quickly drops away down to 5m AOD alongside the A156 and the River Trent.
- 8.5.149 For the West Burton 3 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the Site currently being used for agricultural purposes and occupying an area of elevated land to the east of the River Trent. The Sheffield – Lincoln and Doncaster – Lincoln railway line cuts diagonally through the middle of the Site effectively separating it into two distinct areas, one to the east, and one to the west of the railway. The Eastern area is located between the railway line and the A1500, which runs along the majority of the northern Site boundary. Within the middle of the eastern area of the Site is Moat Farm. The western area of the Site occupies the area of elevated land to the east of the River Trent, between 10m and 15m AOD.

#### Topography and Watercourses

- 8.5.150 Within the Study Area there is large swathes of agricultural land interspersed with small villages such as Marton and the village of Brampton in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. To the immediate north west of the Site is the settlement of Marton which occupies the hillside leading down from the arable plateau to the lower lying landform alongside the River Trent. Field parcels are separated by straight hedgerows and drainage ditches. To the immediate north west of the Site is the settlement of Marton which occupies the hillside leading down from the arable plateau to the lower lying landform alongside the River Trent. For the West Burton 3 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the elevated plateau position of the Site above the River Trent corridor to the west of the Site.
- 8.5.151 The western area of the Site occupies the area of elevated land to the east of the River Trent, between 10m and 15m AOD. To the west of the Site the landform quickly drops away down to 5m AOD alongside the A156 and the River Trent. Embankments alongside the Trent help elevate it above of the surrounding lowland arable farmland. The eastern extents of the Site occupy the flatter arable plateau that is made up of gently rolling arable fields.

#### Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.5.152 Within the Study Area, the A1500, runs along the majority of the northern Site boundary. The A1500, (Stow Park Road) is an old Roman Road which runs between Marton and the A15 on the ridgeline to the north of Lincoln. Local rural lanes cross the surrounding arable countryside.
- 8.5.153 The Sheffield – Lincoln and Doncaster – Lincoln railway line cuts diagonally through the middle of the Site, effectively separating the Site into two distinct areas, one to

the east, and one to the west of the railway. The Eastern area is located between the railway line and the A1500, which runs along the majority of the northern Site boundary. Two rows of overhead powerlines cross directly over the Site.

8.5.154 Located within the middle of the Site and straddling the railway line is Stow Park Farm and Marton Moor Farm, two large farmsteads with associated outbuildings and sheds that occupy the arable farmland to the south of the A1500. Alongside Stow Park Farm is a disused fuel depot.

8.5.155 For the West Burton 3 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the disruption caused to this landscape by the mainline railway line and main A1500. The A1500 is the main route east to west and the traffic using this route imparts disturbance due to noise and vehicle speed. The fuel depot and large scale pylons add additional detracting elements to the Site itself as do views of the Cottam and West Burton Power Stations on the western horizon.

#### Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

8.5.156 The Site is located between the hamlet of Marton and the village of Brampton in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. Within the Study Area, the Site is approximately 2km north west of the West Burton 2 Site (Ingleby), and 2.5km east of the village of Sturton by Stow. The Site is located to the south of the A1500.

8.5.157 The Lincoln Golf Club is located to the south west of the Site, surrounding the small hamlet of Brampton. A small number of residential properties on the eastern edge of the settlement are located adjacent to the south western corner of the Site. Located within the middle of the Site and straddling the railway line are Stow Park Farm and Marton Moor Farm, two large farmsteads with associated outbuildings and sheds that occupy the arable farmland to the south of the A1500. To the immediate north west of the Site is the settlement of Marton which occupies the hillside leading down from the arable plateau to the lower lying landform alongside the River Trent.

8.5.158 For the West Burton 3 Site the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the area, outside of the settlement of Marton to the north west being relatively sparsely populated with isolated residential properties, farmsteads and small settlements dotted throughout the surrounding countryside.

#### Rights of Way and Access

8.5.159 One short section of Public Footpath crosses the Site, Public Footpath Mton/68/1, in the north west corner, running from High Street to Stow Park Road. However, this route does not connect with the wider PRow network, terminating at the A1500 and limiting opportunities to explore and enjoy the wider landscape to the north.

8.5.160 For the West Burton 3 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of public access across this area of countryside.

#### Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes

8.5.161 The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or AGLV. Located approximately 350m to the north east of the Site is the Laughton Wood AGLV but separated from it by the new residential development to the north of the A1500 and existing properties on Mount Pleasant Close. The Laughton Wood AGLV extends across the countryside to the north of the A1500 across Gate Burton and Knaith.

8.5.162 For the West Burton 3 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of any designation across the Site itself, but in recognition of the proximity to the Laughton Wood AGLV to the north west.

Cultural Heritage

8.5.163 There are no Scheduled Monuments on the Site itself however, the Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park (List Entry Number: 1019229), is located immediately adjacent to the Site. The designations are however wholly outside of the proposed development area but enclosed by it. There are no Listed Buildings on the Site. The Site is not located within a Conservation Area or within 2km of a Conservation Area. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens on the Site or within 2km of the Site.

8.5.164 For the West Burton 3 Site, the judgement on value (**high**) is shaped by the proximity to the Scheduled Monument.

Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations

8.5.165 There are no Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site. There is no ancient woodland on the Site. The nearest, Burton Wood, is located approximately 1.2km north of the Site at Gate Burton.

8.5.166 For the West Burton 3 Site, the judgement on value (**medium**) is shaped by the lack of designations across the Site or locally.

Overall Value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character

8.5.167 **Table 8.14** below summarises the overall value of Individual Contributors to Landscape Character for the West Burton 3 Site.

**Table 8.14: West Burton 3 - Overall Value of Individual Contributors**

West Burton 3	Value
Land Use	Medium
Topography and Watercourses	Medium
Communications and Infrastructure	Medium
Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure	Medium
Rights of Way and Access	Medium
Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes	Medium
Cultural Heritage	High

Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations	Medium
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Medium</b>

8.5.168 **Table 8.15** below sets out the overall value of Individual Contributors to the Cable Route Corridor. The Analysis and Evaluation at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** break down each of the individual contributors to landscape character in more detail.

**Table 8.15: Cable Route Corridor - Overall Value of Individual Contributors**

<b>Individual Contributors</b>	<b>West Burton 1 to West Burton 2</b>	<b>West Burton 2 to West Burton 3</b>	<b>West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station</b>
Land Use	Medium	Medium	Medium
Topography and Watercourses	Medium	Medium	Medium
Communications and Infrastructure	Medium	Medium	Low
Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure	Medium	Medium	Low
Rights of Way and Access	High	Medium	Medium
Nationally and Locally Designated Landscapes	Medium	Medium	Low
Cultural Heritage	Medium	High	Medium
Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations	Medium	Medium	Medium
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>

### VISUAL BASELINE

8.5.169 This section establishes the areas in which the Scheme may be visible within the Study Areas for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor. The main objective is to set out the assessment parameters that have underpinned the final detailed assessment of any likely significant visual effects that is set out in this chapter.

### **Viewpoints**

8.5.170 This sets out the broad group of visual receptors that will be affected and is based on the LVIA Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.



8.5.171 The findings draw upon desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the group within the 2km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Viewpoints are shown on **Figures 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1]** to **Figure 8.12.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4]** and the Viewpoint Overview is set out within the tables at **Appendix 8.3.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The viewpoint baseline is set out within the Individual Viewpoint Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### **Residential Receptors**

8.5.172 This sets out the Residential Receptors that will be affected and is based on the Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

8.5.173 The findings draw upon desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the residential receptors within the 1km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.1]** to **Figure 8.8.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.4]** and the Residential Overview is set out within tables at **Appendix 8.3.2.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The residential baseline is set out within the Individual Residential Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### **Transport Receptors**

8.5.174 This sets out the transport receptors that will be affected and is based on the LVIA Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

8.5.175 The findings draw upon desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the transport receptors within the 1km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Transport Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.9.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]** to **Figure 8.9.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.4]** and the Transport Overview is set out within the tables at **Appendix 8.3.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The transport baseline is set out within Individual Transport Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### **Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Receptors**

8.5.176 This sets out the PRoW receptors that will be affected and is based on the LVIA Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]**.

8.5.177 The findings draw upon desktop studies and fieldwork to describe the PRoW receptors within the 1km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Transport Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.10.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]** to **Figure 8.10.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.4]** and the PRoW Overview is set out within the tables at **Appendix 8.3.4.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The PRoW baseline is set out

within Individual PRoW Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.4.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

[Viewpoints: Initial Selection](#)

- 8.5.178 There are a total of 57 viewpoints covering the Study Areas for the Sites and Cable Route Corridor. These viewpoints comprise initial viewpoints selected for the purpose of the assessment and likely to be affected by the Scheme and then additional viewpoints provided by the County Council as part of the Section 42 Consultation. The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figures 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1]** to **Figure 8.12.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4]** and the Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages are shown on **Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]**. The viewpoint locations are set out in **Table 8.16** and **Table 8.17** below and the Verified Photography and Photomontages are taken from the viewpoints specified in these two tables.
- 8.5.179 **Table 8.16** below lists out the initial viewpoints for the purpose of the assessment and reason for their selection.

**Table 8.16: Viewpoints: Initial Selection**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name	Reason for Selection of Viewpoint
1	Brox/198/1	Representative View: View is representative of views from Footpath Brox/198/1 as walkers approach Broxholme to the east of Manor Farm.
2	Brox/198/1	Representative View: This location is north of Cornhill's Farm. View is representative of footpath (FP) at the confluence with the local road network. Transient views as walkers head north towards Broxholme.
3	North Carton Bridge	Representative View: From location at bridge crossing on Carlton Lane to the SE of WB1. View is representative of local road users. Transient views experienced as receptors travel along the local road network to the south of WB1.
4	NCar/225/1 and Carton Lane	Representative View: From location close to settlement edge of North Carlton. View is representative of local road users and users of NCar/225/1 to the west of North Carlton. Transient views experienced as receptors travel along the local road network to the south of WB1 and along the local PRoW network.
5	NCar/225/1	Representative View: Looking west towards the western edge of WB1.

		View is representative of transient views experienced by users of NCar/225/1 to the west of North Carlton and south of the A1500.
6	Tillbridge Lane	Representative View: Looking south towards the northern edge of WB1 from the A1500. View is representative of transient views experienced by road users traveling along the A1500.
7	Broxholme Ln	Representative View: From a location to NE of WB1 from local lane. View is representative of transient views experienced by road users traveling along the local roads alongside and through WB1.
8	Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1	Representative View: View from Broxholme Ln and PRoW Brox/197/1. View is representative of transient views experienced by road users traveling along the local roads alongside and through WB1 and users of public footpath.
9	Brox/196/1	Representative View: location where footpath “doglegs” at WB1. Chosen to demonstrate particular effect at turn in the PRoW. Looking south east towards WB 1 and south west towards WB2. View is representative of Footpath Brox/196/1. Transient views as walkers cross the arable farmland to the north of Broxholme. This is representative of the views along this Footpath.
10	Brox/196/1	Specific View: Specific location on elevated crossing of River Till adjacent to site boundary at WB1. Looking east into the northern section of WB1 and south west towards WB2. View is also representative of Footpath Brox/196/1. Transient views as walkers cross the arable farmland to the north of Broxholme. This is representative of the views along this Footpath.
11	Brox/196/1	Representative View: View is representative of transient views from Footpath Brox/196/1 as walkers cross the arable farmland to the north of WB1.
12	TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane	Representative View: Looking south from the junction of TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane towards the northern edge of WB1. View is representative of transient views from users of TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane.

13	Church Lane - next to Low Farm	Representative View: View representative of users of local lanes to the north east of WB1 and residents of Low Farm.
14	Church Lane- near Aist/37/1	Representative View: Looking south west from Church Lane on the western edge of Aisthorpe. View representative of users of local lanes to the north east of WB1 and residents on the edge of the settlement.
15	Tillbridge Lane and Middle Street	Specific View: Looking east from the viewpoint at the junction of the B1398 and the A1500.
16	NCar/187/1	Representative View: View is representative of the transient views of users of the PRow to the south east of WB1.
17	Carton Ln and Broxholme Ln	Representative View: View representative of users of local lanes to the south of WB1.
18	Sturton Road	Representative View: View is representative of users of local roads passing alongside and through WB2.
19	Permissive path at Cowdale Ln	Representative View: View is representative of users of permissive routes on the eastern edge of Bramsby.
20	Broxholme Ln	Representative View: Views are representative of transient views by road users passing alongside and through WB2.
21	Sturton Road and Saxi/203/1	Representative View: From edge of settlement and junction with new build estate. Views are representative of road users and residential properties on the settlement edge.
22	Church Lane	Representative View: From local lane. View representative of residential properties on the edge of the settlement and users of local roads.
23	Sykes Lane	Representative View: From local lane. View representative of transient views available to the users of Sykes Lane.
24	Sykes Lane and other route with public access	Representative View: From local lane at junction of a BOAT and highway. View represents transient views from road and PRow.
25	Sykes Lane	Sequential View: View looking east from Sykes Lane alongside railway line. View represents transient views from local road.
26	Sturton Road	Representative View: Representative of transient views along Sturton Road of WB2.

27	Sturton Road	Sequential View: Representative of transient views along Sturton Road of WB2.
28	Sturton Road	Sequential View: Representative of transient views along Sturton Road of WB2.
29	Walklands Farm at Cowdale Lane	Representative View: Representative of views from southern residential edge of Bransby and local roads within and on edge of settlement.
30	Saxilby Road and Stur/81/1	Representative View: View looking west from the southern edge of Sturton By Stow. Representative of transient views experienced by local roads to the south of the settlement as well as residential properties on the western edge of the settlement.
31	Stur/75/1	Representative View: View looking west from PRoW to the west of Sturton by Stow. Representative of transient views experienced by walkers.
32	West Syke Lane and Gorwick Lane	Representative View: View representative of users of W Syke Lane/Gorwick Lane and adjacent residential properties.
33	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: View south towards the northern edge of WB2. Representative of transient views experienced by users of local roads.
34	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: View south east towards the northern edge of WB2. Representative of transient views experienced by users of local roads.
35	Fosdyke Navigation / Lincoln Road	Representative View: Representative of transient glimpsed views experienced by road users.
36	Sykes Lane	Representative View: Representative of transient views experienced by users of local roads to the south of WB3.
37	River Bank Farm Entrance	Representative View: Representative of transient glimpsed views experienced by road users.
38	Marion Road	Representative View: View south west towards the northern edge of WB2, representative of users of local roads.
39	Willingham Road	Representative View: View south towards the northern edge of WB2. Representative of users of local roads to the north of WB3.
40	Stow/71/2	Representative View: View south west from PRoW to the west of Stow.

		Representative of views from local PRow and views from residential properties at the edge of settlement.
41	Stow Park Road	Representative View: Representative of views from local road and nearby isolated residential properties.
42	Mill Lane	Representative View: View west towards the eastern edge of WB3. Representative of views from local road and nearby isolated residential properties.
43	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: Representative of transient views from local roads.
44	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: Representative of transient glimpsed views from local roads.
45	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: Views representative of glimpsed views from Cowdale Lane passing alongside WB3.
46	Cowdale Lane	Sequential View: Views representative of transient views experienced by users of local roads to south of WB3.
47	Highwood Farm entrance	Representative View: Views representative of transient views experienced by users of local roads to west of WB2.
48	Headstead Bank and Cottam FP3	Representative View: Views representative of PRow, roads and residential properties to north of Cottam.
49	Cottam FP1 next to River Trent	Specific View: View representative of those experienced by walkers on riverside PRow and users of river.
50	Mton/66/4	Representative View: View representative of those experienced by walkers on riverside PRow.
51	Brampton Lane	Representative View: View representative of glimpsed transient views from local roads on the edge of Brampton.
52	A156 and Bram/66/1	Representative View: View representative of glimpsed transient views from local roads and PRow to the west of WB3.
53	A1500	Representative View: View representative of transient views experienced by users of A1500 and local residential properties on the eastern edge of Marton adjacent to WB3.
54	A1500	Representative View: View representative of transient views experienced by users of A1500



		and local residential properties adjacent to WB3 and railway line.
55	A1500	Representative View: View representative of transient views experienced by users of A1500 and local residential properties adjacent to WB3.
56	A1500	Representative View: View representative of transient views experienced by users of A1500 and local residential properties adjacent to WB3.
57	Mton/69/1	Representative View: View looking south east towards the northern edge of WB3. View representative of users of local PRoW to the north of Marton.

8.5.180 These viewpoints have been identified through desk studies which have then been verified through fieldwork in February and March 2022 when there were no leaves on hedges and trees to establish the worst-case scenario. Subsequent visits were then undertaken in June, July, and August 2022 when there was greater vegetation cover, to understand the seasonal differences between winter and summer.

[Viewpoints: Section 42 Consultation](#)

8.5.181 The locations of the viewpoints have been subject to consultation with the relevant consultees and planning authorities under Section 42 Consultation, where a total of 24 additional viewpoints have been included and photography undertaken, these are identified as Viewpoint Number LCC-C. The additional viewpoints are set out in detail within **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. Discussions over these viewpoints as part of the Section 42 Consultation.

8.5.182 **Table 8.17** below lists out the Additional Section 42 Consultation Viewpoints and reason for their selection.

**Table 8.17: Viewpoints: Section 42 Consultation**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name	Reason for Selection of Viewpoint
LCC-A	Middle Street	Representative View: Along the B1398 at Gateway location. Easterly view from top of ridge. Representative of road users and PRoW on top of and traveling down from ridge where panoramic views west are possible.
LCC-B	PRoW TLF/31/1	Representative View: PRoW network to north of WB1. Views representative of locations within the arable countryside to the north of A1500.
LCC-C	Broxholme Lane	Representative View: PRoW network between WB1 and WB2.

		Representative of views passing through Broxholme with views east to WB1 and potential longer views west to WB2.
LCC-D	Read Robinson Avenue	Representative View: Edge of settlement. New housing facing out from the settlement edge. Views representative of new residential properties on northern edge of Saxilby north towards WB2.
LCC-E	Ingleby Clay nature site	Specific View: Specific view west from Saxilby nature site.
LCC-F	Manor Farm	Representative View: Road network to the west of the railway line. View representative of views from local roads to the west of WB2.
LCC-G	PRoW Stur/5/2	Representative View: Representative of local roads alongside viewpoint and users of PRoW.
LCC-H	Cowdale Lane	Sequential View: Representative transient view from local roads to the north of WB2 and south of WB3.
LCC-I	Thorpe Lane	Representative View: View representative of local roads to the north of WB1 - looking south towards northern edge of WB1 from Thorpe Lane.
LCC-J	Littleborough	Representative View: From the Trent Valley Way alongside Littleborough. Representative of views from heritage assets as well as PRoW and river users.
LCC-K	Trent Valley Way	Representative View: View east from immediately alongside River Trent. View representative of those experienced by walkers on riverside PRoW and river users.
LCC-L	PRoW Bram/66/1	Representative View: PRoW network to the west of the A156. View representative of glimpsed transient views east from PRoW to the west of WB3.
LCC-M	Stowe Park	Representative View: From the access lane to Stow Park looking west. Views representative of users of the access lane and stables at West View Farm and Home Farm.
LCC-N	Torksey Viaduct	Specific View: View north east from Torksey Viaduct.
LCC-O	Cowdale Lane	Representative View: Views representative of glimpsed views from Cowdale Lane passing alongside southern boundary of WB3.

- 8.5.183 Viewpoint selection has followed best practice, that is set out at paragraphs 6.18 to 6.20 of GLVIA3<sup>57</sup>.
- 8.5.184 The selection of viewpoints was made on the basis of the following types of publicly accessible viewpoints, as follows:
- Representative viewpoints (representative of views from particular PRoW)
  - Specific viewpoints (such as key views from a specific visitor attraction)
  - Illustrative viewpoints (chosen to demonstrate a particular effect/specific issue)
  - Any important sequential view, for example, along key recreational or transport routes; and
  - Any additional agreed viewpoints that have been requested by consultees and the relevant planning authorities.
- 8.5.185 For the purposes of the assessment, all the viewpoints are taken from publicly accessible land and photography undertaken in both summer and winter to ensure a worst-case scenario is assessed and illustrated.
- [Viewpoints: Final Selection](#)
- 8.5.186 Consultation with the relevant consultees and planning authorities has played an important part in selecting the viewpoints to support the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) process. This consultation process has played a role in gathering specific information about the Sites, the Cable Route Corridor and the associated views. Section 42 Public Consultation also played a role in canvassing feedback from the public on the visibility of the Scheme. This process has been a valuable tool in seeking an understanding and agreement about the key views and to highlight the local interests and values that may otherwise have been overlooked. This commitment and engagement has been undertaken in a genuinely open and responsive process through a series of workshops and public consultation events as set out in Section 8.2 (Consultation).
- 8.5.187 One of the objectives of the consultation has been to clearly identify those matters of visibility which are important to stakeholders to inform the LVIA process. As a consequence, this process has identified the key viewpoints to be taken forward within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices. This process also identified some initially selected viewpoints which make a limited contribution to the value of the area and are therefore to be given no further consideration in respect of landscape and visual amenity.
- 8.5.188 **Table 8.18** below lists out the initially selected viewpoints, which have not been considered further within this LVIA chapter. Supporting **Appendix 8.3.1.1** Viewpoint

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<sup>57</sup> Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA), 3rd Edition, Routledge, London, Page 109, 2013.

Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] provides a summary reason for their de-selection or scoping out.

**Table 8.18: Initial Selection Viewpoints: Scoping Out**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name	Reason for Scoping Out
12	TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane	<p>Representative View: Looking south from the junction of TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane towards the northern edge of WB1. View is representative of transient views from users of TLFe/31/2 and Thorpe Lane.</p> <p>The distance between receptor and Site combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.</p>
13	Church Lane - next to Low Farm	<p>Representative View: View representative of users of local lanes to the north east of WB1 and residents of Low Farm.</p> <p>The distance between receptor and Site combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.</p>
14	Church Lane- near Aist/37/1	<p>Representative View: Looking south west from Church Lane on the western edge of Aisthorpe. View representative of users of local lanes to the north east of WB1 and residents on the edge of the settlement.</p> <p>No meaningful views available due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.</p>
31	Stur/75/1	<p>Representative View: View looking west from PRoW to the west of Sturton by Stow. Representative of transient views experienced by walkers.</p> <p>The distance between receptor and Site combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.</p>
35	Fosdyke Navigation / Lincoln Road	<p>Representative View: Representative of transient glimpsed views experienced by road users.</p> <p>The distance between receptor and Site combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.</p>

8.5.189 **Table 8.19** below lists out the Additional Section 42 Consultation Viewpoints which have not been considered further within this LVIA chapter. Supporting **Appendix 8.3.1.1 Viewpoint Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** provides a summary reason for their de-selection or scoping out.

**Table 8.19: Section 42 Consultation Viewpoints: Scoping Out**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name	Reason for Scoping Out
LCC-I	Thorpe Lane	<p>Representative View: View representative of local roads to the north of WB1 - looking south towards northern edge of WB1 from Thorpe Lane.</p> <p>No meaningful views available due to distance, topography, intervening hedgerows and layering of vegetation.</p>

[Residential Receptors: Initial Selection](#)

8.5.190 **Table 8.20** below lists out the initial Residential Receptors for the purpose of the assessment, these are also shown on **Figure 8.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8]**. The reason for their selection are those receptors within the 1km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor.

**Table 8.20: Residential Receptors: Initial Selection**

Reference	Name	Type	Sites
R001	Tillbridge Farm and Tillbridge Cottage	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R002	Lancaster Farm	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R003	Residents on Tillbridge Road (west)	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R004	All residents along Cowdale Lane in Bransby	Village	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R005	Residents on Thorpe Lane	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor
R006	The Lodge	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor

R007	76, 77, 79, 81 Saxilby Road (south)	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R008	Chestnut Lodge and Bramley Lodge	Group of buildings	WB1 WB2
R009	Tillbridge Lane House	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor
R010	Cornhills Farm	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R011	Fen House	Single Building	WB1
R012	The Old Rectory	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R013	Grange Farm Cottage	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R014	Grange Farm	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R015	Manor Farm	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R016	1 and 2 Crossroad Cottages	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R017	Ingleby Farm	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R018	Ingleby Hall Farm/Wood Farm	Single Building	WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R019	Gables Manor Care Home	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2



			WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R020	Ingleby Hall Farm	Single Building	WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R021	Ingleby Hall Barns	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R022	Ingleby Grange Cottages	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R023	Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R024	Castle Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R025	Aldhow Grange	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R026	Crown Farm and Crown Farm Cottages	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R027	Westwood Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R028	Little Westwoods Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R029	Mill View	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R030	Stud Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3

R031	Residents on Mill Lane	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R032	38,40,42,44,46,48 Saxilby Road	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R033	Bransby House and Rome Farm	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2
R034	Pingles	Single Building	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R035	Properties on Mays Lane	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R036	Odder Farmhouse	Single Building	WB2
R037	Odda Farm and Odda Lodge	Group of buildings	WB2
R038	Riverbank Farmhouse	Single Building	WB2
R039	Residents along Lincoln Road (A57)	Group of buildings	WB2
R040	Residents on Sykes Lane near Sykes Junction	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor
R041	Residents on Church Road (east) and Church Lane (east) in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R042	Residents on St Botolphs Gate in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R043	Residents on Sykes Lane, including The Warren and Ashfield Grange (West Saxilby)	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R044	Residents on Gainsborough Road (A57) in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2

R045	95-137 (odd numbers) on Mill Lane in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R046	Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R047	Hardwick Wood Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R048	Residents on local road in Hardwick	Group of buildings	WB2
R049	Brampton Grange	Single Building	WB3 WB3 to Power Station (PS) Cable Corridor
R050	Poplar Farm	Single Building	WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R051	Marton Grange	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R052	The Lodge on A156	Single Building	WB3 WB3 to WB3 PS Cable Corridor
R053	Residents in Marton	Village	WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R054	Residents south of Marton (on High Street)	Group of buildings	WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R055	Residents at railway crossing on Stow Park Road/ Till Bridge Lane	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R056	South View and Meadow View	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R057	Residents on Mount Pleasant Close and Cornfield Drive	Group of buildings	WB3 WB3 to WB3 PS Cable Corridor
R058	14-17 Trent View and 16-52 (even numbers) Stow Park Road	Group of buildings	WB3 WB3 to WB3 PS Cable Corridor

R059	Oakfield Grange	Single Building	WB3 WB3 to WB3 PS Cable Corridor
R060	Sandy Barr and Old Nursery	Group of buildings	WB3
R061	High Wood Farm	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R062	Highwood Farm (1)	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R063	Highwood Farm (2)	Single Building	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R064	Properties off Stow Park Road (west of Stow)	Group of buildings	WB3
R065	5 Sturton Road	Single Building	WB3
R066	Danes Farm and Highfield Farm	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R067	Residents on A1500/Marton Road (west)	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R068	White House	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R069	Manor Farm	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R070	Residents in Brampton	Village	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R071	Grange Bungalow	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R072	The Grange Farm	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R073	Residents on Church Lane in Torksey	Group of buildings	WB3
R074	Residents in Stow Park	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3

R075	Little Westwoods and Westwood Farm	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R076	Subscription Mill and Shelton House	Group of buildings	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R077	Trent Port	Group of buildings	WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R078	Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge	Group of buildings	WB1 WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R079	1-19 Sturton Road in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R080	43, 45, 49 Mill Lane in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R081	Properties on west side of B1241 in Saxilby	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R082	Grange Farm Stables	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R083	Marton Grange Barns	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R084	54 Stow Park Road	Single Building	WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R085	Plumpton Farm	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3
R086	Ashcroft	Single Building	WB2 to WB3 Cable Corridor WB3 WB3 to PS Cable Corridor
R087	Coates Farm	Single Building	WB3 to WB PS
R088	The Old Rectory	Single Building	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R089	New development West of Sturton Road	Group of buildings	WB1 to WB2 Cable Corridor WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R090	New development on Jean Revill Close	Group of buildings	WB2 WB2 Cable Corridor
R091	Corner Farm	Single Building	WB3 to WB PS

R092	Field House Farm	Single Building	WB3 to WB PS
R093	Manor Farm	Single Building	WB3 to WB PS
R094	Sturton le Steeple	Village	WB3 to WB PS
R095	Norton Street Farm	Single Building	WB3 to WB PS
R096	Boontown House	Single Building	WB1
R097	Spafford Close	Group of buildings	WB3
R098	Greenfields Farm	Group of buildings	WB3
R099	Marton Moor Farm and Home Farm	Group of buildings	WB3
R100	Moat Farm Bungalow	Single Building	WB3
R101	Land off Stow Park Road 39 Dwellings	Group of buildings	WB3

#### Residential Receptors: Final Selection

- 8.5.191 These initial Residential Receptors were identified through desk studies which were then verified through fieldwork in February and March 2022 when there were no leaves on hedges and trees to establish the worst-case scenario. Subsequent visits were then undertaken in June, July, and August 2022 when there was greater vegetation to identify the seasonal differences between winter and summer.
- 8.5.192 **Table 8.21** below lists out the initial Residential Receptors which have not been considered further within this LVIA chapter. Supporting **Appendix 8.3.2.1** Residential Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] provides a summary reason for their de-selection or scoping out.

**Table 8.21: Residential Receptors: Scoping Out**

Reference	Name	Reason for Scoping Out
R002	Lancaster Farm	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography. Existing enclosure to property.
R003	Residents on Tillbridge Road (west)	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography. Existing enclosure to property.
R005	Residents on Thorpe Lane	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.



R006	The Lodge	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R007	76, 77, 79, 81 Saxilby Road (south)	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
R008	Chestnut Lodge and Bramley Lodge	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
R009	Tillbridge Lane House	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with intervening vegetation and topography. Existing enclosure to property.
R011	Fen House	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography. Existing enclosure to property.
R032	38,40,42,44,46,48 Saxilby Road	The distance between receptors and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and surrounding settlement.
R033	Bransby House and Rome Farm	Enclosure provided by surrounding settlement and vegetation, combined with distance and the layering of intervening vegetation across surrounding countryside.
R036	Odder Farmhouse	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R037	Odda Farm and Odda Lodge	The distance between receptors and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R038	Riverbank Farmhouse	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R039	Residents along Lincoln Road (A57)	The distance between receptors and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R044	Residents on Gainsborough Road (A57) in Saxilby	The distance between receptors and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R048	Residents on local road in Hardwick	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and railway line.

R060	Sandy Barr and Old Nursery	The distance between receptors and Site WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
R062	Highwood Farm (1)	The distance between receptors and Sites WB 2 and WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.  Existing enclosure to property.
R064	Properties off Stow Park Road (west of Stow)	Enclosure provided by surrounding settlement and vegetation, combined with distance, and layering of intervening vegetation across surrounding countryside.
R065	5 Sturton Road	Enclosure provided by surrounding settlement and vegetation, combined with distance, and layering of intervening vegetation across surrounding countryside.
R073	Residents on Church Lane in Torksey	Enclosure provided by surrounding settlement and vegetation, combined with distance, and layering of intervening vegetation and topography across surrounding countryside.
R076	Subscription Mill and Shelton House	The distance between receptors and Site WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.

[Transport Receptors: Initial Selection](#)

8.5.193 **Table 8.22** below lists out the initial transport receptors for the purpose of the assessment, these are also shown on **Figure 8.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9]**. The reason for their selection are those receptors within the 2km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor.

**Table 8.22: Transport Receptors: Initial Selection**

Reference	Name	Sites
T001	Main Street - Road that runs through WB1	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2
T002	A1500 Tillbridge Road/ Tillbridge Lane	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 3
T003	Cowdale Lane (Road which travels through Bransby)	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable

		West Burton 2 WB1 to WB2 Cable
T004	B1241 Saxilby Road	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T005	Lincon Lane - between Tillbridge Lane & Church Lane	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable
T006	Church Lane (north the A1500)	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable
T007	Thorpe Lane	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2
T008	Carlton Lane	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2
T009	B1241 Sturton Road	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2 West Burton 2
T010	Track off Sykes Lane	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable
T011	Sykes Lane	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T012	Broxholme Ln - near Saxilby (north/south)	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2
T013	A57, Gainsborough Road/ Lincoln Road	West Burton 2
T014	Hardwick Lane - Road which leads to Highfield Farm	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T015	Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T016	Gorwick Lane	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3

T017	West Syke Lane	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T018	Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow)	West Burton 2 WB2 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T019	Church Lane (in Saxilby)	West Burton 2
T020	Littleborough Lane (includes Harpham Road)	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T021	A156 High Street (in Marton)	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T022	A156 - Lea Road - includes the roads surrounding Torksey (Main Street, Abbey Park, Lincoln Road)	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T023	Willingham Road	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T024	Clay Lane	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T025	Horse Pasture Lane	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T026	Hardwick Lane	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T027	A1500, Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane	WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T028	Marton Road	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T029	B1241 Normanby Road	West Burton 3
T030	Brampton Lane	WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T031	Station Road, Torksey	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T032	Fleets Road	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 3
T033	Fleets Lane	West Burton 1
T034	Ivy Cottage Lane	West Burton 2

T035	Church Road / High Street (in Saxilby)	West Burton 2
T036	<p>The carriageways between Sykes Lane, Church Road, Church Lane/ High Street: Stable Yard, Woodcroft Rd, Northfield Rise, Hardwick Close, St Andrews Drive, Warwick Close, Salisbury Close, Canon Cook Close. Includes Ashfield Grange</p> <p>Also - The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and east of Church Road, Church Lane, north of Bridge Street: BRIDGE PLACE, QUEENSWAY, WILLIAM STREET, FOSSDYKE GARDENS, OAKFIELD, HIGHFIELD ROAD, ORCHARD LANE, MANOR ROAD, OTTER AVENUE, MEADOW RISE, MILLFIELD AVENUE, NURSERY CLOSE</p>	West Burton 2
T037	B1241, Mill Lane (in Saxilby)	West Burton 2
T038	The carriageways to the east of the B1241, and south of Mays Lane: HORTON PLACE, WELLS COURT, FORRINGTON PLACE, MAIDEN COURT, VASEY CLOSE, HUGHES FORD WAY, HUGHES WAY, DAUBENEY AVENUE, HOTCHKIN AVENUE, MACPHAIL CRESCENT, INGAMELLS DRIVE, SPENCER CLOSE, INGAMELLS DRIVE	West Burton 2
T039	<p>The carriageways within residential areas of Saxilby</p> <p>The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and north of Church Lane: ST BOTOLPHS CLOSE + more currently being built</p> <p>The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and east of Church Road, Church Lane, north of Bridge Street: BRIDGE PLACE, QUEENSWAY, WILLIAM STREET, FOSSDYKE GARDENS, OAKFIELD, HIGHFIELD ROAD, ORCHARD LANE, MANOR ROAD, OTTER AVENUE, MEADOW RISE, MILLFIELD AVENUE, NURSERY CLOSE</p>	West Burton 2
T040	Saxilby Road	West Burton 2
T041	Bridge Lane	West Burton 2
T042	West Bank	West Burton 2
T043	Skellingthorpe Road	West Burton 2
T044	Saxilby Enterprise Park Road	West Burton 2

T045	Queensway	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T046	Bonniwells Lane	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable
T047	Trent Port Road (including Trent Approach)	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T048	Adams Way + Trent View	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T049	The Old Courtyard	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T050	Wapping Lane	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T051	Mount Pleasant Close	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T052	Sand Lane (includes the Fairways)	WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T053	Stow Park Road (Small Lane To The South Of A1500)	WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T054	Stow Park Road (Small Lane To The North Of A1500)	WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T055	Wooden Lane	West Burton 3
T056	Mill Lane (Near Carlton)	West Burton 1
T057	Roads Through Sturton By Stow and Stow (The Close, Fleets Road, High Street, Road To Orchard House, School Lane, The Beeches, Stow Road, The Glebe, Rectory Park, Old Rectory Gardens, Sturton Road, Stow Park Road, South Drive, Church Road, School Lane)	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T058	Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS
T059	Foss Dyke	West Burton 2 WB3 to WB3 Cable West Burton 3
T60	Headstead Bank	WB3 to WB PS



T61	Broad Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T062	Coates Road	WB3 to WB PS
T063	North Leys Road	WB3 to WB PS
T064	Northfield Road	WB3 to WB PS
T065	Thornhill Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T066	Fenton Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T067	Littleborough Road	WB3 to WB PS
T068	Upper Ings Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T069	Cross Common Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T070	Station Road	WB3 to WB PS
T071	North Street	WB3 to WB PS
T072	Common Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T073	Cow Pastures Lane	WB3 to WB PS
T074	Cross Street	WB3 to WB PS
T075	Gainsborough Road	WB3 to WB PS
T076	Wheatley Road	WB3 to WB PS
T77	Broxholme Ln (east/west)	West Burton 1 WB1 to WB2 Cable West Burton 2
T78	River Trent (Navigation)	West Burton 3 WB3 to WB PS

#### Transport Receptors: Final Selection

8.5.194 These initial transport receptors have been identified through desk studies which were then verified through fieldwork in February and March 2022 when there were no leaves on hedges and trees to establish the worst-case scenario. Subsequent visits were then undertaken in June, July, and August 2022 when there was greater vegetation to identify the seasonal differences between winter and summer.

8.5.195 **Table 8.23** below lists out the initial transport receptors which are not to be considered further within this LVIA chapter. Supporting **Appendix 8.3.3.1** Transport Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] provides a summary reason for their de-selection or scoping out.

**Table 8.23: Transport Receptors: Scoping Out**

Reference	Name	Reason for Scoping Out
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T006	Church Lane (north the A1500)	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
T007	Thorpe Lane	The distance between receptor and Sites WB 1 and WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
T013	A57, Gainsborough Road/ Lincoln Road	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T022	A156 - Lea Road - includes the roads surrounding Torksey (Main Street, Abbey Park, Lincoln Road)	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T025	Horse Pasture Lane	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T032	Fleets Road	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T033	Fleets Lane	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T040	Saxilby Road	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T041	Bridge Lane	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T042	West Bank	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T043	Skellingthorpe Road	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T044	Saxilby Enterprise Park Road	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T045	Queensway	The distance between receptor and Sites WB2 and WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.

T046	Bonniwells Lane	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T056	Mill Lane (Near Carlton)	Private Road. The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T057	Roads Through Sturton By Stow and Stow (The Close, Fleets Road, High Street, Road To Orchard House, School Lane, The Beeches, Stow Road, The Glebe, Rectory Park, Old Rectory Gardens, Sturton Road, Stow Park Road, South Drive, Church Road, School Lane)	The distance between receptors and Site WB2 and WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T059	Foss Dyke	The distance between receptor and Site WB2 and WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.
T78	River Trent (Navigation)	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with layering of intervening vegetation, topography and settlement.

#### PRoW Receptors: Initial Selection

8.5.196 **Table 8.24** below lists out the initial PRoW receptors for the purpose of this assessment, these are also shown on **Figure 8.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10]**. The reason for their selection is that these are receptors within the 2km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor.

**Table 8.24: PRoW Receptors: Initial Selection**

Reference	Name	Sites
PR001	Bridleway NCar/225/1 - Scmp/225/1	West Burton 1 option area
PR002	Public Footpath Scmp/195/2	West Burton 1 option area
PR003	Bridleway Brox/187/1 -	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 -

	NCar/187/1 - SCar/187/3	Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area
PR004	Bridleway SCar/185/1 - Burt/185/1	West Burton 2 option area
PR005	Public Footpath Burt/229/1 - Saxi/229/1	West Burton 2 option area
PR006	Public Footpath Brox/198/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR007	Public Footpath Brox/197/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR008	Public Footpath Brox/196/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area
PR009	Public Footpath Scmp/196/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area
PR010	Public Footpath Scmp/32/1 - TLFe/32/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area
PR011	Bridleway Scmp/31/1 - TLFe/31/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area
PR012	Bridleway TLFe/31/2	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 2 option area
PR013	Public Footpath Stur/80/1	West Burton 1 option area
PR014	Public Footpath Stur/79/2	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 2 option area
PR015	Public Footpath Stur/82/1 - Stur/82/2	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area

		West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor
PR016	Public Footpath Stur/81/1	West Burton 1 option area West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 - Cable corridor West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor
PR017	Public Footpath Stur/75/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR018	Public Footpath Stur/75/2	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR019	Public Footpath Stur/77/1 - Stur/77/2 - Stur/77/3 - Stur/77/4	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor
PR020	Public Footpath Stur/76/1	West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR021	Public Footpath Stur/74/1 - Stur/74/2	West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR022	Public Footpath Stur/71/1 - Stur/71/3	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR023	Public Footpath Stow/71/3 - Stow/71/1 - Stur/71/4	West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR024	Public Footpath Stow/71/2	West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area
PR025	Public Footpath Hard/93/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR026	Public Footpath Saxi/208/1 - Saxi/208/2	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR027	Public Footpath Saxi/206/4 - Saxi/206/5	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor

PR028	Public Footpath Saxi/207/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR029	Public Footpath Saxi/206/1 - Saxi/206/2 - Saxi/206/3	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR030	Public Footpath Saxi/203/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR031	Public Footpath Saxi/204/1 - Saxi/204/2 - Saxi/204/3 - Saxi/204/4 - Saxi/204/5 - Saxi/204/6	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR032	Public Footpath Saxi/205/1 - Saxi/205/2	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR033	Public Footpath Saxi/210/1 - Saxi/210/2	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR034	Public Footpath Saxi/227/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR035	Public Footpath Saxi/228/1 - Broa/4/1	West Burton 2 option area West Burton 2 - Cable corridor
PR036	Bridleway Stow/70/1	West Burton 3 option area
PR037	Public Footpath Mton/69/1	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR038	Public Footpath Mton/68/1	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR039	Public Footpath Bram/66/1 - Mton/66/4	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR040	BOAT Mton/824/1 - Mton/824/2 - Mton/824/3	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR041	Public Footpath Mton/66/3 - Mton/823/1 - Mton/67/1	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR042	Public Footpath Mton/66/1 - Mton/66/2	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor



PR043	Public Footpath Cottam FP3	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR044	Public Footpath North Leverton With Habblesthorpe FP9 - Cottam FP1 - Treswell FP7 - Rampton FP7 - Treswell FP1	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR045	Bridleway Cottam BW7 - Treswell BW21 - Treswell BW6 - Treswell BW18 - Cottam BW8	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR046	BOAT Rampton BOAT13 - Treswell BW18	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR047	Bridleway Rampton BW8	West Burton 3 option area
PR048	Public Footpath Bram/956/1 - Tork/957/1	West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 - Cable corridor West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR049	Public Footpath Tork/779/1	West Burton 3 option area
PR050	Public Footpath Tork/96/1 - Tork/96/2	West Burton 3 option area West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR051	Byway NT Cottam RB4 - Byway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR052	Byway NT North Leverton With Habblesthorpe RB25 - Byway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR053	BOAT NT Cottam BOAT5 - BOAT	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR054	BOAT NT North Leverton With	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor

	Habblesthorpe   BOAT15 - BOAT	
PR055	Bridleway NT   North Leverton With Habblesthorpe   BW19 - Bridleway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR056	BOAT NT   North Leverton With Habblesthorpe   BOAT14 - BOAT	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR057	BOAT NT   North Leverton With Habblesthorpe   BOAT11 - BOAT	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR058	Public Footpath NT   North Leverton With Habblesthorpe   FP18 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR059	Bridleway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   BW5 - Bridleway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR060	Byway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   RB33 - Byway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR061	Byway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   RB32 - Byway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR062	Public Footpath NT   Sturton Le Steeple   FP38 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR063	Public Footpath NT   Sturton Le Steeple   FP39 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR064	Byway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   RB33 - Byway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor

PR065	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP40 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR066	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP15 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR067	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP16 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR068	Public Footpath NT West Burton FP1 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR069	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP17 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR070	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP20 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR071	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP19 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR072	Public Footpath NT West Burton FP10 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR073	Bridleway NT Sturton Le Steeple BW13 - Bridleway	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR074	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP18 - Footpath	West Burton 3 to West Burton PS - Cable corridor
PR075	Public Footpath Stow/72/1 - Stow/72/2 - Stow/72/3	West Burton 3 option area
PR076	Public Footpath Stow/73/1	West Burton 3 option area

PRoW Receptors: Final Selection

- 8.5.197 These initial PRoW receptors have been identified through desk studies which have then been verified through fieldwork in February and March 2022 when there were no leaves on hedges and trees to establish the worst-case scenario. Subsequent visits were then undertaken in June, July, and August 2022 when there was greater vegetation to identify the seasonal differences between winter and summer.
- 8.5.198 **Table 8.25** below lists out the initial PRoW receptors which are not to be considered further within this LVIA chapter. Supporting **Appendix 8.3.4.1** PRoW Overview Table [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] provides a summary of the reasons for their de-selection or scoping out.

**Table 8.25: PRoW Receptors: Scoping Out**

Reference	Name	Reason for Scoping Out
PR002	Public Footpath Scmp/195/2	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR004	Bridleway SCar/185/1 - Burt/185/1	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR005	Public Footpath Burt/229/1 - Saxi/229/1	
PR012	Bridleway TLFe/31/2	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR013	Public Footpath Stur/80/1	The distance between receptor and Site WB1 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR014	Public Footpath Stur/79/2	The distance between receptor and Sites WB1 and WB2

PR016	Public Footpath Stur/81/1	combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR017	Public Footpath Stur/75/1	The distance between receptor and Sites WB2 and WB3 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR019	Public Footpath Stur/77/1 - Stur/77/2 - Stur/77/3 - Stur/77/4	Within settlement. Settlement screens views towards Site WB2.
PR020	Public Footpath Stur/76/1	Within settlement. Settlement screens views towards Site WB3.
PR021	Public Footpath Stur/74/1 - Stur/74/2	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR022	Public Footpath Stur/71/1 - Stur/71/3	The distance between receptor and Sites WB3 and WB3 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR023	Public Footpath Stow/71/3 - Stow/71/1 - Stur/71/4	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR034	Public Footpath Saxi/227/1	Within settlement. Settlement screens views towards Site WB2.
PR035	Public Footpath Saxi/228/1 - Broa/4/1	Settlement screens views towards Site WB2.
PR036	Bridleway Stow/70/1	The distance between receptor and Site WB3 combined with

PR045	Bridleway Cottam BW7 - Treswell BW21 - Treswell BW6 - Treswell BW18 - Cottam BW8	limited opportunity for visibility of proposals due to layering of intervening vegetation and topography.
PR046	BOAT Rampton BOAT13 - Treswell BW18	
PR047	Bridleway Rampton BW8	
PR070	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP20 - Footpath	Settlement screens views towards cable corridor.
PR071	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP19 - Footpath	
PR072	Public Footpath NT West Burton FP10 - Footpath	West Burton Power Station screens views towards cable corridor.
PR074	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP18 - Footpath	Within settlement. Settlement screens views towards Site.
PR075	Public Footpath Stow/72/1 - Stow/72/2 - Stow/72/3	Settlement screens views towards Site.
PR076	Public Footpath Stow/73/1	

### Individual Contributors to the Visual Baseline

8.5.199 This section sets out, in more detail, the individual contributors to the visual baseline, for example the different groups of people who may experience views of the Scheme.

### Individual Contributors: Establishing the Visual Baseline including Visual Value

#### **West Burton 1**

#### Viewpoints

8.5.200 **Table 8.26** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above in **Tables 8.16 and 8.17**.

#### **Table 8.26: Viewpoints**



Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
1	Brox/198/1
2	Brox/198/1
3	North Carton Bridge
5	NCar/225/1
6	Tillbridge Lane
7	Broxholme Ln
8	Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1
9	Brox/196/1
10	Brox/196/1
11	Brox/196/1
15	Viewpoint at the junction of the B1398 and the A1500
16	NCar/187/1
17	Carton Ln and Broxholme Ln
29	Walklands Farm at Cowdale Lane
LCC-A	Middle Street
LCC-B	PRoW TLFe/31/1
LCC-C	Broxholme Lane

8.5.201 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.1** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1] to **Figure 8.12.4** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4].

*Residential Receptors- West Burton 1*

8.5.202 **Table 8.27** below lists the Residential Receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.1** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.1].

**Table 8.27: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R001	Tillbridge Farm and Tillbridge Cottage	Group of buildings
R004	All residents along Cowdale Lane in Bransby	Village
R010	Cornhills Farm	Single Building
R012	The Old Rectory	Single Building
R013	Grange Farm Cottage	Single Building
R014	Grange Farm	Single Building

R015	Manor Farm	Single Building
R016	1 and 2 Crossroad Cottages	Group of buildings
R017	Ingleby Farm	Single Building
R019	Gables Manor Care Home	Single Building
R021	Ingleby Hall Barns	Single Building
R022	Ingleby Grange Cottages	Group of buildings
R023	Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby	Group of buildings
R034	Pingles	Single Building
R046	Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane	Group of buildings
R078	Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge	Group of buildings
R096	Boontown House	Single Building

*Transport Receptors- West Burton 1*

8.5.203 **Table 8.28** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.28: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
T001	Main Street - Road that runs through WB1
T002	A1500 Tillbridge Road/ Tillbridge Lane
T003	Cowdale Lane (Road which travels through Bransby)
T004	B1241 Saxilby Road
T005	Lincon Lane - between Tillbridge Lane & Church Lane
T008	Carlton Lane
T012	Boxholme Ln - near Saxilby (north/south)
T015	Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey
T77	Broxholme Ln (east/west)

8.5.204 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]**

*PRoW Receptors- West Burton 1*

8.5.205 **Table 8.29** below lists the PRoW receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.24**.

**Table 8.29: PRoW Receptors**

Reference	Name
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PR001	Bridleway NCar/225/1 - Scmp/225/1
PR003	Bridleway Brox/187/1 - NCar/187/1 - SCar/187/3
PR006	Public Footpath Brox/198/1
PR007	Public Footpath Brox/197/1
PR008	Public Footpath Brox/196/1
PR009	Public Footpath Scmp/196/1
PR010	Public Footpath Scmp/32/1 - TLFe/32/1
PR011	Bridleway Scmp/31/1 - TLFe/31/1
PR015	Public Footpath Stur/82/1 - Stur/82/2

8.5.206 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]**.

## West Burton 2

### Viewpoints

8.5.207 **Table 8.30** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Tables 8.16 and 8.17**.

**Table 8.30: Viewpoints**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
15	Tillbridge Lane and Middle Street
18	Sturton Road
19	Permissive path at Cowdale Ln
20	Broxholme Ln
21	Sturton Road and Saxi/203/1
22	Church Lane
23	Sykes Lane
24	Sykes Lane and other route with public access
25	Sykes Lane
26	Sturton Road
27	Sturton Road
28	Sturton Road
29	Walklands Farm at Cowdale Lane

30	Saxilby Road and Stur/81/1
33	Cowdale Lane
34	Cowdale Lane
37	River Bank Farm Entrance
47	Highwood Farm entrance
LCC-D	Read Robinson Avenue
LCC-E	Ingleby Clay nature site
LCC-F	Manor Farm
LCC-G	PRoW Stur/5/2

8.5.208 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.2].

*Residential Receptors- West Burton 2*

8.5.209 **Table 8.31** below lists the Residential Receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.2].

**Table 8.31: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R001	Tillbridge Farm and Tillbridge Cottage	Group of buildings
R004	All residents along Cowdale Lane in Bransby	Village
R010	Cornhills Farm	Single Building
R012	The Old Rectory	Single Building
R013	Grange Farm Cottage	Single Building
R014	Grange Farm	Single Building
R015	Manor Farm	Single Building
R016	1 and 2 Crossroad Cottages	Group of buildings
R017	Ingleby Farm	Single Building
R018	Ingleby Hall Farm/Wood Farm	Single Building
R019	Gables Manor Care Home	Single Building
R020	Ingleby Hall Farm	Single Building
R021	Ingleby Hall Barns	Single Building
R022	Ingleby Grange Cottages	Group of buildings
R023	Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby	Group of buildings
R024	Castle Farm	Single Building

R025	Aldhow Grange	Single Building
R026	Crown Farm and Crown Farm Cottages	Group of buildings
R027	Westwood Farm	Single Building
R028	Little Westwoods Farm	Single Building
R029	Mill View	Single Building
R030	Stud Farm	Single Building
R031	Residents on Mill Lane	Group of buildings
R034	Pingles	Single Building
R035	Properties on Mays Lane	Group of buildings
R040	Residents on Sykes Lane near Sykes Junction	Group of buildings
R041	Residents on Church Road (east) and Church Lane (east) in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R042	Residents on St Botolphs Gate in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R043	Residents on Sykes Lane, including The Warren and Ashfield Grange (west saxilby)	Group of buildings
R045	95-137 (odd numbers) on Mill Lane in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R046	Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane	Group of buildings
R047	Hardwick Wood Farm	Single Building
R061	High Wood Farm	Single Building
R063	Highwood Farm (2)	Single Building
R075	Little Westwoods and Westwood Farm	Group of buildings
R078	Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge	Group of buildings
R079	1-19 Sturton Road in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R080	43, 45, 49 Mill Lane in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R081	Properties on west side of B1241 in Saxilby	Group of buildings
R088	The Old Rectory	Single Building
R089	New development West of Sturton Road	Group of buildings
R090	New development on Jean Revill Close	Group of buildings

*Transport Receptors- West Burton 2*

8.5.210 **Table 8.32** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.32: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
T001	Main Street - Road that runs through WB1
T002	A1500 Tillbridge Road/ Tillbridge Lane
T003	Cowdale Lane (Road which travels through Bransby)
T004	B1241 Saxilby Road
T008	Carlton Lane
T009	B1241 Sturton Road
T010	Track off Sykes Lane
T011	Sykes Lane
T012	Boxholme Ln - near Saxilby (north/south)
T014	Hardwick Lane - Road which leads to Highfield Farm
T015	Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey
T016	Gorwick Lane
T017	West Syke Lane
T018	Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow)
T019	Church Lane (in Saxilby)
T026	Hardwick Lane
T034	Ivy Cottage Lane
T035	Church Road / High Street (in Saxilby)
T036	<p>The carriageways between Sykes Lane, Church Road, Church Lane/ High Street: Stable Yard, Woodcroft Rd, Northfield Rise, Hardwick Close, St Andrews Drive, Warwick Close, Salisbury Close, Canon Cook Close. Includes Ashfield Grange</p> <p>Also - The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and east of Church Road, Church Lane, north of Bridge Street: BRIDGE PLACE, QUEENSWAY, WILLIAM STREET, FOSSDYKE GARDENS, OAKFIELD, HIGHFIELD ROAD, ORCHARD LANE, MANOR ROAD, OTTER AVENUE, MEADOW RISE, MILLFIELD AVENUE, NURSERY CLOSE</p>
T037	B1241, Mill Lane (in Saxilby)
T038	<p>The carriageways to the east of the B1241, and south of Mays Lane: HORTON PLACE, WELLS COURT, FORRINGTON PLACE, MAIDEN COURT, VASEY CLOSE, HUGHES FORD WAY, HUGHES WAY, DAUBENEY AVENUE, HOTCHKIN AVENUE, MACPHAIL CRESCENT, INGAMELLS DRIVE, SPENCER CLOSE, INGAMELLS DRIVE</p>
T039	<p>The carriageways within residential areas of Saxilby</p> <p>The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and north of Church Lane: ST</p>



	BOTOLPHS CLOSE + more currently being built  The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and east of Church Road, Church Lane, north of Bridge Street: BRIDGE PLACE, QUEENSWAY, WILLIAM STREET, FOSSDYKE GARDENS, OAKFIELD, HIGHFIELD ROAD, ORCHARD LANE, MANOR ROAD, OTTER AVENUE, MEADOW RISE, MILLFIELD AVENUE, NURSERY CLOSE
T058	Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough
T77	Broxholme Ln (east/west)

8.5.211 The transport receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2]**.

PRoW Receptors- West Burton 2

8.5.212 **Table 8.33** below lists the PRoW receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.24**.

**Table 8.33: PRoW Receptors**

Reference	Name
PR003	Bridleway Brox/187/1 - NCar/187/1 - SCar/187/3
PR006	Public Footpath Brox/198/1
PR008	Public Footpath Brox/196/1
PR009	Public Footpath Scmp/196/1
PR010	Public Footpath Scmp/32/1 - TLFe/32/1
PR011	Bridleway Scmp/31/1 - TLFe/31/1
PR015	Public Footpath Stur/82/1 - Stur/82/2
PR018	Public Footpath Stur/75/2
PR025	Public Footpath Hard/93/1
PR026	Public Footpath Saxi/208/1 - Saxi/208/2
PR027	Public Footpath Saxi/206/4 - Saxi/206/5
PR028	Public Footpath Saxi/207/1
PR029	Public Footpath Saxi/206/1 - Saxi/206/2 - Saxi/206/3
PR030	Public Footpath Saxi/203/1
PR031	Public Footpath Saxi/204/1 - Saxi/204/2 - Saxi/204/3 - Saxi/204/4 - Saxi/204/5 - Saxi/204/6
PR032	Public Footpath Saxi/205/1 - Saxi/205/2
PR033	Public Footpath Saxi/210/1 - Saxi/210/2

8.5.213 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.2]**.

### West Burton 3

#### Viewpoints

8.5.214 **Table 8.34** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.16 and 8.17**.

**Table 8.34: Viewpoints**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
30	Saxilby Road and Stur/81/1
32	West Syke Lane and Gorwick Lane
36	Sykes Lane
39	Willingham Road
40	Stow/71/2
41	Stow Park Road
42	Mill Lane
43	Cowdale Lane
44	Cowdale Lane
45	Cowdale Lane
46	Cowdale Lane
47	Highwood Farm entrance
49	Cottam FP1 next to River Trent
50	Mton/66/4
51	Brampton Lane
52	A156 and Bram/66/1
53	A1500
54	A1500
55	A1500
56	A1500
57	Mton/69/1
LCC-F	Manor Farm
LCC-G	PRoW Stur/5/2
LCC-H	Cowdale Lane
LCC-J	Littleborough
LCC-K	Trent Valley Way

LCC-L	PRoW Bram/66/1
LCC-M	Stowe Park
LCC-N	Torksey Viaduct
LCC-O	Cowdale Lane

8.5.215 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.3** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1].

*Residential Receptors- West Burton 3*

**Table 8.35** below lists the Residential Receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.3** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.3].

**Table 8.35: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R024	Castle Farm	Single Building
R025	Aldhow Grange	Single Building
R026	Crown Farm and Crown Farm Cottages	Group of buildings
R027	Westwood Farm	Single Building
R028	Little Westwoods Farm	Single Building
R029	Mill View	Single Building
R030	Stud Farm	Single Building
R031	Residents on Mill Lane	Group of buildings
R049	Brampton Grange	Single Building
R050	Poplar Farm	Single Building
R051	Marton Grange	Single Building
R052	The Lodge on A156	Single Building
R053	Residents in Marton	Village
R054	Residents south of Marton (on High Street)	Group of buildings
R055	Residents at railway crossing on Stow Park Road/ Till Bridge Lane	Group of buildings
R056	South View and Meadow View	Group of buildings
R057	Residents on Mount Pleasant Close and Cornfield Drive	Group of buildings
R058	14-17 Trent View and 16-52 (even numbers) Stow Park Road	Group of buildings
R059	Oakfield Grange	Single Building
R061	High Wood Farm	Single Building

R063	Highwood Farm (2)	Single Building
R066	Danes Farm and Highfield Farm	Group of buildings
R067	Residents on A1500/Marton Road (west)	Group of buildings
R068	White House	Single Building
R069	Manor Farm	Single Building
R070	Residents in Brampton	Village
R071	Grange Bungalow	Single Building
R072	The Grange Farm	Single Building
R074	Residents in Stow Park	Group of buildings
R075	Little Westwoods and Westwood Farm	Group of buildings
R077	Trent Port	Group of buildings
R082	Grange Farm Stables	Single Building
R083	Marton Grange Barns	Single Building
R084	54 Stow Park Road	Single Building
R085	Plumpton Farm	Single Building
R086	Ashcroft	Single Building
R097	Spafford Close	Group of buildings
R098	Greenfields Farm	Group of Buildings
R099	Marton Moor Farm and Home Farm	Group of buildings
R100	Moat Farm Bungalow	Single Building
R101	Land off Stow Park Road 39 Dwellings	Group of buildings

*Transport Receptors- West Burton 3*

8.5.216 **Table 8.36** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.36: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
T002	A1500 Tillbridge Road / Tillbridge Lane
T004	B1241 Saxilby Road
T011	Sykes Lane
T014	Hardwick Lane - Road which leads to Highfield Farm
T015	Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey
T016	Gorwick Lane

T017	West Syke Lane
T018	Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow)
T020	Littleborough Lane (includes Harpham Road)
T021	A156 High Street (in Marton)
T023	Willingham Road
T024	Clay Lane
T026	Hardwick Lane
T027	A1500, Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane
T029	B1241 Normanby Road
T030	Brampton Lane
T031	Station Road, Torksey
T047	Trent Port Road (including Trent Approach)
T048	Adams Way + Trent View
T049	The Old Courtyard
T050	Wapping Lane
T051	Mount Pleasant Close
T052	Sand Lane (includes the Fairways)
T053	Stow Park Road (Small Lane To The South Of A1500)
T054	Stow Park Road (Small Lane To The North Of A1500)
T055	Wooden Lane
T058	Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough
T78	River Trent (Navigation)

8.5.217 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]**.

*PRoW Receptors- West Burton 3*

8.5.218 **Table 8.37** below lists the PRoW receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline as identified above on **Table 8.24**.

**Table 8.37: PRoW Receptors**

Reference	Name
PR018	Public Footpath Stur/75/2
PR024	Public Footpath Stow/71/2
PR037	Public Footpath Mton/69/1
PR038	Public Footpath Mton/68/1

PR039	Public Footpath Bram/66/1 - Mton/66/4
PR040	BOAT Mton/824/1 - Mton/824/2 - Mton/824/3
PR041	Public Footpath Mton/66/3 - Mton/823/1 - Mton/67/1
PR042	Public Footpath Mton/66/1 - Mton/66/2
PR043	Public Footpath Cottam FP3
PR044	Public Footpath North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe FP9 - Cottam FP1 - Treswell FP7 - Rampton FP7 - Treswell FP1
PR048	Public Footpath Bram/956/1 - Tork/957/1
PR049	Public Footpath Tork/779/1
PR050	Public Footpath Tork/96/1 - Tork/96/2

8.5.219 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.3]**.

### **Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2**

#### Viewpoints

8.5.220 The viewpoints for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 are covered under the West Burton 1, Site 2km and 5km Study Areas.

8.5.221 **Table 8.38** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.16 and 8.17**.

**Table 8.38: Viewpoints**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
7	Broxholme Ln
8	Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1
9	Brox/196/1
10	Brox/196/1
LCC-C	Broxholme Lane

8.5.222 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1]**.

#### Residential Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2

8.5.223 **Table 8.39** below lists the Residential Receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.1]**.

**Table 8.39: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R012	The Old Rectory	Single Building

R013	Grange Farm Cottage	Single Building
R014	Grange Farm	Single Building
R034	Pingles	Single Building
R078	Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge	Group of buildings
R096	Boontown House	Single Building

*Transport Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2*

8.5.224 **Table 8.40** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.40: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
T001	Main Street - Road that runs through WB1

8.5.225 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]**.

*PRoW Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2*

8.5.226 The PRoW receptors for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 are covered under the West Burton 1, Site, 2km and 5km Study Areas and the Cable Route Corridor 0.5km Study Area.

8.5.227 **Table 8.41** below lists the PRoW receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.24**.

**Table 8.41: PRoW Receptors**

Reference	Name
PR006	Public Footpath Brox/198/1
PR007	Public Footpath Brox/197/1
PR008	Public Footpath Brox/196/1
PR009	Public Footpath Scmp/196/1

8.5.228 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]**.

**Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3**

*Viewpoints - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3*

8.5.229 The viewpoints for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 are covered under the West Burton 2 Site and West Burton 3 Site, 2km and 5km Study Areas.

8.5.230 **Table 8.42** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.16 and 8.17**.

**Table 8.42: Viewpoints**



Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
26	Sturton Road
27	Sturton Road
28	Sturton Road
33	Cowdale Lane
34	Cowdale Lane
43	Cowdale Lane
44	Cowdale Lane
LCC-D	Read Robinson Avenue
LCC-H	Cowdale Lane
LCC-O	Cowdale Lane

8.5.231 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.2].

*Residential Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3*

8.5.232 **Table 8.43** below lists the residential receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.2].

**Table 8.43: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R022	Ingleby Grange Cottages	Group of buildings
R025	Aldhow Grange	Single Building
R029	Mill View	Single Building
R030	Stud Farm	Single Building
R061	High Wood Farm	Single Building

*Transport Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3*

8.5.233 The transport receptors for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 are covered under the West Burton 2 and 3, Site 2km and 5km Study Areas and the Cable Route Corridor 0.5km Study Area. The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2].

8.5.234 **Table 8.44** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.44: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
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T009	B1241 Sturton Road
T010	Track off Sykes Lane
T015	Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey
T016	Gorwick Lane
T018	Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow)
T039	The carriageways within residential areas of Saxilby  The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and north of Church Lane: ST BOTOLPHS CLOSE + more currently being built  The carriageways to the west of the B1241, and east of Church Road, Church Lane, north of Bridge Street: BRIDGE PLACE, QUEENSWAY, WILLIAM STREET, FOSSDYKE GARDENS, OAKFIELD, HIGHFIELD ROAD, ORCHARD LANE, MANOR ROAD, OTTER AVENUE, MEADOW RISE, MILLFIELD AVENUE, NURSERY CLOSE
T058	Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough
T77	Broxholme Ln (east/west)

8.5.235 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2].

*PRoW Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3*

There are no PRoW receptors. The PRoW receptors for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 2 to West Burton 3 are covered under the West Burton 2 and 3 Site and West Burton 2 and 3 2km and 5km Study Areas, as identified above on **Table 8.24**. The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.2].

**Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station**

*Viewpoints - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station*

8.5.236 The viewpoints for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station are covered under the West Burton 3, Site 2km and 5km Study Areas and the Cable Route Corridor 0.5km Study Area.

8.5.237 **Table 8.45** below lists the viewpoints that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.16 and 8.17**.

**Table 8.45: Viewpoints**

Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Name
48	Headstead Bank and Cottam FP3
50	Mton/66/4
52	A156 and Bram/66/1

53	A1500
LCC-K	Trent Valley Way
LCC-L	PRoW Bram/66/1
LCC-M	Stowe Park

8.5.238 The viewpoint locations are shown on **Figure 8.12.4** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4].

*Residential Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station*

8.5.239 **Table 8.46** below lists the residential receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.20**. These Residential Receptors are shown on **Figures 8.8.4** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.4].

**Table 8.46: Residential Receptors**

Reference	Name	Type
R049	Brampton Grange	Single Building
R050	Poplar Farm	Single Building
R051	Marton Grange	Single Building
R053	Residents in Marton	Village
R054	Residents south of Marton (on High Street)	Group of buildings
R056	South View and Meadow View	Group of buildings
R057	Residents on Mount Pleasant Close and Cornfield Drive	Group of buildings
R058	14-17 Trent View and 16-52 (even numbers) Stow Park Road	Group of buildings
R074	Residents in Stow Park	Group of buildings
R077	Trent Port	Group of buildings
R082	Grange Farm Stables	Single Building
R083	Marton Grange Barns	Single Building
R084	54 Stow Park Road	Single Building
R087	Coates Farm	Single Building
R091	Corner Farm	Single Building
R092	Field House Farm	Single Building
R093	Manor Farm	Single Building
R094	Sturton le Steeple	Village
R095	Norton Street Farm	Single Building
R097	Spafford Close	Group of buildings

R099	Marton Moor Farm and Home Farm	Group of buildings
R101	Land off Stow Park Road 39 Dwellings	Group of buildings

*Transport Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station*

8.5.240 The transport receptors for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station are covered under the West Burton 3, Site 2km and 5km Study Areas and the Cable Route Corridor 0.5km Study Area. The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.4]**.

8.5.241 **Table 8.47** below lists the transport receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.22**.

**Table 8.47: Transport Receptors**

Reference	Name
T020	Littleborough Lane (includes Harpham Road)
T021	A156 High Street (in Marton)
T027	A1500, Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane
T047	Trent Port Road (including Trent Approach)
T048	Adams Way + Trent View
T049	The Old Courtyard
T050	Wapping Lane
T051	Mount Pleasant Close
T058	Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough
T60	Headstead Bank
T61	Broad Lane
T062	Coates Road
T063	North Leys Road
T064	Northfield Road
T065	Thornhill Lane
T066	Fenton Lane
T067	Littleborough Road
T068	Upper Ings Lane
T069	Cross Common Lane
T070	Station Road
T071	North Street
T072	Common Lane

T073	Cow Pastures Lane
T074	Cross Street
T075	Gainsborough Road
T78	River Trent (Navigation)

8.5.242 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.9.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.4]**.

*PRoW Receptors - Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station*

8.5.243 The PRoW receptors for Cable Route Corridor: West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station are covered under the West Burton 3, Site 2km and 5km Study Areas and the Cable Route Corridor 0.5km Study Area.

8.5.244 **Table 8.48** below lists the PRoW receptors that have been identified as contributing to the visual baseline, as identified above on **Table 8.24**.

**Table 8.48: PRoW Receptors**

Reference	Name
PR037	Public Footpath Mton/69/1
PR038	Public Footpath Mton/68/1
PR039	Public Footpath Bram/66/1 - Mton/66/4
PR040	BOAT Mton/824/1 - Mton/824/2 - Mton/824/3
PR041	Public Footpath Mton/66/3 - Mton/823/1 - Mton/67/1
PR042	Public Footpath Mton/66/1 - Mton/66/2
PR043	Public Footpath Cottam FP3
PR044	Public Footpath North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe FP9 - Cottam FP1 - Treswell FP7 - Rampton FP7 - Treswell FP1
PR051	Byway NT   Cottam   RB4 - Byway
PR052	Byway NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   RB25 - Byway
PR053	BOAT NT   Cottam   BOAT5 - BOAT
PR054	BOAT NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   BOAT15 - BOAT
PR055	Bridleway NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   BW19 - Bridleway
PR056	BOAT NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   BOAT14 - BOAT
PR057	BOAT NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   BOAT11 - BOAT
PR058	Public Footpath NT   North Leverton With Habbleshthorpe   FP18 - Footpath
PR059	Bridleway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   BW5 - Bridleway
PR060	Byway NT   Sturton Le Steeple   RB33 - Byway

PR061	Byway NT Sturton Le Steeple RB32 - Byway
PR062	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP38 - Footpath
PR063	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP39 - Footpath
PR064	Byway NT Sturton Le Steeple RB33 - Byway
PR065	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP40 - Footpath
PR066	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP15 - Footpath
PR067	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP16 - Footpath
PR068	Public Footpath NT West Burton FP1 - Footpath
PR069	Public Footpath NT Sturton Le Steeple FP17 - Footpath
PR073	Bridleway NT Sturton Le Steeple BW13 - Bridleway

8.5.245 The receptor locations are shown on **Figure 8.10.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.4]**.

#### FUTURE BASELINE

8.5.246 Agricultural policy and land ownership and management will dictate how the land within the Study Areas for the Sites and Cable Route Corridor for the Scheme is farmed. With such inherent uncertainties, an assessment of the effects of the Scheme under future climate change scenarios would yield results that are not meaningful. The assessment is therefore undertaken under the assumption that there will not be any substantive changes in the baseline during the Scheme, and/or that the effects of the Scheme will not change during the operation phase.

## **8.6 Embedded and Additional Mitigation**

### Mitigation Approach

8.6.1 Within the guidance, mitigation measures can be considered to fall into three categories, these being *primary*, *secondary* and *tertiary* mitigation. This LVIA chapter and supporting appendices will therefore consider the following three categories in this assessment as being taken into account in reaching conclusions on the significance of LVIA effects:

**Primary Mitigation:** Also referred to as ‘embedded mitigation’ in this assessment. This mitigation is taken into account during the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. Measures that are embedded within the design of the Scheme at the outset and which depend on the preliminary findings of the LVIA process. The measures are iterative and essentially look to modify the scale and layout of the Scheme and also strive to achieve to raise the bar of acceptability in terms of planning policy compliance. These measures aim to ensure a reasonable balance of viability and to meet with policy expectations. They are set out within this **Section 8.6** of this LVIA chapter. Further information on the design process is provided within the ES at **Chapter 5** (Alternatives and Design Evolution) **[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.5]**; and the Design and Access Statement **[EN010132/APP/WB7.6]** accompanying the DCO application. These ‘embedded

mitigation' measures are secured via the DCO (for example, by specifying that each Work number can only be located on the area shown on the **Works Plans [EN010132/APP/WB2.3]** or as part of the **Concept Design Parameters and Principles [EN010132/APP/WB7.13]**.

**Secondary Mitigation:** Also referred to as 'additional mitigation' in this assessment. This mitigation is taken into account during the operation (Year 1) and operation (Year 15) stages of the Scheme. Measures are considered in relation to the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme as a means of addressing the significant adverse effects identified in the assessment. They have been integrated as part of the evolution of the design. The measures are iterative and essentially will include changed management of existing vegetation (primarily hedgerows) and new planting enhancement at the source of the Scheme and within the Order Limits. These measures look to add inherent value to the landscape character and reduce the visual impacts of the Scheme and its environs and to exceed planning policy expectations. These mitigation measures are considered to be established for Year 15 of the Scheme. Assessing the impacts of the Scheme at Year 15 is considered to be appropriate in the context of the landscape character and visual amenity, since it is judged to be the most effective in terms of the effectiveness of maturation of planting and the 'time depth' of the receiving landscape. These measures are set out in the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) which will be secured through a requirement in the DCO. An Outline LEMP **[EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** is included as part of this DCO application and is designed so as to include flexibility for details to be refined prior to approval by the relevant planning authorities before construction of the Scheme commences.

**Tertiary Mitigation:** Also referred to as 'residual mitigation' in this assessment. This mitigation is considered to address any residual landscape and visual effects that cannot be mitigated or 'designed out' as part of the Scheme. Where applicable, Tertiary Mitigation is considered as part of the wider management and maintenance objectives. If considered necessary, at Year 15 of the Scheme, there would be a re-evaluation to identify any residual landscape and visual effects that could otherwise be mitigated or 'designed out' and consider tertiary measures. These measures are iterative, but also aim to fulfil wider planning policy objectives such as Green Infrastructure interventions and planning for social and community initiatives. Tertiary measures are also designed to draw out the **significant benefits** of the Scheme, these being the **positive effects** that help in the wider acknowledgement and holistic perspective that landscape professionals take in their valuable contribution to Environmental Impact Assessment.

8.6.2 This approach is aligned with GLVIA3 which at paragraph 4.21 states that:

*"In accordance with the EIA Regulations, measures to prevent/avoid, reduce and where possible offset or remedy (or compensate for) any significant adverse landscape and visual effects should be described."*

[Mitigation Measures: Strategic Approach](#)



8.6.3 The LVIA assessment process has identified the need for mitigation to avoid and reduce to a minimum any significant adverse landscape and visual impacts identified. The Design and Access Statement (DAS) [EN010132/APP/WB7.6] and the Concept Design Parameters and Principles [EN010132/APP/WB7.13] set out how these measures have been incorporated into the design of the Scheme. Details of the strategic approach that has been adopted for the design of the Scheme and how these relate to the categories of "embedded" and "secondary" mitigation set out above are set out in **Table 8.49**:

**Table 8.49: Primary and Secondary Mitigation: Landscape Design Parameters**

Consideration	Primary Mitigation or 'embedded mitigation'.	Secondary Mitigation or 'additional mitigation'.
Scheme context	Location of Scheme within a relatively flat lower-lying landscape. To the east, the existing landform that forms the ridgeline at Hemswell Cliff provides natural containment of the Scheme.	The new planting will provide a more varied landscape in terms of management and vegetation. Overall enhancement and strengthening of the Local Character Area with new planting and grassland reversion, where appropriate.
Existing Vegetation	Retention of existing woodland/scrub and hedgerow cover. This vegetation provides a strong visual framework and potentially screens or substantially filters views at ground level towards the solar panels. Existing hedgerows are to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to field boundaries.	Reinforcement of existing woodland/scrub and hedgerow cover with new planting. The addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges. This new planting provides long term screening, structural benefits to the landscape and wider Green Infrastructure and habitat connectivity benefits.
Features	The colour palette of the solar panels to reduce their prominence when seen within the landscape backdrop or seen against the sky.	These backdrops would benefit from increased woodland and vegetation cover provided by the new planting.
Flood Attenuation	Avoidance of flood storage areas. Soil improvements through modification to intensive agriculture.	The careful use of scattered tree and hedge planting adjacent to watercourses to reinforce the riparian character in these areas of the landscape.
Lighting	Will be limited to downlights within substations and energy storage areas only and used when	New planting along the boundary of substations and energy storage areas to filter

	<p>maintenance or security is required. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.</p>	<p>the presence in the landscape and provide softening and screening to any light spill.</p>
Location	<p>The location of the solar panels set back from the Site boundary.</p>	<p>The careful use of scattered tree and hedge planting to avoid undue impacts on the open character of the area.</p>
New Planting and Green Infrastructure	<p>Use of Green Infrastructure publications, policy and recognised guidance at the baseline stage to establish a full understanding of the vegetation characteristics of the receiving landscape. Proximity to local ecological designations and sensitive ecological receptors has been considered with a 20m set off distance to designated area incorporated into the Scheme.</p>	<p>Measures to enhance the landscape framework in keeping with landscape character are explored to soften and to continue to provide the 'filtering' effect of vegetation that is characteristic of the local landscape. This would include 5m minimum wide shelterbelts within the Site and along the boundary of the panel areas, where appropriate.</p>
New Planting and Inherent Visual Amenity	<p>Allow 5m to boundary of fence line for potential new woodland and shelterbelts and to allow for thickening and growth of existing vegetation.</p>	<p>New planting within the Sites supporting the solar panels to provide screening and habitat connectivity, particularly where transport routes and footpaths and bridleways cross the Site.</p>
New Planting and Landscape Character	<p>Use of landscape character publications, policy and recognised guidance at the baseline stage to establish a full understanding of the important landscape characteristics of the receiving landscape.</p>	<p>Proposed woodland planting would not be effective in all locations, but some areas would be selected to ensure the long-term presence of woodland where it is in accordance with landscape character.</p>
New Planting and Recreational Users	<p>Retention of existing woodland/scrub and hedgerow cover along recreational routes. Public Rights of Way (PRoW) would be buffered with 15m to outer edge of solar panel to allow for establishment of existing hedgerows and woodland cover to each side. Proximity to major watercourses would allow 20m set</p>	<p>New planting would screen certain views such as users of the PRoWs, the bridleway network, and local roads. New native hedgerow planting to field boundaries with hedgerow trees added to further screen views.</p>

	off distance to the outer edge of the solar panels. Proximity to minor watercourses and ditches has allowed an 8m minimum set off from watercourses.	
New Planting and Time Depth	<p>The retention of existing woodland/scrub and hedgerow cover that helps provide local distinctiveness and cement the intrinsic landscape character.</p> <p>Panels would have a minimum off set of 4m from all existing hedgerows.</p> <p>Proximity to existing woodland has been considered with a 20m set off distance to the outer edge of the solar panels incorporated into the design of the Scheme.</p>	<p>New planting to reflect landscape character and policy expectations using a palette of native tree and shrub species that are appropriate to the location. Faster growing species would be used to provide quicker screening/filtering effects. Grassland reversion around settlements to respect historic integrity of former environs and introduce a less intensively managed context. Potential for grazing around settlement edges.</p>
New Planting and Wider Visual Amenity	<p>Identification of key visual receptors and key views at the baseline stage. Proximity of residential properties with 50m (min) from boundary curtilage to outer edge of solar panels to allow marginal areas of vegetation to establish fully as screening.</p>	<p>The establishment of new planting along the margins of the solar panel parcels to increase the robustness, elevation and efficacy of the planting as screening becomes more effective in the integration with the surrounding landscape.</p>

#### Mitigation Stages

8.6.4 These embedded and additional mitigation measures have been taken into consideration as part of the assessment of effects at the construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the Scheme and are to be brought forward as part of the of the Scheme. For the purpose of considering the need for mitigation in this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, the stages of the Scheme have been considered in the following way:

**Construction** – Assessment is based on the construction of the array and associated infrastructure including the proposed Substations and the BESS within WB3. There are also works in connection with the onsite substations, Cable Route Corridor and in connection with electrical cabling and works to the existing National Grid West Burton Power Station 400kV substation site to facilitate connection of the Scheme to the National Grid. Other works would be undertaken in connection with fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure; works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV. There would also be landscape

and Biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement, associated with the maintenance and use of existing private tracks. There would also be the laying down of internal tracks, temporary footpath diversions and earthworks, SuDs Ponds and general drainage and irrigation infrastructure. The assessment has been undertaken in winter to assess a worst-case scenario at this construction stage. Embedded or primary mitigation measures are aimed at reducing the construction effects, in particular the siting, design, and layout of the construction activities. Additional or secondary mitigation measures have not been taken into account during the construction stage.

**Operation (Year 1)** – Assessment is based on the presence of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure including the energy storage, substations and Cable Route Corridor being operational and has been undertaken in winter to assess a worst-case scenario. Primary mitigation addresses measures to reduce the operational effects, in particular the siting, design and layout of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure including energy storage, substation, and Cable Route Corridor. Secondary mitigation measures such as planting have also been taken into account at this stage, although the fact that any planting would be immature at Year 1 has also been factored into the assessment. Further (Tertiary) mitigation has also been considered at this stage if assessed as being required to reduce the effects of operation, such as temporary changes to hedgerow management within the wider land ownership to reduce views of the Scheme.

**Operation (Year 15)** – Assessment is based on the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure including the energy storage and substations being operational at the time and assessed in summer with vegetation in leaf, offering maximum screening potential. The assessment of the effects of the secondary mitigation has assumed a uniform growth of woodland, shelter belt planting and scattered trees with a maximum height of 2.5m) at Year 1 and a 7.5m maximum at Year 15. New and existing hedgerows have been assumed to have a height of between 0.6m and 0.9m at Year 1 and between 3.5m and 5m at Year 15. Shrub planting has been assumed to have a height of 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Secondary mitigation would also include management and maintenance of the planting. Tertiary mitigation would form part of the management and maintenance objectives, where applicable, and would be secured as part of the LEMP where appropriate.

**Decommissioning** – Assessment is based on similar principles to the assessment for the construction phase, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. The Scheme is assessed in winter, and assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline.

#### [Alternative Design/Layouts](#)

- 8.6.5 Prior to arriving at the Order Limits, there were several stages of design evolution during which the original area of the Scheme was refined. The process of design

evolution has been informed by on-going landscape and visual assessment, design considerations and engagement with stakeholders.

*Non-Statutory Consultation November-December 2021*

8.6.6 The initial phases of the Scheme design were developed by the Applicant in consultation with landowners, set against desk-based assessment work to determine outline design objectives, and identify areas of required preliminary investigation. This preliminary investigation comprised an initial assessment that included the mapping of planning, environmental and spatial constraints which have been identified through a review of relevant national planning policies. The constrained areas were excluded from the area of search and therefore not considered suitable for the Scheme. The environmental constraints considerations that were mapped and considered included:

- Agricultural Land Classification and Land Type
- Designated international and national ecological and geological sites
- Nationally designated landscapes
- Proximity to sensitive human receptors

8.6.7 Following the preliminary investigation, the design process commenced. Further information on the design process is provided within the ES at **Chapter 5** (Alternatives and Design Evolution) [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.5]. Further information on how the design has been revised to respond to Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities and other stakeholders provided within **Appendix 8.4.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4].

*EIA Scoping January 2022*

8.6.8 At the EIA Scoping Stage in January 2022, the outline design of the Scheme was presented alongside desk-based and initial field assessments of the proposed Scheme. Internally, a maximum capacity layout was produced to help the project team identify predicted areas of key concern, or of anticipated minimal impacts for the Scheme.

*PEIR/Statutory Consultation June- July 2022*

8.6.9 Following feedback from the Planning Inspectorate and statutory consultees through the EIA Scoping Stage, the first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with other chapters within the ES including **Chapter 9** [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9] (Ecology and Biodiversity) and **Chapter 13** [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13] (Cultural Heritage), to determine any direct impacts and suitable embedded and additional mitigation measures.

8.6.10 Further information on how the embedded and additional mitigation measures relating to the design (to respond to Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities) is provided within **Appendix 8.4.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4].

- 8.6.11 Further information on the how the mitigation measures relate to the design (to respond to the policy Context of this LVIA chapter and appendices) is provided within **Appendix 8.5 (Policy Commentary) [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]**.
- 8.6.12 The designs produced during February to April 2022, along with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, were presented to the public and statutory consultees as part of the statutory consultation to determine any direct impacts and suitable embedded and additional mitigation measures. As a result of feedback from the public and statutory consultation, these embedded and additional mitigation measures were developed to take into account the landscape and visual receptors within this LVIA chapter and appendices.
- 8.6.13 The updated embedded and additional measures arising from the identification of key visual receptors and key views are set out within the Individual Viewpoint Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The full extent of visual receptors that were taken into consideration during the stages of the first detailed designs and later feedback from public and statutory consultation on embedded and additional mitigation measures is shown on **Figure 8.18.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]** to **Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]**. Other key visual receptors such as waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users are all considered within the baseline and the assessment to ensure suitable mitigation measures are applied.
- 8.6.14 The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation on neighbouring residential receptors to determine any direct impacts and suitable embedded and additional mitigation measures. Specific embedded and additional mitigation measures applicable to each of the residential properties and the supporting the desk-based work and field assessments are set out within the Individual Residential Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The full extent of residential properties that were taken into consideration during the stages of the first detailed designs and later feedback from public and statutory consultation on embedded and additional mitigation measures is shown on **Figure 8.18.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]** to **Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]**.
- 8.6.15 The updated embedded and additional mitigation measures arising from the identification of transport receptors are set out within the Individual Transport Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The full extent of transport receptors that were taken into consideration during the stages of the first detailed designs and later feedback from public and statutory consultation on embedded and additional mitigation measures is shown on **Figure 8.18.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]** to **Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]**.
- 8.6.16 The updated embedded and additional measures arising from the identification of PRoW receptors are set out within the Individual PRoW Receptor Sheets at



**Appendix 8.3.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.4.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. The full extent of PRoW receptors that were taken into consideration during the stages of the first detailed designs and later feedback from public and statutory consultation on embedded and additional mitigation measures is shown on **Figure 8.18.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]** to **Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]**.

#### Functionality and Need

8.6.17 The design parameters of the Scheme have maintained some degree of design flexibility using Rochdale Envelope principles to allow the latest technology to be utilised when the Scheme is constructed, whilst ensuring that the preferred options taken forward are balanced with the environmental effects and the functionality and needs of the Scheme. The parameters assessed in the EIA are set out in the Concept Design Parameters document **[EN010132/APP/WB7.13]**. The key design elements relevant to the LVIA process within this environmental balance have included the following considerations:

#### PV Panels (fixed and tracker)

8.6.18 Flexibility for either tracker or fixed panels have been built into the EIA. The tracking solar PV modules would be aligned in north-south rows and the fixed solar panels would be aligned in east-west rows. The maximum height of the highest part of the tracking solar PV modules and its greatest inclination would be 4.5m. The maximum height of the highest part of the solar PV modules when horizontal will be 2.5m. The maximum height of the highest part of the fixed solar PV modules will be 3.5m. Foundations are most likely to be galvanised steel poles driven into the ground. These will either be piles rammed into a pre-drilled hole, or a pillar attaching to a steel ground screw.

#### Conversion Units

8.6.19 Consideration of Conversion Units consisting of standalone transformers, inverters, and switchgear, or integrated containerised conversion units have been considered. The DCO is retaining the flexibility to consider both options prior to construction of the Scheme due to anticipated technical advances.

#### Energy Storage System

8.6.20 The installation of the energy storage has been selected based on its single location allowing for planting mitigation to reduce any visual impacts. The BESS is proposed alongside the substation on West Burton 3 only. These areas are shown on the Works Plans and described within the **draft DCO [EN010132/APP/WB3.1]** and **Concept Design Parameters [EN010132/APP/WB7.13]** and also the **Design and Access Statement [EN010132/APP/WB7.6]**.

#### Topic Overlaps

8.6.21 The layout of the solar panel areas within the Sites has been informed by a series of design parameters that have been discussed and agreed within the Technical



Consultant Team and through stakeholder consultation and engagement to ensure consistency of approach is implemented across the Scheme and in this ES, in particular **Chapter 9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9]** (Ecology and Biodiversity) and **Chapter 13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]** (Cultural Heritage). Parameters such as offset distances were informed by discussions over functionality and need and the balance with the key environmental constraints. The design parameters that are relevant to the landscape and visual mitigation matters are set out in **Table 8.49** above. Once applied, the remaining site area was designated the “developable area” for the solar array, inverters, substation, and access roads. The design includes security fencing placed along the parameter boundary of the Sites. Areas between the fencing and the developable area were then made available for ecology and landscape mitigation or enhancement, or secondary landscape mitigation. The primary, secondary and tertiary landscape mitigation has been co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines, such as Cultural Heritage and Ecology. With Ecology, the aim was to determine the key embedded and additional mitigation parameters and agree offsets to improve the value of the landscape and reflect appropriate local and regional aims and objectives for ecology and biodiversity. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** sets out a framework for the establishment of the planting on site for the duration of the Scheme; together with the management and monitoring of the landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats on which this framework is based. The Outline LEMP **[EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** is secured by a requirement in the **draft DCO [EN010132/APP/WB3.1]** and is fundamental in securing the secondary mitigation set out in **Table 8.49** above.

- 8.6.22 The co-ordination with the Cultural Heritage assessment related to the viewpoints which were agreed and discussed with the Applicant’s heritage consultants at numerous ongoing Heritage Workshops including July 2022 and early 2023. These discussions involved how the landscape design could be developed to take account of the embedded and additional mitigation.
- 8.6.23 The embedded and additional mitigation also took into account the Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities and feedback is provided within **Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]** to ensure they would be considered in both the visual assessment, and the evolving proposals so that any relevant and appropriate mitigation would be applied. Information on the consultation process and matters relevant to the Heritage Topic is set out within **Appendix 8.4.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.

## **8.7 Identification and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects**

- 8.7.1 This section describes the likely landscape effects at the construction, operation, and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. The construction, operational, and decommissioning effects, are considered separately and the likely significant effects set out where positive (beneficial) and negative (adverse) effects are likely to arise

from the Scheme. Effects deemed as moderate or greater are considered to be “significant effects”, both beneficial and adverse.

- 8.7.2 A step-by-step approach has been undertaken to make judgements of significance, combining judgements about the nature of the receptor, summarised as its sensitivity, and the nature of the effect, summarised as its magnitude. The approach then clearly distinguishes what are considered to be the significant and non-significant effects. This approach also distinguishes between the assessment of landscape effects and the assessment of visual effects by taking each receptor in turn.
- 8.7.3 Each receptor (landscape and visual) is assigned an individual assessment sheet. **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** includes the individual assessment sheets that set out how the identification and evaluation of likely significant effects has been made for the landscape effects. **Appendix 8.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** includes the individual assessment sheets that set out how the identification and evaluation of likely significant effects has been made for the visual effects.
- 8.7.4 This section sets out the conclusions of the assessment both with the embedded and the additional mitigation measures taken into account. The individual assessment sheets set out the conclusions of the assessment both **with** and **without** the additional mitigation measures being taken into account.

#### [Assessment of Landscape Effects](#)

- 8.7.5 Consultations were undertaken with the LPAs through a series of workshops and meetings to discuss and confirm the approach to be undertaken to the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors and cumulative sites/developments. Feedback from these Workshops is set out within **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] where questionnaire responses from the workshops made the following comments with regard to the assessment of landscape effects. These comments referred to a preferred approach for the assessment at a range of scales:

*“Published landscape character areas have been identified, however to align with GLVIA3 the LVIA should include an assessment of landscape effects at a range of scales and we would expect the assessment to include a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Site and immediate area and that also considers individual landscape elements such as trees and hedgerows, woodlands, ponds/water features, or historic landscape features: The LVIA should include an assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape features and the local landscape character.”*

- 8.7.6 The assessment of landscape effects therefore considers how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the local landscape features and local landscape character. This part of the assessment is referred to as the ‘broad-grained scale’ with a focus on landscape character at a local level, its aesthetic and perceptual aspects, its distinctive features and the key characteristics that contribute to landscape as a resource. This part of the assessment relies on the published sources of landscape

character assessment at the national local and regional level to identify the relevant receptors, where applicable.

- 8.7.7 Further comments from the workshops undertaken with the LPA are set out within **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] and refer to the National Landscape Character Areas and how they form part of the assessment process, this included the following comment confirming that it was appropriate to Scope Out National Character Areas from the Assessment:

*“The correct National, Regional and Local Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been referred to within the PEIR and cover a range of scales, and there is potential to scope out character areas that would not be affected by the development. Typically, National Character Areas, and often LCA at a regional level, are at a large scale, large geographic area of land and typically provide context only, as opposed to being a receptor to be assessed”.*

- 8.7.8 With regard to the National Landscape Character Areas (NCAs), the Scheme would complement and where possible enhance local distinctiveness of these NCAs (as well as character areas at a local scale). The NCAs are not assessed any further within this LVIA chapter or appendices since the regional character assessment, (the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment<sup>58</sup>) and the local landscape character assessments of West Lindsey (WLLCA) and Bassetlaw (BLCA) Districts are relied upon to provide the landscape character baseline.

- 8.7.9 The Scheme is not located within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscapes. Natural England also had no specific comments to make upon the landscape implications other than the reference made to Natural England’s National Character Areas (NCAs).

- 8.7.10 Comments made by Natural England at the Scoping Stage, are set out within **Appendix 8.4.1** EIA Scoping Consultation [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4], which state with regard to the appropriateness of NCAs that:

*“The Environmental Statement should include an assessment of local landscape character through consideration of the relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and any local landscape character assessments. This should also include any likely in-combination/cumulative effects from other known Solar projects in the area”.*

- 8.7.11 Comments made by Natural England at the PEIR Stage Submission, are set out within **Appendix 8.4.2** Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4], which state with regard to local distinctiveness that:

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<sup>58</sup> East Midlands Landscape Partnership, *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, Page 178, April 2010 [Online] [Accessed 02 February 2023]

*“The proposed development is not located within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscapes. As a result, Natural England have no specific comments to make upon the landscape implications. We welcome the reference made to Natural England’s National Character Areas and advise that the development should complement and where possible enhance local distinctiveness”.*

8.7.12 The findings of the assessment of landscape effects are presented on a site-by-site basis taking each of these individual contributors at the broad scale in turn, which are regional landscape character types (RLCTs) set out within the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment and the local landscape character areas as set out within the WLLCA and BLCA, which are shown on **Figure 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5]** and **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]** Landscape Character, and are:

- RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys
- RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales
- RLCT 4b Wooded Vales
- RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes
- WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley
- WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale
- WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff
- BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (and its individual Policy Zones)
- BLCA LCT Trent Washlands (and its individual Policy Zones)

8.7.13 This section also provides a summary of the landscape effects of the individual contributors to the landscape baseline at a fine-grained scale and draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to identify the individual contributors to landscape character. The findings are presented on a site-by-site basis taking each of these individual contributors at the fine-grained scale in turn, which are shown on **Figures 8.6.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.1]** to **Figure 8.6.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.6.4]**. Detailed Landscape Receptors and described under the following headings:

- Land Use
- Topography and Watercourses
- Communications and Infrastructure
- Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure
- Public Rights of Way and Access
- Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape

- Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations

## **West Burton 1**

### **Detailed Landscape Receptors**

#### Land Use

- 8.7.14 **Appendix 8.2.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the land use, how this relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.15 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.16 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.17 The construction activities would be short-term and would not widely affect the land use. During the construction and operation stages of the development there would be a change from the arable land use to grassland, this would be beneficial to soils and watercourses with added benefits to biodiversity. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact, helping with the visual layering of vegetation across the countryside and with the integration of the array into the landscape. The extensive level of secondary mitigation planting and positive changes in land use such as the creation of extensive mixed grassland habitats and enhanced boundaries to the field network and new areas of native woodland and tree planting would provide beneficial effects to the landscape across this area.
- 8.7.18 Secondary mitigation would ensure that all existing features would be retained, and new hedgerows would replace those lost to intensive agriculture. There would also be new grass margins in fields and the restoration of new hedgerows, which due to the predominance of medium and large-scale agriculture, this would promote the enhancement of the landscape through the introduction of stronger field divisions.

#### Topography and Watercourses

- 8.7.19 **Appendix 8.2.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the topography and watercourses, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.20 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The construction activities would not affect the integrity of the waterways and local topography. There would be changes to the arable land use and this would benefit the water courses due to scope for more

grassland locally. The panels would also be set back to a minimum of 20m from the major watercourses and a minimum 8m from the minor water courses.

- 8.7.21 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.22 Enhancing the visibility of streams, dykes and other watercourses in the landscape would bring forward some positive benefits. The landscape proposals for the Site protect belts of waterside trees and riparian habitats to distinguish these watercourses in the landscape. The planting of trees and replacing lost hedgerows in flood plains to improve landscape character and attenuate flood flows is also an important element of the secondary landscape mitigation.

Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.7.23 **Appendix 8.2.1.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the communications and infrastructure, how this relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.24 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The short-lived construction activities would affect routes to and from the West Burton 1 Site, but the integrity of these routes would not be lost. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of the landscape setting of these landscape receptors.
- 8.7.25 Heavy vehicles can erode the character of rural roads, but this would be managed effectively, and all hedgerows and tree cover would be retained. Refer to the Transport Assessment at **Appendix 14.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.1]** and The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) at **Appendix 14.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.2]** which sets out how this would be managed effectively and secured as part of the DCO application.
- 8.7.26 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects at the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. Proposed planting and changes to the management of existing vegetation would help to screen views and would strengthen the character of the landscape features across the local area.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

- 8.7.27 **Appendix 8.2.1.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the settlements, industry, commerce and leisure, how this relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.



- 8.7.28 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.29 There would be no effects to the physical integrity of the surrounding settlements or other commercial/industrial areas as a consequence of this development. There would be a change to the arable land use within the Site, but the field boundaries and associated tree cover would remain intact and the landscape setting to the settlements would not be affected.
- 8.7.30 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, for the operation stage (Year 1) and operation stage (Year 15) there are no likely significant effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

- 8.7.31 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**, which sets out the context of the public rights of way (PRoW) and access, how this relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.32 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.33 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.
- 8.7.34 There are no Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that cross the Site. Whilst there are some locally, they are limited. The PRoW network surrounding the Site and crossing the countryside to the east of Broxholme often do not connect with the wider PRoW network, limiting opportunities to explore and enjoy the wider landscape.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape

- 8.7.35 **Appendix 8.2.1.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the nationally and locally designated landscapes, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.36 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). The construction and installation of the solar panels would be approximately 2.3km west of the Ridge AGLV designated area.
- 8.7.37 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.



8.7.38 As a result of the proposed planting, there will be a much greater level of tree cover over the West Burton 1 Site. This tree cover would mature to integrate into the existing field boundary and woodland vegetation both locally and across the wider landscape setting of the Ridge AGLV. The reversion of arable land to grassland will have established to achieve a rich tapestry of habitats where grassland mixes have integrated into their natural environment and established their natural composition with the help of some appropriate management. Soil structure will be much improved through the lack of cultivation and water quality improvement will be seen.

*Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens*

8.7.39 **Appendix 8.2.1.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the receptors, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.

8.7.40 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.41 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

*Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations*

8.7.42 **Appendix 8.2.1.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects. There are no areas of ancient woodland or Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site.

8.7.43 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.44 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

***Landscape Character***

*RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales*

8.7.45 **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

- 8.7.46 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial biodiversity benefits.
- 8.7.47 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary mitigation has been taken into account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth.
- 8.7.48 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.49 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.50** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.50: Summary Unwooded Vales: West Burton 1**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term

Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant
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RLCT 4b Wooded Vales

- 8.7.50 **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Wooded Vales, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Wooded Vales Character Area.
- 8.7.51 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.52 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

- 8.7.53 **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes, how they relate to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area.
- 8.7.54 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.55 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale

- 8.7.56 **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.57 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits.
- 8.7.58 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary mitigation has been taken into account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site

boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth.

8.7.59 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.60 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.51** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.51: LLCA Profile 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey): West Burton 1**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff

8.7.61 **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of The Cliff and how it relates to the wider West Burton 1 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within The Cliff Character Area.

- 8.7.62 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.63 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

## **West Burton 2**

### **Detailed Landscape Receptors**

#### Land Use

- 8.7.64 **Appendix 8.2.2.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the land use, how this relates to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.65 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.66 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.67 The construction activities would be short-lived and would not widely affect the land use. During the construction and operation stages of the development there would be a change from the arable land use to grassland, this would be beneficial to soils and watercourses with added benefits to Biodiversity. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact, helping with the visual layering of vegetation across the countryside and with the integration of the array into the landscape. The extensive level of mitigation planting and positive changes in land use such as the creation of extensive mixed grassland habitats and enhanced boundaries to the field network and new areas of native woodland and tree planting would provide beneficial effects to the landscape across this area.
- 8.7.68 Secondary mitigation would ensure that all existing features would be retained, and new hedgerows would replace those lost to intensive agriculture. There would also be new grass margins in fields and the restoration of new hedgerows, which due to the predominance of medium and large-scale agriculture, this would promote the enhancement of the landscape through the introduction of stronger field divisions.

#### Topography and Watercourses

- 8.7.69 **Appendix 8.2.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the topography and watercourses, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.70 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation

(Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The construction activities would not affect the integrity of the waterways and local topography. There would be changes to the arable land use and this would benefit the water courses due to scope for more grassland locally. The panels would also be set back to a minimum of 20m from the major watercourses and a minimum 8m from the minor water courses.

8.7.71 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.72 Enhancing the visibility of streams, dykes and other watercourses in the landscape would bring forward some positive benefits. The landscape proposals for the Site protect belts of waterside trees and riparian habitats to distinguish these watercourses in the landscape. The planting of trees and replacing lost hedgerows in flood plains to improve landscape character and attenuate flood flows is also an important element of the secondary landscape mitigation.

Communications and Infrastructure

8.7.73 **Appendix 8.2.2.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the communications and infrastructure, how this relates to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

8.7.74 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The short-lived construction activities would affect routes to and from the West Burton 2 Site, but the integrity of these routes would not be lost. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of the landscape setting of these landscape receptors.

8.7.75 Heavy vehicles can erode the character of rural roads, but this would be managed effectively, and all hedgerows and tree cover would be retained. Refer to the Transport Assessment at **Appendix 14.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.1]** and The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) at **Appendix 14.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.2]** which sets out how this would be managed effectively and secured as part of the DCO application.

8.7.76 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects at the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. Proposed planting and changes to the management of existing vegetation would help to screen views and would strengthen the character of the landscape features across the local area.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

8.7.77 **Appendix 8.2.2.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the settlements, industry, commerce and leisure, how this relates to the wider West



Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

- 8.7.78 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.79 There would be no effects to the physical integrity of the surrounding settlements or other commercial/industrial areas as a consequence of this development. There would be a change to the arable land use within the Site, but the field boundaries and associated tree cover would remain intact and the landscape setting to the settlements would not be affected.
- 8.7.80 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, for the operation stage (Year 1) and operation stage (Year 15) there are no likely significant effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

- 8.7.81 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**, which sets out the context of the public rights of way (PRoW) and access, how this relates to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.82 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.83 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.
- 8.7.84 There are no Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that cross the Site. Whilst there are some locally, they are limited. The PRoW network surrounding the Site and crossing the countryside to the east often do not connect with the wider PRoW network, limiting opportunities to explore and enjoy the wider landscape. On the whole, the PRoW network is restricted to routes that follow the pattern of watercourses, tracks, and woodlands across the area. The PRoW network is mainly aligned along field boundaries connecting with the local road network and to nearby settlements and farmsteads across the area. The network is intermittent because there are few landscape features to help form continuous links. The footpath network is particularly sporadic in the landscape due to these inconsistent links, the local lanes are used to supplement for recreation and the lack of connectivity. The routes tend to follow an east-west and north-south direction to reflect the prevailing landscape pattern and to connect the local lanes with nearby settlements. The proposals for the West Burton 2 Site include for a new Permissive Path looping through the Site, giving permissive access to the land where previously there was none.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape



- 8.7.85 **Appendix 8.2.2.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the nationally and locally designated landscapes, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.86 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). The construction and installation of the solar panels would be approximately 3.6km west of the Ridge AGLV designated area.
- 8.7.87 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.
- 8.7.88 As a result of the proposed planting, there will be a much greater level of tree cover over the West Burton 2 Site. This tree cover would mature to integrate into the existing field boundary and woodland vegetation both locally and across the wider landscape setting of the Ridge AGLV. The reversion of arable land to grassland will have established to achieve a rich tapestry of habitats where grassland mixes have integrated into their natural environment and established their natural composition with the help of some appropriate management. Soil structure will be much improved through the lack of cultivation and water quality improvement will be seen.

*Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens*

- 8.7.89 **Appendix 8.2.2.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the receptors, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.
- 8.7.90 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.91 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

*Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations*

- 8.7.92 **Appendix 8.2.2.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant

effects. There are no areas of ancient woodland or Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site.

8.7.93 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.94 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

### **Landscape Character**

#### **RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys**

8.7.95 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys Character Area.

8.7.96 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.97 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

#### **RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales**

8.7.98 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

8.7.99 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits.

8.7.100 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary mitigation and secondary mitigation has been taken into account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth.

8.7.101 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.102 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.52** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**.

These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.52: Summary Unwooded Vales: West Burton 2**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

RLCT 4b Wooded Vales

- 8.7.103 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Wooded Vales, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Wooded Vales Character Area.
- 8.7.104 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.105 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

- 8.7.106 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes, how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area.
- 8.7.107 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.108 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley*
- 8.7.109 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** out the context of WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley and how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley Character Area.
- 8.7.110 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.111 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale*
- 8.7.112 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.113 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features, such as the Codder Lane Belt and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits.
- 8.7.114 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary and secondary mitigation has been taken onto account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth.

- 8.7.115 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.116 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.53** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.53: LLCA Profile 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey): West Burton 2**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff

- 8.7.117 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of The Cliff and how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within The Cliff Character Area.
- 8.7.118 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.119 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

*BLCA LCT Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ22 & TWPZ48*

8.7.120 **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ22 & TWPZ48 and how they relate to the wider West Burton 2 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ22 & TWPZ48 Character Area.

8.7.121 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.122 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

### **West Burton 3**

#### **Detailed Landscape Receptors**

##### *Land Use*

8.7.123 **Appendix 8.2.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the land use, how this relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

8.7.124 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.125 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.126 The construction activities would be short-lived and would not widely affect the land use. During the construction and operation stages of the development there would be a change from the arable land use to grassland, this would be beneficial to soils and watercourses with added benefits to Biodiversity. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact, helping with the visual layering of vegetation across the countryside and with the integration of the array into the landscape. The extensive level of mitigation planting and positive changes in land use such as the creation of extensive mixed grassland habitats and enhanced boundaries to the field network and new areas of native woodland and tree planting would provide beneficial effects to the landscape across this area.

8.7.127 Secondary mitigation would ensure that all existing features would be retained, and new hedgerows would replace those lost to intensive agriculture. There would also



be new grass margins in fields and the restoration of new hedgerows, which due to the predominance of medium and large-scale agriculture, this would promote the enhancement of the landscape through the introduction of stronger field divisions.

Topography and Watercourses

- 8.7.128 **Appendix 8.2.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the topography and watercourses, how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.129 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The construction activities would not affect the integrity of the waterways and local topography. There would be changes to the arable land use and this would benefit the water courses due to scope for more grassland locally. The panels would also be set back to a minimum of 20m from the major watercourses and a minimum 8m from the minor water courses.
- 8.7.130 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.131 Enhancing the visibility of streams, dykes and other watercourses in the landscape would bring forward some positive benefits. The landscape proposals for the Site protect belts of waterside trees and riparian habitats to distinguish these watercourses in the landscape. The planting of trees and replacing lost hedgerows in flood plains to improve landscape character and attenuate flood flows is also an important element of the secondary landscape mitigation.

Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.7.132 **Appendix 8.2.3.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the communications and infrastructure, how this relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.133 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The short-lived construction activities would affect routes to and from the West Burton 3 Site, but the integrity of these routes would not be lost. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of the landscape setting of these landscape receptors.
- 8.7.134 Heavy vehicles can erode the character of rural roads, but this would be managed effectively, and all hedgerows and tree cover would be retained. Refer to the Transport Assessment at **Appendix 14.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.1]** and The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) at **Appendix 14.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.14.2]** which sets out how this would be managed effectively and secured as part of the DCO application.



8.7.135 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects at the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. Proposed planting and changes to the management of existing vegetation would help to screen views and would strengthen the character of the landscape features across the local area.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

8.7.136 **Appendix 8.2.3.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the settlements, industry, commerce and leisure, how this relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

8.7.137 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.138 There would be no effects to the physical integrity of the surrounding settlements or other commercial/industrial areas as a consequence of the Scheme. There would be a change to the arable land use within the Site, but the field boundaries and associated tree cover would remain intact and the landscape setting to the settlements would not be affected.

8.7.139 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, for the operation stage (Year 1) and operation stage (Year 15) there are no likely significant effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

8.7.140 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**, which sets out the context of the public rights of way (PRoW) and access, how this relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.

8.7.141 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.142 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.

8.7.143 Only one PRoW crosses the Site, Public Footpath Mton/68/1. This route would be retained and is located in the north west corner, running from High Street to Stow Park Road. A limited PRoW network surrounding the Site provides access to the wider landscape. The PRoW network is restricted to routes that tend to follow the pattern of watercourses, tracks, and woodlands across the area. The PRoW network is aligned along field boundaries connecting with the local road network and to nearby settlements and farmsteads across the area. The network is intermittent because there are few landscape features to help form continuous links. The footpath network is particularly sporadic in the landscape due to these inconsistent

links, the local lanes are used to supplement for recreation and the lack of connectivity. The routes tend to follow an east-west and north-south direction to reflect the prevailing landscape pattern and to connect the local lanes with nearby settlements.

*Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape*

- 8.7.144 **Appendix 8.2.3.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the nationally and locally designated landscapes, how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.145 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The Site does not include nationally designated landscape or Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). Located approximately 350m to the north east of the Site is the Laughton Wood AGLV separated from the Site by the A1500 and Marton.
- 8.7.146 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning.
- 8.7.147 As a result of the proposed planting, there will be a much greater level of tree cover over the West Burton 3 Site. This tree cover would mature to integrate into the existing field boundary and woodland vegetation both locally and across the wider landscape setting of the Laughton Wood AGLV. The reversion of arable land to grassland will have established to achieve a rich tapestry of habitats where grassland mixes have integrated into their natural environment and established their natural composition with the help of some appropriate management. Soil structure will be much improved through the lack of cultivation and water quality improvement will be seen.

*Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens*

- 8.7.148 **Appendix 8.2.3.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the receptors, how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.
- 8.7.149 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant Landscape Character or Visual Amenity effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.150 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant Landscape Character or Visual Amenity effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

*Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations*

- 8.7.151 **Appendix 8.2.3.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations, how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.152 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.153 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.154 There are no Natural Designations on the Site or within 2km of the Site. There is no ancient woodland on the Site. The nearest Ancient Woodland is located approximately 1.2km north of the Site at Gate Burton.

*Landscape Character*

*RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys*

- 8.7.155 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys Character Area.
- 8.7.156 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.157 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

*RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales*

- 8.7.158 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.159 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits.
- 8.7.160 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary and secondary mitigation has been taken onto account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of

5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth.

8.7.161 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.162 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.54** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.54: Summary Unwooded Vales: West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

RLCT 4b Wooded Vales

8.7.163 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of the Wooded Vales, how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Wooded Vales Character Area.

- 8.7.164 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.165 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley

- 8.7.166 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.167 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features, such as the existing woodland along the western edge of the Site and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. This character area incorporates the western extents of the West Burton 3 Site and extends down off of the plateau into the valley and lowlands of the River Trent. New planting along the western edge of the Site combines with the existing blocks of woodland on the valley slopes to provide additional separation of the West Burton 3 Site and the Trent Valley.
- 8.7.168 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary mitigation has been taken onto account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth. New native woodland shelter belts are intended throughout the Site providing structure and enhancement of existing landscape features within the Site and across the local area.
- 8.7.169 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.170 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.55** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape. New native woodland blocks provide an increased level of tree

cover across the Site, enclosing the array and reinforcing the character of the landscape locally.

**Table 8.55: LLCA Profile 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey): West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale

- 8.7.171 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of this character area, how it relates to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects.
- 8.7.172 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features, such as the existing woodland along the western edge of the Site and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits.
- 8.7.173 There would be very limited, temporary and short term minor adverse effects to the character area. Primary and secondary mitigation has been taken onto account at this stage to include enhancement at ground level through initial grassland creation. Existing hedges will also be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Site boundary fencing will also be set back from these hedgerows to allow for their proposed thickening and growth. New native woodland shelter belts are intended throughout the Site providing structure and enhancement of existing landscape features within the Site and across the local area.



- 8.7.174 For the Site: With primary and secondary mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1) and decommissioning stages.
- 8.7.175 At the operation Stage (Year 15): With primary and secondary mitigation, as shown in **Table 8.56** below, there is an identification of likely **Significant Beneficial Effects**. These would be Moderate effects but would be Beneficial to the overall character within the WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale. The landscape mitigation will bring forward an increased level of tree and hedgerow cover locally, and this will help with the linking and enhancement of natural features and deliver substantial Biodiversity benefits. New and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries to create a multi-layered landscape and scattered tree belts will follow the routes of existing watercourses, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.

**Table 8.56: LLCA Profile 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey): West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>5km Study Area</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>
<b>Site</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Negligible <b>Not Significant</b>

BLCA LCT Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 & TWPZ48

- 8.7.176 **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** sets out the context of Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 & TWPZ48 and how they relate to the wider West Burton 3 Site and how this LVIA has reached conclusions on the potential for likely significant effects on the character of the landscape within the Trent Washlands individual Policy Zones: TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 & TWPZ48 Character Areas.



8.7.177 For the 5km Study Area: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.7.178 For the Site: With primary and secondary landscape mitigation, there are no likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages.

### **Cable Route Corridor**

8.7.179 The landscape effects are set out within the Cable Route Corridor Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** to **Appendix 8.2.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### Construction Effects

8.7.180 For the construction stage, there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, the effects of this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration.

8.7.181 There is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. At certain crossing locations such as railways; and watercourses such as the Rivers Trent and Till, HDD will be required. This is addressed in the Crossing Schedule **[EN010132/APP/WB7.15]**.

8.7.182 The extent of the designated work area is dependent on the voltage of the cables where the number of circuits will affect the width of cable trenches required. The range of typical cable trench widths relating to the 132kV and 400kV cables is 0.6 to 1.1 metres. However, the width and spacing of the cable trenches may differ depending on environmental constraints, engineering requirements or if crossing third party apparatus (e.g., railway lines). In addition to the trenches, land will be required in the corridor for access and soil and cable 'lay down'. Construction compounds along this route will also be required. Any existing overhead power lines will be retained, and no new overhead lines will be required.

8.7.183 In relation to the Cable Route Corridor crossing the Trent, this is a necessary part of the Scheme. Consultation has already been undertaken with LCC as well as other relevant stakeholders in regard to the crossing of the River Trent. The cable will be directionally drilled under the river and so no permanent above ground structures are proposed. During the construction period there are likely to be temporary construction compounds which will be removed on completion of construction.

8.7.184 Mitigation measures will follow the initial principles as set out below:

- **Primary Mitigation** – Cable Route Corridor designed to avoid natural landscape features such as trees, hedgerows, ditches, woodland.

- **Secondary mitigation** – where crossing such features becomes unavoidable, utilise HDD to ensure these features are protected. Where HDD is not possible, any loss of natural features such as trees, hedgerows and woodland would be mitigated in full and in line with the species and composition of vegetation loss. Where possible and appropriate such replacements should improve the baseline scenario and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows for instance as defined in the LEMP [EN010132/APP/WB7.3].

8.7.185 In terms of construction activities, each work area will then be excavated to expose all utilities present and to co-ordinate and prepare the area for installation of the proposed ducts / pipes. Some locations may require shuttering along the trench. The works would be temporary, and activities will be planned and co-ordinated before commencement in each work area. Welfare facilities will be provided at each designated work area including canteen, toilets and a drying room, but these would be temporary buildings to be removed at the end of the construction stage.

8.7.186 The exact location of the ducts / pipes and working areas would be confined to designated locations to ensure operations are controlled are precisely associated with each working area. Given the above, the construction stage of the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible landscape effects**, and these effects would be **Neutral**, and giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

Operation Effects

8.7.187 For the operation stage, all the cables will be underground, and no new overhead lines will be required. Following installation of the ducts / pipes each designated location will be backfilled and the ground re-instated to match the existing conditions. Given the above, the operation stage of the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible landscape effects**, and these effects would be **Neutral**, but giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

Decommissioning Effects

8.7.188 For the decommissioning stage, following backfilling and ground reinstatement, the ducts / pipes at each location would remain in situ and not be removed. Following installation, the land is returned to its original use, and this would remain throughout and beyond the decommissioning stage. Given the above, the decommissioning stage of the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible landscape effects**, and these effects would be **Neutral**, but giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

Assessment of Visual Effects

8.7.189 The assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change arising from the Scheme on the views available to people and their visual amenity. This section provides a summary of the visual effects of the individual contributors to the visual baseline, for example the different groups of people who may experience views of

the Scheme. The findings are presented on a site-by-site basis taking each of these individual contributors in turn, which are:

- Viewpoints;
- Residential Receptors;
- Transport Receptors; and
- Public Right of Way (PRoW) Receptors.

### West Burton 1

#### Viewpoints

- 8.7.190 For West Burton 1, this includes Initial Viewpoints VP1, VP2, VP3, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP11, VP15, VP16, VP17, VP29 and Consultation Viewpoints LCC-A, LCC-B, LCC-C.
- 8.7.191 The assessment of effects upon the Initial Viewpoints and the Consultation Views is set out within the Individual Viewpoint Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and shown on **Figure 8.12 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]**.
- 8.7.192 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the viewpoint assessment for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.57** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) or decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 1 Site.

**Table 8.57: Summary of Viewpoint Assessment – West Burton 1**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>VP1: Brox/198/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP2: Brox/198/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low

<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP7: Broxholme Ln / Main Street - Road that runs through WB1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP8: Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-Major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-Major <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP9: Brox/196/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP10: Brox/196/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>

LCC-C: Broxholme Lane / Main Street - Road that runs through WB1				
Sensitivity: Medium				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>

Residential Receptors- West Burton 1

8.7.193 For West Burton 1, refer to **Figure 8.8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.1]**. This includes:

- Tillbridge Farm and Tillbridge Cottage (R001),
- All residents along Cowdale Lane in Bransby (R004),
- Cornhills Farm (R010),
- The Old Rectory (R012),
- Grange Farm Cottage (R013),
- Grange Farm (R014),
- Manor Farm (R015),
- 1 and 2 Crossroad Cottages (R016),
- Ingleby Farm (R017),
- Gables Manor Care Home (R019),
- Ingleby Hall Barns (R021),
- Ingleby Grange Cottages (R022),
- Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby (R023),
- Pingles (R034),
- Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane (R046),
- Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge (R078),
- Boontown House (R096).

8.7.194 No Significant effects were identified to Residential Receptors associated with West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** where there is an identification and evaluation of likely effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 1 Site.

Transport Receptors - West Burton 1

8.7.195 For West Burton 1, refer to **Figure 8.9.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.1]**. This includes:

- Main Street - Road that runs through WB1 (T001),
- A1500 Tillbridge Road/ Tillbridge Lane (T002),
- Cowdale Lane (Road which travels through Bransby) (T003),
- B1241 Saxilby Road (T004),
- Lincon Lane - between Tillbridge Lane & Church Lane (T005),
- Carlton Lane (T008),
- B1241 Sturton Road (T009),
- Boxholme Ln - near Saxilby (north/south) (T012),
- Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey (T015),
- Broxholme Ln (east/west) (T77).

8.7.196 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the transport assessment for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.58** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

**Table 8.58: Summary of Transport Assessment –West Burton 1**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>T001: Main Street - Road that runs through WB1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>

*PRoW Receptors - West Burton 1*

8.7.197 For West Burton 1, refer to **Figure 8.10.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]**. This includes:

- Bridleway NCar/225/1 - Scmp/225/1 (PR001),
- Bridleway Brox/187/1 - NCar/187/1 - SCar/187/3 (PR003),
- Public Footpath Brox/198/1 (PR006),
- Public Footpath Brox/197/1 (PR007),

- Public Footpath Brox/196/1 (PR008),
- Public Footpath Scmp/196/1 (PR009),
- Public Footpath Scmp/32/1 - TLFe/32/1 (PR010),
- Bridleway Scmp/31/1 - TLFe/31/1 (PR011),
- Public Footpath Stur/82/1 - Stur/82/2 (PR015).

8.7.198 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the PRow assessment for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.59** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

**Table 8.59: Summary of PRow Assessment – West Burton 1**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>PR006: Public Footpath Brox/198/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>PR007: Public Footpath Brox/197/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-Major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-Major <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>PR008: Public Footpath Brox/196/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>



## West Burton 2

### Viewpoints

For West Burton 2, this includes Initial Viewpoints VP1, VP2, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP11, VP15, VP16, VP17, VP18, VP19, VP20, VP21, VP22, VP23, VP24, VP25, VP26, VP27, VP28, VP29, VP30, VP32, VP33, VP34, VP37, VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP47 and Consultation Viewpoints LCC-B, LCC-C, LCC-D, LCC-E, LCC-F, LCC-G, LCC-H, LCC-O.

8.7.199 The assessment of effects upon the Initial Viewpoints and the Consultation Views is set out within the Individual Viewpoint Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and shown on **Figure 8.12 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]**.

8.7.200 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the viewpoint assessment for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.60** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) or decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 2 Site.

**Table 8.60: Summary of Viewpoint Assessment – West Burton 2**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>VP18: Sturton Road</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP24: Sykes Lane and other route with public access</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP26: Sturton Road</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				

<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP27: Sturton Road</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP28: Sturton Road</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>

Residential Receptors- West Burton 2

8.7.201 For West Burton 2, refer to **Figure 8.8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.2]**. This includes:

- Tillbridge Farm and Tillbridge Cottage (R001),
- All residents along Cowdale Lane in Bransby (R004),
- Cornhills Farm (R010),
- The Old Rectory (R012),
- Grange Farm Cottage (R013),
- Grange Farm (R014),
- Manor Farm (R015),
- 1 and 2 Crossroad Cottages (R016),
- Ingleby Farm (R017),
- Ingleby Hall Farm/Wood Farm (R018),
- Gables Manor Care Home (R019),

- Ingleby Hall Farm (R020),
- Ingleby Hall Barns (R021),
- Ingleby Grange Cottages (R022),
- Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby (R023),
- Castle Farm (R024),
- Aldhow Grange (R025),
- Crown Farm and Crown Farm Cottages (R026),
- Westwood Farm (R027),
- Little Westwoods Farm (R028),
- Mill View (R029),
- Stud Farm (R030),
- Residents on Mill Lane (R031),
- Pingles (R034),
- Properties on Mays Lane (R035),
- Residents on Sykes Lane near Sykes Junction (R040),
- Residents on Church Road (east) and Church Lane (east) in Saxilby (R041),
- Residents on St Botolphs Gate in Saxilby (R042),
- Residents on Sykes Lane, including The Warren and Ashfield Grange (west saxilby) (R043),
- 95-137 (odd numbers) on Mill Lane in Saxilby (R045),
- Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane (R046),
- Hardwick Wood Farm (R047),
- High Wood Farm (R061),
- Highwood Farm (2) (R063),
- Little Westwoods and Westwood Farm (R075),
- Pool Cottage, Carriers Farm, Carriers Lodge (R078),
- 1-19 Sturton Road in Saxilby (R079),
- 43, 45, 49 Mill Lane in Saxilby (R080),
- Properties on west side of B1241 in Saxilby (R081),
- The Old Rectory (R088),
- New development West of Sturton Road (R089),
- New development on Jean Revill Close (R090).

8.7.202 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings for the residential assessment is provided in **Table 8.61** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 2 Site.

**Table 8.61: Summary of Residential Assessment – West Burton 2**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>R022: Ingleby Grange Cottages.</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R023: Cottages on Sturton Road in Ingleby</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R024: Castle Farm</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R046: Bluebell Cottage and April Cottage on Broxholme Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major Significant	Mod-major Significant	Minor-mod Not Sig	Minor-mod Not Sig

Transport Receptors - West Burton 2

8.7.203 For West Burton 2, refer to **Figure 8.9.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2]**. This includes:

- Main Street - Road that runs through WB1 (T001),
- A1500 Tillbridge Road/ Tillbridge Lane (T002),
- Cowdale Lane (Road which travels through Bransby) (T003),
- B1241 Saxilby Road (T004),
- Carlton Lane (T008),
- B1241 Sturton Road (T009),
- Track off Sykes Lane (T010),
- Sykes Lane (T011),
- Broxholme Ln - near Saxilby (north/south) (T012),
- Hardwick Lane - Road which leads to Highfield Farm (T014),
- Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey (T015),
- Gorwick Lane (T016),
- West Syke Lane (T017),
- Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow) (T018),
- Church Lane (in Saxilby) (T019),
- Hardwick Lane (T026),
- Ivy Cottage Lane (T034),
- Church Road / High Street (in Saxilby) (T035),
- Residential streets within Saxilby (T036),
- B1241, Mill Lane (in Saxilby) (T037),
- Residential streets to east of B1241 in Saxilby (T038),
- Residential streets in Saxilby (T039),
- Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough (T058),
- Broxholme Ln (east/west) (T77).

8.7.204 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the transport assessment for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.62** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

**Table 8.62: Summary of Transport Assessment –West Burton 2**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>T009: B1241 Sturton Road</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>T010: Track off Sykes Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>T011: Sykes Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>

PRoW Receptors - West Burton 2

8.7.205 For West Burton 2, refer to **Figure 8.10.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.2]**. This includes:

- Bridleway Brox/187/1 - NCar/187/1 - SCar/187/3 (PR003),
- Public Footpath Brox/198/1 (PR006),

- Public Footpath Brox/197/1 (PR007),
- Public Footpath Brox/196/1 (PR008),
- Public Footpath Scmp/196/1 (PR009),
- Public Footpath Scmp/32/1 - TLFe/32/1 (PR010),
- Bridleway Scmp/31/1 - TLFe/31/1 (PR011),
- Public Footpath Stur/82/1 - Stur/82/2 (PR015),
- Public Footpath Stur/75/2 (PR018),
- Public Footpath Hard/93/1 (PR025),
- Public Footpath Saxi/208/1 - Saxi/208/2 (PR026),
- Public Footpath Saxi/206/4 - Saxi/206/5 (PR027),
- Public Footpath Saxi/207/1 (PR028),
- Public Footpath Saxi/206/1 - Saxi/206/2 - Saxi/206/3 (PR029),
- Public Footpath Saxi/203/1 (PR030),
- Public Footpath Saxi/204/1 - Saxi/204/2 - Saxi/204/3 - Saxi/204/4 - Saxi/204/5 - Saxi/204/6 (PR031),
- Public Footpath Saxi/205/1 - Saxi/205/2 (PR032),
- Public Footpath Saxi/210/1 - Saxi/210/2 (PR033).

8.7.206 No Significant effects were identified to PRoW Receptors associated with West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** where there is an identification and evaluation of likely effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 1 Site.

### **West Burton 3**

#### Viewpoints

- 8.7.207 For West Burton 3, this includes Initial Viewpoints VP30, VP32, VP33, VP34, VP36, VP39, VP40, VP41, VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP46, VP47, VP49, VP50, VP51, VP52, VP53, VP54, VP55, VP56, VP57 and Consultation Viewpoints LCC-F, LCC-G, LCC-H, LCC-J, LCC-K, LCC-L, LCC-M, LCC-N, LCC-O.
- 8.7.208 The assessment of effects upon the Initial Viewpoints and the Consultation Views is set out within the Individual Viewpoint Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and shown on **Figure 8.12 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12]**.
- 8.7.209 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the viewpoint assessment for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.63** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for



any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) or decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 3 Site.

**Table 8.63: Summary of Viewpoint Assessment – West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
<b>VP45: Cowdale Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP53: A1500 / Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP54: A1500 / Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>VP55: A1500 / Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>

<b>VP56: A1500 / Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>LCC-O: Cowdale Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>

Residential Receptors- West Burton 3

8.7.210 For West Burton 3, refer to **Figure 8.8.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.8.3]**. This includes:

- Castle Farm (R024),
- Aldhow Grange (R025),
- Crown Farm and Crown Farm Cottages (R026),
- Westwood Farm (R027),
- Little Westwoods Farm (R028),
- Mill View (R029),
- Stud Farm (R030),
- Residents on Mill Lane (R031),
- Brampton Grange (R049),
- Poplar Farm (R050),
- Marton Grange (R051),
- The Lodge on A156 (R052),
- Residents in Marton (R053),
- Residents south of Marton (on High Street) (R054),
- Residents at railway crossing on Stow Park Road/ Till Bridge Lane (R055),
- South View and Meadow View (R056),

- Residents on Mount Pleasant Close and Cornfield Drive (R057),
- 14-17 Trent View and 16-52 (even numbers) Stow Park Road (R058),
- Oakfield Grange (R059),
- High Wood Farm (R061),
- Highwood Farm (2) (R063),
- Danes Farm and Highfield Farm (R066),
- Residents on A1500/Marton Road (west) (R067),
- White House (R068),
- Manor Farm (R069),
- Residents in Brampton (R070),
- Grange Bungalow (R071),
- The Grange Farm (R072),
- Residents in Stow Park (R074),
- Little Westwoods and Westwood Farm (R075),
- Trent Port (R077),
- Grange Farm Stables (R082),
- Marton Grange Barns (R083),
- 54 Stow Park Road (R084),
- Plumpton Farm (R085),
- Ashcroft (R086),
- Spafford Close (R097),
- Greenfields Farm (R098),
- Marton Moor Farm and Home Farm (R099),
- Moat Farm Bungalow (R100),
- Land off Stow Park Road 39 Dwellings (R101).

8.7.211 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings for the residential assessment is provided in **Table 8.64** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme for the West Burton 3 Site.

**Table 8.64: Summary of Residential Assessment – West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning

<b>R050: Poplar Farm</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R051: Marton Grange</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R056: South View and Meadow View</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R068: White House</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R069: Manor Farm</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R074: Residents in Stow Park</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R085: Plumpton Farm</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R098: Greenfields Farm</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Mod-major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>R100: Moat Farm Bungalow</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: High</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Low	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Major <b>Significant</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>	Minor-mod <b>Not Sig</b>

Transport Receptors - West Burton 3

8.7.212 For West Burton 3, refer to **Figure 8.9.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.3]**. This includes:

- A1500 Tillbridge Road / Tillbridge Lane (T002),
- B1241 Saxilby Road (T004),
- Sykes Lane (T011),
- Hardwick Lane - Road which leads to Highfield Farm (T014),
- Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey (T015),
- Gorwick Lane (T016),
- West Syke Lane (T017),
- Mill Lane (near Sturton by Stow) (T018),
- Littleborough Lane (includes Harpham Road) (T020),
- A156 High Street (in Marton) (T021),
- Willingham Road (T023),
- Clay Lane (T024),
- Hardwick Lane (T026),
- A1500, Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane (T027),
- B1241 Normanby Road (T029),
- Brampton Lane (T030),
- Station Road, Torksey (T031),
- Trent Port Road (including Trent Approach) (T047),
- Adams Way & Trent View (T048),
- The Old Courtyard (T049),
- Wapping Lane (T050),
- Mount Pleasant Close (T051),
- Sand Lane (includes the Fairways) (T052),
- Stow Park Road (Small Lane to The South of A1500) (T053),
- Stow Park Road (Small Lane to The North of A1500) (T054),
- Wooden Lane (T055),
- Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough (T058),
- River Trent (Navigation) (T78).

8.7.213 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the transport assessment for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.65** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

**Table 8.65: Summary of Transport Assessment –West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>T0015: Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>T0027: A1500, Stow Park Road / Tillbridge Lane</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>
<b>T0053: Stow Park Road (Small Lane To The South Of A1500)</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Moderate <b>Significant</b>	Minor <b>Not Sig</b>	Negligible <b>Not Sig</b>

*PRoW Receptors - West Burton 3*

8.7.214 For West Burton 3, refer to **Figure 8.10.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.3]**. This includes:

- Public Footpath Stur/75/2 (PR018),
- Public Footpath Stow/71/2 (PR024),



- Public Footpath Mton/69/1 (PR037),
- Public Footpath Mton/68/1 (PR038),
- Public Footpath Bram/66/1 - Mton/66/4 (PR039),
- BOAT Mton/824/1 - Mton/824/2 - Mton/824/3 (PR040),
- Public Footpath Mton/66/3 - Mton/823/1 - Mton/67/1 (PR041),
- Public Footpath Mton/66/1 - Mton/66/2 (PR042),
- Public Footpath Cottam FP3 (PR043),
- Public Footpath North Leverton With Habblesthorpe FP9 - Cottam FP1 - Treswell FP7 - Rampton FP7 - Treswell FP1 (PR044),
- Public Footpath Bram/956/1 - Tork/957/1 (PR048),
- Public Footpath Tork/779/1 (PR049),
- Public Footpath Tork/96/1 - Tork/96/2 (PR050).

8.7.215 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the PRoW assessment for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.66** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for any of the construction, operation (Year 1), operation (Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

**Table 8.66: Summary of PRoW Assessment – West Burton 3**

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
<b>PR038: Mton/68/1</b>				
<b>Sensitivity: Medium</b>				
<b>Magnitude</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Type of Effect</b>	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
<b>Significance of Effect</b>	Mod-Major Significant	Mod-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Sig

### Cable Route Corridor

8.7.216 The visual effects for the Cable Route Corridor Receptors are set out within the Viewpoint Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**, the Residential Receptor and Overview Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**, the Transport Receptor and Overview Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and the PRoW Receptor and Overview Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### Construction Effects

- 8.7.217 For the construction stage, there would be an appreciation of the digging and the presence of small-scale machinery along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. During this time the installation would appear as standard ground level construction practices alongside an existing busy highway route.
- 8.7.218 All the cables will be underground, and no new overhead lines will be required giving rise to limited visual intrusion above ground. Below ground however, there is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. At certain crossing locations such as railways; and watercourses such as the Rivers Trent and Till, HDD will be required. This is addressed in the Crossing Schedule [EN010132/APP/WB7.15] and identified on the Individual Receptor Sheets, where appropriate.
- 8.7.219 The extent of the designated work area is dependent on the voltage of the cables where the number of circuits will affect the width of cable trenches required. The range of typical cable trench widths relating to the 132kV and 400kV cables is 0.6 to 1.1 metres. However, the width and spacing of the cable trenches may differ depending on environmental constraints, engineering requirements or if crossing third party apparatus (e.g., railway lines). In addition to the trenches, land will be required in the corridor for access and soil and cable 'lay down'. Construction compounds along the Cable Route Corridor will also be required. Any existing overhead power lines will be retained.
- 8.7.220 In relation to the Cable Route Corridor crossing the Trent, this is a necessary part of the scheme. The cable will be directionally drilled under the river and so no permanent above ground structures are proposed or would be visible. During the construction period there are likely to be temporary construction compounds then these will be removed.
- 8.7.221 In terms of visible construction features, a full barrier / Heras fencing and signage will be installed around each designated work area. Each work area will then be excavated to expose all utilities present and to co-ordinate and prepare the area for installation of the proposed ducts / pipes. Any lighting required for safety purposes would be directed to avoid light spill into surrounding areas. Welfare facilities will be provided at each designated work area including canteen, toilets and a drying room and then these will be removed. Please refer to the Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010132/APP/WB7.1] which sets out how these mitigation measures are intended to be secured.
- 8.7.222 The exact location of the ducts / pipes and working areas would be confined to designated locations to ensure operations are controlled and the visual intrusion of each working area is kept to a minimum. Given the above, the construction stage of

the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible** visual effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, but giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

#### Operation Effects

- 8.7.223 For the operation stage, following installation of the ducts / pipes each designated location will be backfilled and the ground re-instated to match the existing conditions leaving limited visible trace of the construction works. Given the above, the operation stage of the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible** visual effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, but giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

#### Decommissioning Effects

- 8.7.224 For the decommissioning stage, following backfilling and ground reinstatement, the ducts / pipes at each location would remain in situ and not be removed. Following installation, the land is returned to its original use and this would remain through the decommissioning stage with limited visible trace. Given the above, the decommissioning stage of the Cable Route Corridor is considered to result in **Negligible** visual effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, but giving rise to **Not Significant effects**.

## **8.8 Residual Mitigation Measures**

- 8.8.1 This section considers the identified significant adverse effects that remain following the inclusion of embedded and additional mitigation within the design of the Scheme, as set out in section 8.7 above. Where practicable, it identifies specific mitigation measures that will be brought forward as part of the Scheme that comprise residual (or tertiary) mitigation.
- 8.8.2 The assessment process also includes iterative design and re-assessment of any remaining, residual effects that could not otherwise be mitigated or 'designed out' and considers tertiary measures. At Year 15, there will be a review of the management prescriptions within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** to assess whether further management is necessary and whether such management would reduce any residual landscape and visual effects. The type of effect is also considered and may be direct or indirect; temporary or permanent (reversible); cumulative.
- 8.8.3 The assessment process also takes into consideration the potential for tertiary mitigation (also referred to as 'residual mitigation' in this assessment). This mitigation has not been taken into account in reaching the conclusions of the significance of effects set out in section 8.7. The measures are iterative but also aim to fulfil wider planning policy objectives such as Green Infrastructure interventions and planning for social and community initiatives. These measures have the scope to contribute to residual stages of the assessment in delivering future benefits of the Scheme that could be secured and delivered outside of the DCO process.

#### [Mitigation Measures: Landscape Effects](#)

8.8.4 In terms of mitigation and the landscape baseline and landscape character measures associated with the Scheme, the LVIA process has addressed the landscape sensitivities and forces for change for each character area and landscape receptor. A full description of each of the measures to mitigate and enhance landscape and Biodiversity are set out within the:

- Individual Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation Tables (Broad Grained Landscape Sheets) at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**
- Individual Landscape Receptor Analysis and Evaluation Tables (Fine Grained Landscape Sheets) at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

Mitigation Measures: Visual Effects

8.8.5 In terms of mitigation and the visual baseline and views associated with the Scheme, the LVIA process has addressed the visual sensitivities and forces for change associated with each visual receptor. A full description of each of the measures to mitigate and enhance each of the views are set out within the:

- Individual Viewpoint Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**
- Individual Residential Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** to **Appendix 8.3.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**
- Individual Transport Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and **Appendix 8.3.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**; and
- Individual PRow Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]** and **Appendix 8.3.4.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

8.8.6 These measures included as part of the mitigation are proposed to respond to the adverse landscape and visual effects and will be technically achievable, practically deliverable, and likely to be sustainable in the future. The mitigation proposals are well-founded and based on a series of desk-based and site assessment work and based on successful precedents set out with the published landscape character assessments and other spatial policy documents set out within **Section 8.3** of this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices set out above.

8.8.7 Even when the implementation of these (primary and secondary) mitigation measures have been taken into account in this assessment, residual impacts have been identified, which are set out in **Section 8.11** below. With respect to other topics of the assessment, for example Ecology, there has been extensive collaboration with this discipline to ensure these measures bring forward 'successful' replacement or compensation and ways in which this will be delivered in practice is dealt with

through the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)** [EN010132/APP/WB7.3] preparation and approval of which is secured through a requirement in the DCO).

8.8.8 There has also been extensive collaboration with the Hydrology, Cultural Heritage and Glint and Glare topics.

[Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan \(LEMP\).](#)

8.8.9 An **Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP)** [EN010132/APP/WB7.3] sets out how these mitigation measures are secured and where it is noted that the Scheme is expected to deliver a significant amount of Biodiversity Net Gain, due to the reversion of arable farmland to permanent grassland and ecological buffer zones. The Biodiversity Net Gain will be delivered through the enhancement of existing habitats, the establishment of which is prescribed in the **Outline LEMP**.

## **8.9 In-Combination Effects**

8.9.1 This section assesses the in-combination landscape and visual effects resulting from the combination of individual effects at the 3 individual Sites and the 3 individually assessed sections of the Cable Route Corridor for example:

- the combined effects of the 3 Site areas (including the substations)
- the combined effects of the 3 separate Cable Route Corridors

8.9.2 As the extent of the Study Area/s for the Scheme is made up of 3 areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, the in-combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as 'Cumulative Sites' has been assessed and an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur reached.

8.9.3 Please refer to **Figure 8.14** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14] Cumulative Sites West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Augmented ZTV, Cumulative Sites West Burton 1 Augmented ZTV **Figure 8.14.1** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.1], Cumulative Sites West Burton 2 Augmented ZTV **Figure 8.14.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.2] and Cumulative Sites West Burton 3 Augmented ZTV **Figure 8.14.3** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.3].

[In-Combination Landscape Effects](#)

*National Landscape Character Areas*

8.9.4 These are not considered further within this LVIA Chapter as the assessment relies on the regional and local landscape character assessment as the baseline and to form judgements of the assessment.

*Regional Landscape Character Areas*

8.9.5 At a regional scale, landscape character is assessed within the **East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment** which is shown on **Figure 8.5** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5].

8.9.6 Identified character areas within the Study Areas for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor are:

- RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys
- RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales
- RLCT 4b Wooded Vales
- RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

8.9.7 There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects for the Regional Landscape Character Areas as set out below.

### **RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys**

8.9.8 The RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for any of the West Burton Sites. The distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of the development itself ensures separation between the development within the Sites from the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area. This results in no wider appreciation of any of the West Burton Sites from within the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area.

8.9.9 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified at its eastern most extent as being within RLCT Profile: 4a Unwooded Vales, however, for the majority of the length of its route it is within the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area.

8.9.10 The Cable Route Corridor would only result in effects during the construction phase of the development, where there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, the effects of this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. There is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. Where the Cable Route Corridor crosses watercourses such as the River Trent HDD will be required. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.9.11 The separation of the West Burton Sites from this character area results in In-combination effects limited to the Cable Route Corridor (West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station) with the other Cumulative Sites and Cable Route Corridors. Effects are identified as being **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction phase of the development and **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.



#### **RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales**

- 8.9.12 The In-combination effects upon LCA – 4a Unwooded Vales of the West Burton Sites is **Minor Neutral (Not Significant)** at year 1 of operation and **Minor Beneficial (Not Significant)** at year 15 with primary and secondary mitigation. There would be the introduction of new elements and features associated with the arrays within the character area. However, there would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area and with the substantial landscape mitigation planting that would occur as a consequence of the development, the RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character type is able to absorb these cumulative Sites whilst maintaining the integrity of the character of this area. The substantial amount of new planting and ecological enhancements resulting in overall beneficial effects to the wider character of the area.
- 8.9.13 Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The presence of the West Burton Sites would only occupy a relatively minor part of this wider character area and their development would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
- 8.9.14 The Cable Route Corridor would only result in effects during the construction phase of the development, where there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, the effects of this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. There is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. Where the Cable Route Corridor crosses watercourses such as the River Till HDD will be required.
- There would not be the removal of, or changes to the landscape elements or features within the Cable Route Corridor limiting opportunities for the laying down of the cable to lead to any notable overall Cumulative Effect. The In-combination Effects of the Cable Route Corridor with the other Cumulative Sites and Cable Route Corridors is **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction phase and **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** for operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.



#### **RLCT 4b Wooded Vales**

- 8.9.15 The RLCT Profile: 4b: Wooded Vales landscape character area is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for any of the West Burton Sites or Cable Route Corridor. The distance, lack of intervisibility, intervening settlements and infrastructure combined with the low-level nature of the development itself ensures separation between the development and RLCT Profile: 4b: Wooded Vales landscape character area. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes**

- 8.9.16 There would be no change to the overall landscape character or loss of individual elements or features of the landscape within the RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes. This is due to the nature of the Scheme itself within the West Burton Sites, the segregated nature of the Sites themselves; together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and secondary mitigation proposed would, once established, screen the panels and therefore the effects upon landscape character are reduced.
- 8.9.17 The separation of the West Burton Sites and Cable Route Corridors from this character area results in the in-combination effects upon RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Type as being **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### Local Landscape Character Areas

- 8.9.18 At a local scale, landscape character is assessed within the **West Lindsey District Landscape Character Assessment** and within the **Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment** which is shown on **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]**.
- 8.9.19 Identified character areas within the Study Areas for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor are:
- WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley
  - WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale
  - WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff
  - BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (individual Policy Zone MNPZ 5: Leverton)
  - BLCA LCT Trent Washlands (individual Policy Zones TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48)
- 8.9.20 There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects for the Local Landscape Character Areas as set out below.

### **WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley**

- 8.9.21 The WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley landscape character area is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for the West Burton 1 or 2 Sites or the Cable Route Corridor West Burton 1 to West Burton 2 and West Burton 2 to West Burton 3. This is due to the distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of the development. The western most area of the West Burton 3 Site and the section of the Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station located to the east of the River Trent are located within this character area.
- 8.9.22 Overall, the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley landscape character area is able to accommodate the changes that arise through the construction phase with **Minor Adverse effects (Not Significant)** to the Site itself and its immediate surroundings. Due to the separation between the West Burton 3 Site and the Trent corridor, effects on the wider WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley character area would be extremely limited, and tempered by the presence of the large Cottam and West Burton Power Stations and numerous large scale pylon runs which already exert an industrial influence across this character area. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.9.23 Effects associated with the Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. There would not be the removal of, or changes to the landscape elements or features within the Cable Route Corridor limiting opportunities for the laying down of the cable to lead to any notable overall Cumulative Effect. The In-combination Effects of the Cable Route Corridor (West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station) with the West Burton 3 Site is **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction phase and **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. Refer to the Cable Route Corridor WB3 to WB Power Station LCA Overview at **Appendix 8.2.6.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale**

- 8.9.24 The In-combination effects upon WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale of the West Burton Sites is **Minor Neutral (Not Significant)** at year 1 of operation and **Minor Beneficial (Not Significant)** at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the LCA as a result of the nature of the Scheme and Cable Route Corridor, the segregated nature of the Sites; together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would, once established, screen the panels and therefore the effects upon landscape character are reduced. There would be the introduction of new elements and features associated with the arrays within the character area. However, there would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area and with the substantial landscape mitigation planting that would occur as a consequence of the development, the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale is able to

absorb these cumulative Sites and the Cable Route Corridor whilst maintaining the integrity of the character of this area, with the substantial amount of new planting and ecological enhancements resulting in overall beneficial effects to the wider character of the area. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff**

8.9.25 There would be no change to the overall landscape character or loss of individual elements or features of the landscape within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff. This is due to the nature of the Scheme itself within the West Burton Sites, the segregated nature of the Sites themselves; together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would, once established, screen the panels and therefore the effects upon landscape character are reduced.

8.9.26 The separation of the West Burton Sites and Cable Route Corridors from this character area results in the in-combination effects upon WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff as being **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. Refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (MNPZ 5: Leverton)**

8.9.27 MNPZ 5: Leverton is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for any of the West Burton Sites.

8.9.28 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified at its western most extent as being within MNPZ 5: Leverton. For further details refer to the Cable Route Corridor WB3 to WB Power Station LCA Overview at **Appendix 8.2.6.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **BLCA LCT Trent Washlands (individual Policy Zones TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48)**

8.9.29 TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48 occupy the arable farmland to the west of the River Trent and are not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for the West Burton Sites. The lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of the development itself ensures separation between the development within the West Burton Sites and the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Policy Zones. There would be no wider appreciation of any of the other West Burton Sites from within these Bassetlaw Landscape Character Policy Zones.

8.9.30 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified as passing through these areas. For further details refer to the Cable Route Corridor WB3 to WB Power Station LCA at **Appendix 8.2.6.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### *Individual Contributors to Landscape Character*

- 8.9.31 There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects for the individual contributors to landscape character set out below.

#### **Land Use**

- 8.9.32 There would not be the removal of, or major changes in individual land use elements or features of the landscape as a result of the addition of the Scheme with the Cumulative Sites. As the ecological measures mature, woodland, hedgerows, and grassland would increase vegetation cover across an area dominated by large-scale arable farmland.
- 8.9.33 Reversion to grassland, soil improvements, and river enhancements would create a diverse wildlife-rich land use. New and reinforced hedgerows would be managed to a height of 5m providing a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Vegetation would create a much stronger structure to the landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.
- 8.9.34 There will be positive changes in land use, including those outlined above, through the creation of extensive mixed grassland habitats and enhanced field boundaries that will help reinforce the pattern of the landscape. The existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Cumulative Sites and Study Area is predominantly arable and the change to grassland with a significantly improved hedgerow structure and new woodlands would give rise to overall benefits to Biodiversity and landscape character.
- 8.9.35 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Minor Adverse (Not Significant)** during construction and at year 1 and year 15 of operation In-combination effects are **Minor Beneficial (Not Significant)**.
- 8.9.36 At decommissioning the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The land would however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable Biodiversity benefits over the years. The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Minor Neutral (Not Significant)** during decommissioning. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Topography and Watercourses**

- 8.9.37 There would not be the removal of, or changes in individual topography or watercourse elements or features of the landscape as a result of the combined effects of the Sites or Cable route Corridor. However, the topography and watercourse features within these areas are influenced by the intensive farming that has diminished the 'sense of place' in parts including the drainage of flood plains and impact on the riparian vegetation and other habitats. Where watercourses survive, their associated vegetation helps to curtail visibility in this area. Public access is also limited to these features. This aesthetic would not be changed.

- 8.9.38 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Communications and Infrastructure**

- 8.9.39 There would not be the removal of, or major and permanent changes in individual communications and infrastructure elements or features of the landscape as a result of the combined effects of the Sites or Cable route Corridor.

- 8.9.40 There would be positive changes in the communications and infrastructure due to the additional vegetation enhancing the setting of the local road network. The existing character associated with these roads and local lanes of the Cumulative Sites and Study Area are predominantly grass verges, with roadside hedgerows or trees providing enclosure.

- 8.9.41 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure**

- 8.9.42 There will be positive changes to the settlements, industry, commerce and leisure due to the scope for additional vegetation enhancing the local landscape character and likewise the setting of the local settlements and their approaches. The existing landscape character associated with the outer edges of these settlements of the Cumulative Sites and Study Area is predominantly woodland and tree cover around the margins and the change to grassland with scattered trees and improved hedgerows would give rise to overall benefits to landscape character in the combination of all the Cumulative Sites.

- 8.9.43 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Public Rights of Way and Access**

- 8.9.44 There would not be the removal of, or changes in, individual Public Rights of Way as a result of the addition of the Scheme. There will be some positive changes to the PRoW network due to the scope for additional vegetation enhancing the local landscape character, however the presence of the array and associated infrastructure would detract somewhat, leading to an overall position of neutral. The existing landscape character associated with these PRoW would predominantly provide tree cover along their margins with a change to grassland with scattered trees and improved hedgerow networks, which would give rise to overall benefits to landscape character in the combination of all the Cumulative Sites.



8.9.45 Overall, the character of the landscape and the Public Rights of Way and Access is shaped by the villages and isolated settlement that have a broad landscape setting where the minor roads lead across this area as access for recreation, particularly as a landscape with long views. The PRow network is often confined to the settlement edges where the woodland and tree cover closes down views of this broad landscape setting. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.

8.9.46 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape**

8.9.47 There would not be the removal of, or changes in individual Nationally and Locally Designated features of the landscape as a result of the combined effects of the Sites or Cable route Corridor. The landscape is shaped by the striking differences where there is a marked contrast between the locally designated Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) being AGLV - The Ridge or AGLV - Laughton Wood. There will be positive changes to the wider setting of the AGLVs due to the additional vegetation enhancing the local landscape character. The existing landscape character associated with these Cumulative Sites and Study Area would predominantly provide tree cover along the hedge lines and their margins with a change to grassland with scattered trees, which would give rise to overall benefits to landscape character in the combination of all the Cumulative Sites.

8.9.48 Overall, the character of the landscape and the Locally Designated features is shaped by the striking variations in character and scenic appeal across the differing AGLV and this diversity is a key element of value. The main feature is how the narrow landscape band of the ridge landscape contrasts with the wider Till Vale. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the WB1 and WB2 Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape to the east of the West Burton Sites and its Locally Designated features. Moreover, these designations are set within a well-vegetated context or associated with undulating landform that plays a positive role in reducing the overall Cumulative Effects.

8.9.49 The baseline of the AGLVs would not be affected but its wider setting would be improved with the landscape mitigation to yield beneficial effects. The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens**

8.9.50 There would not be the removal of, or changes in, individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens features of the landscape as a result of the addition of the Sites or the Cable Route Corridor. Enhancements to the overall level of tree and hedgerow cover across the Site would help to reinforce the structure and character of the landscape within and surrounding the Site helping reinforce the wider character of the landscape in which heritage assets are appreciated. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.

8.9.51 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations**

8.9.52 There are no Natural Designations on or within 2km of any of the West Burton Sites or within 0.5km of the Cable Route Corridor.

8.9.53 The nearest area of Ancient Woodland is located approximately 1.2km north of the West Burton 3 Site at Gate Burton and separated from the Site by the settlement of Marton, the A1500 and Willingham Road.

8.9.54 The In-combination effects of the Cumulative Sites is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### *Combined Effects of three Site Areas [Landscape]*

8.9.55 There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details on the in-combination landscape effects of the Cumulative Sites, refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### *Combined Effects of the Generating Substations [Landscape]*

8.9.56 Effects associated with the Substations are included within the assessment of each individual Site. There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details on the in-combination landscape effects of the Cumulative Sites, refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### *Combined effects of the three separate Cable Route Corridors [Landscape]*



- 8.9.57 The Cable Route Corridor would only result in effects during the construction phase of the development, where there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed.
- 8.9.58 There are no likely significant in-combination landscape effects at the construction phase of development. For further details on the in-combination landscape effects of the Cable Route Corridors, refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

[In-Combination Visual Effects](#)

Viewpoints

- 8.9.59 Significant In-Combination visual effects are set out below. For further details on the in-combination visual effects, please refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Receptor	In Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]
Viewpoint LCC-C - Broxholme Lane / Main Street	<p>In combination</p> <p>To the north of Broxholme are close-range views of the West Burton 1 Site and glimpsed transient views of the eastern edge of the West Burton 2 Site.</p> <p>Sequential</p> <p>Close-range views driving through and near the West Burton 1 Site in the central parts of the route.</p> <p>Glimpsed transient distant views of the eastern edge of the West Burton 2 to the south.</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>
Viewpoint VP9 – Brox/196/1	<p>Sequential</p> <p>Located on PRow to the west of WB1, allowing transient, close range views into the WB1 Site and long range glimpsed views south west to the WB2 Site. During construction, there would also be views of the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

Viewpoint VP10 – Brox/196/1	<p>Sequential</p> <p>Located on PRow immediately to the north west of WB1, allowing transient, close range views into the WB1 Site and long range glimpsed views south west to the WB2 Site. During construction, there would also be views of the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>From VP10 location there are no direct views of the array within the WB2 Site due to screening and filtering by intervening landform and vegetation. As a result, there are no Significant visual effects associated with WB2. However, there would be direct views into the adjacent WB1 Site.</p> <p>WB1 and WB2 Sites. Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>
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Residential Receptors

- 8.9.60 There are no likely in-combination visual effects for the individual Residential Receptors. Refer to Residential Receptors at **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**

Transport Receptors

- 8.9.61 In-Combination visual effects are set out below. For further details on the in-combination visual effects, please refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Receptor	In Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]
<b>Not Significant</b>	
Transport Receptor – T058 / Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough	<p>Sequential</p> <p>Transient views of the WB3 Site while travelling past the northern section of the Site to the south of the A1500. Glimpsed transient views of the WB2 Site looking east when travelling through the farmland to the west of the Site on the approach to Saxilby.</p> <p>Construction: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>
<b>Significant</b>	
Transport Receptor – T001 /	In combination

<p>Main Street, Broxholme Lane - Road that runs through WB1</p>	<p>To the north of Broxholme are close-range views of the West Burton 1 Site. and glimpsed transient views of the eastern edge of the West Burton 2 Site.</p> <p>Sequential</p> <p>Close-range views driving through and near the West Burton 1 Site in the central parts of the route.</p> <p>Glimpsed transient distant views of the eastern edge of the West Burton 2 to the south of the route.</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>
<p>Transport Receptor – T015 / Cowdale Lane - western section near Torksey</p>	<p>Sequential</p> <p>Close-range views driving to the south of the West Burton 3 Site, along the western section of the route.</p> <p>Glimpsed transient views of the proposed solar array at the northern edge of the West Burton 2 along the eastern section of the route (approximately 700m to the south).</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

PRoW Receptors

8.9.62 In-Combination visual effects are set out below. For further details on the in-combination visual effects, please refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Receptor	In Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]
<b>Significant</b>	
<p>Public Rights of Way Receptor – PR008 (Brox/196/1)</p>	<p>Sequential</p> <p>WB1 and WB2 Sites.</p> <p>Construction: Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Moderate Adverse <b>Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

## 8.10 Cumulative Effects

8.10.1 This section assesses the potential cumulative landscape and visual effects resulting from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonable foreseeable changes resulting from other local developments, together with the Scheme. The LVIA Cumulative Assessment Methodology is based on recognized national guidelines and is outlined in this LVIA chapter **Section 8.4**. A full methodology is included in **Appendix 8.1.3** Cumulative Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1].

8.10.2 GLVIA3 takes Cumulative Effects into account in identifying visual effects and their significance and notes that:

*“At one viewpoint someone looking at the view in one direction may see all the projects at the same time, or someone turning through the whole 360 degrees may see different developments in different directions and sectors of the view in succession. Users of linear routes, especially footpaths or other rights of way, or transport routes, may potentially see the different developments revealed in succession as a series of sequential views. Both types of experience need to be considered where they are relevant”.<sup>59</sup>*

8.10.3 GLVIA3 states that the key for all cumulative impact assessments to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

*“It is always important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on likely significant effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur”.<sup>60</sup>*

8.10.4 The assessment considers both the:

- Landscape Effects. This is the effect on the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it, caused by the Cumulative Effects of one of more developments considered together; and
- Visual Effects. This is the effect caused by combined visibility, which occurs when the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint and/or sequential effects when the observer moves their field of vision and/or moves along a route.

### [Cumulative Effects: Baseline \[Cumulative Developments\]](#)

8.10.5 The baseline includes the Scheme assessed within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices, and in addition, potential schemes that are not yet present in the

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<sup>59</sup> The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3rd Edition*, Page 130, 2013

<sup>60</sup> The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3rd Edition*, Page 121, 2013

landscape but are at various stages in the development and consenting process. Please refer to **Figure 8.14 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14]** Cumulative Developments West Burton 1, 2, and 3 Augmented ZTV, **Figure 8.14.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.1]** Cumulative Developments West Burton 1 Augmented ZTV, **Figure 8.14.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14.2]** Cumulative Developments West Burton 2 Augmented ZTV and **Figure 8.14.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.16.3]** Cumulative Developments West Burton 3 Augmented ZTV.

- 8.10.6 Cumulative Developments is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments. As set out within the Cumulative Assessment Methodology at **Appendix 8.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]** these includes the other solar projects that are listed below. This includes schemes with planning consent and schemes that are subject of a validated planning application that has not yet been determined.
- 8.10.7 The Cumulative Effects are assessed as a combined set of effects associated with the identified 'Cumulative Developments' reaching an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.
- 8.10.8 The Cumulative Developments have been scoped down from the initial list identified at PEIR to Solar schemes within 5km of the West Burton scheme and at the request of LCC, the Tillbridge Solar development. Cumulative Developments considered in this assessment are as follows:
- Cottam Solar Project
  - Gate Burton Energy Park
  - Tillbridge Solar
- 8.10.9 Please refer to **Figure 8.17.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.1]** Cottam Solar Project Cumulative Developments, **Figure 8.17.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.2]** Gate Burton Energy Park Cumulative Developments, and **Figure 8.17.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.17.3]** Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments.
- 8.10.10 The potential schemes that have been taken forward in the evolution of this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices have been discussed and agreed during the Section 42 Consultation process with Local Authorities at a series of LVIA Workshops and the correspondence and matters agreed and discussed are set out within the Section 42 Consultation Tables at **Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]**.
- 8.10.11 During the Section 42 Consultation process, it was agreed that the Scheme assessed in this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices would take account of those areas within the 5km Study Area and referred to as the:
- Cumulative Sites (see section 8.9 above for this assessment); and
  - Cumulative Developments.

### Cumulative Landscape Effects [Cumulative Developments]

8.10.12 For further details on the cumulative landscape effects of the Cumulative Developments, please refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]** and the summary of the effects in the sections below.

#### National Landscape Character Areas

8.10.13 This is a national scale assessment and though it provides a useful broad scale overview of landscape character, the detail of the regional and local scale character assessment studies are more relevant to the assessment, and therefore only these are considered further within this LVIA chapter and supporting appendices.

#### Regional Landscape Character Areas

8.10.14 At a regional scale, landscape character is assessed within the **East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment** which is shown on **Figure 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5]**.

8.10.15 Identified character areas within the Study Areas for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor are:

- RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys
- RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales
- RLCT 4b Wooded Vales
- RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

8.10.16 There are no likely significant cumulative landscape effects for the Regional Landscape Character Areas as set out below.

#### **RLCT 3a Floodplain Valleys**

8.10.17 The RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for the Scheme. The distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of the development itself ensures separation between it and the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area. This results in no wider appreciation of any of the West Burton Sites from within the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area. Given that there are no significant effects anticipated with the development of the West Burton Scheme on the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area then it is also anticipated that there would not be any Cumulative Effects associated with the Cumulative Developments. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.10.18 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified at its eastern most extent as being within RLCT Profile: 4a Unwooded Vales, however, for the majority of the length of its route it is within the RLCT Profile: 3a Floodplain Valleys landscape character area.



- 8.10.19 Cumulative Effects would be limited to the Cable Route Corridor (West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station) with the Cable Route Corridors associated with the Cottam and Gate Burton Schemes connecting to the Cottam Power station. The initial section of the Cable Route Corridor from the West Burton 3 Site is shared with the Cottam Solar Project and the Gate Burton Energy Park. This allows for a combined crossing of the River Trent, minimising disturbance and construction time. The combined Cable Route Corridors separate to the south of Coates, with the Cottam and Gate Burton Cable Route Corridors turning south to connect with the Cottam Power Station. The West Burton Cable Route Corridor continues north to connect with the West Burton Power Station.
- 8.10.20 The Cable Route Corridor would only result in effects during the construction phase of the development, where there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, the effects of this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. There is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. Where the Cable Route Corridor crosses watercourses such as the River Trent HDD will be required.
- 8.10.21 Effects would be similar to those identified for construction of the West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station which are identified as being **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction phase of the development and **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. Refer to the Individual Regional Overview Assessment Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales**

- 8.10.22 The Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and extending north across the landscape surrounding Coates and up towards Fillingham. The Tillbridge Solar Project continues from the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site north towards the A631. The Cottam Solar Project is approximately 1.5km north of the West Burton 1 Site. The Tillbridge Solar Project is approximately 7.25km north of the West Burton 1 Site. The Cottam Solar Project is within RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character area, as is most of the Tillbridge Solar Project, save for an area on its eastern boundary which is within the RLCT Profile 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipsolpes. Other than this small part of the Tillbridge Solar Project, the remainder of the Tillbridge Solar Project, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Sites are within the RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character type.
- 8.10.23 The southern extent of the Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows with a number of local roads and the busy A1500 providing separation. There would be no intervisibility between the two developments. The



distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of these developments ensure separation between them and the development within the West Burton development.

- 8.10.24 The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedgerows would provide enclosure to the Scheme, screening the array and associated infrastructure. New and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the 4a Unwooded Vales. This planting would ensure that the Scheme presents a 'well treed' landscape in line with the character area aims. The existing woodland and hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape to the adjoining woodland blocks, reinforcing the character of this area.
- 8.10.25 The Cumulative Effects upon the RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character type of the Scheme with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. This is due to the limited impact upon the LCA as a result of the nature of the West Burton Sites themselves, together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would screen the panels and adverse effects upon landscape character are reduced. The RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character type is able to accommodate the changes that arise through the implementation of the Cumulative Developments and the Scheme without undue adverse effects, retaining the integrity of this character area. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **RLCT 4b Wooded Vales**

- 8.10.26 The Gate Burton Energy Park occupies the landscape to the north of Willingham Road, extending across Gate Burton and within RLCT Profile: 4b: Wooded Vales landscape character area. The Wooded Vales landscape character area is located approximately 1km north of the West Burton 3 Site, with the Gate Burton Energy Park development to the north of Willingham Road. Woodland associated with Gate Burton and mature roadside woodland along the east west Willingham Road and the A1500 provides separation between the Gate Burton Energy Park and the WB3 Site, ensuring that these developments occupy separate landscape compartments and maintain spatial separation.
- 8.10.27 The RLCT Profile 4b: Wooded Vales landscape character area is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for the West Burton Sites. The

distance, lack of intervisibility, intervening settlements and infrastructure combined with the low-level nature of the development itself ensures separation between the Scheme and the Gate Burton Energy Park Development.

- 8.10.28 The Cumulative Effects upon the RLCT Profile: 4b: Wooded Vales landscape character type of the Scheme with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **RLCT 6a Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes**

- 8.10.29 The Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and extending north across the landscape surrounding Coates and up towards Fillingham. The Tillbridge Solar Project continues from the northern extent of the Cottam Solar Project north towards the A631. The Cottam Solar Project is approximately 1.5km north of West Burton 1. The Tillbridge Solar Project is approximately 7.25km north of West Burton 1. The Cottam Solar Project is within RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character area, as is most of the Tillbridge Solar Project, save for an area on its eastern boundary which is within the RLCT Profile 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes. Other than this small part of the Tillbridge Solar Project, the remainder of the Tillbridge Solar Project, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Sites are within the RLCT Profile: 4a: Unwooded Vales landscape character type.
- 8.10.30 The distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of these developments ensure separation between them and the RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Type. As such, the developments would clearly be within the adjacent flat arable vale landscapes that stretch out away from the scarp allowing the RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Type to accommodate the changes that arise through the development of these schemes without undue adverse effects, retaining the integrity of this character area.
- 8.10.31 The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedgerows would provide enclosure to the Scheme, screening the array and associated infrastructure. New and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and substantial Biodiversity benefits helping create a stronger, more resilient framework across the local landscape. The existing woodland and hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape to the adjoining woodland blocks. This planting would ensure that the Scheme present a 'well treed' landscape when appreciated from locations within the RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Type.

8.10.32 The Cumulative Effects upon the RLCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipsolpes Character Type of the West Burton development with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages.

8.10.33 This is due to the limited impact upon the LCA as a result of the nature of the Scheme, together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon landscape character are reduced. Following establishment of the landscape scheme across the West Burton Sites, there would be no appreciation of the Scheme or any associated infrastructure from within this character area. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

Local Landscape Character Areas

8.10.34 At a local scale, landscape character is assessed within the **West Lindsey District Landscape Character Assessment** and within the **Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment** which is shown on **Figure 8.5.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.5.1]**.

8.10.35 Identified character areas within the Study Areas for the Scheme and the Cable Route Corridor are:

- WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley
- WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale
- WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff
- BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (individual Policy Zone MNPZ 5: Leverton)
- BLCA LCT Trent Washlands (individual Policy Zones TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48)

8.10.36 There are no likely significant Cumulative landscape effects for the Local Landscape Character Areas as set out below.

**WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley**

8.10.37 The Gate Burton Energy Park occupies the landscape to the north of Willingham Road, extending across Gate Burton and within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale and WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 The Trent Valley landscape character areas.

8.10.38 The Gate Burton Energy Park occupies a different landscape compartment to that of the closest West Burton Site, West Burton 3. Despite their relatively close proximity (approx. 700m) there is no intervisibility between the two developments, with the Gate Burton Energy Park being focused on the area of landscape surrounding Gate Burton and extending north into the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale and WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 The Trent Valley landscape character areas and Knaith Park. Woodland associated with Gate Burton and mature roadside woodland along

the east west Willingham Road and the A1500 provides separation between the Gate Burton Energy Park and the West Burton 3 Site, ensuring that these developments occupy separate landscape compartments and maintain spatial separation. The landscape between the two developments contains a mix of urban development associated with Marton and arable farmland to the north of the A1500, forming a green wedge between the two developments.

- 8.10.39 Overall, the character of WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley landscape character area is shaped by the low lying landform along the Trent corridor. The Gate Burton Energy Park occupies a similar set back location away from the low lying Trent corridor and there would be no opportunity for in combination visibility of the two developments from within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 The Trent Valley landscape character area.
- 8.10.40 The landscape surrounding the Gate Burton Energy Park and the WB3 Site has the ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The position of the West Burton 3 Site and the Gate Burton Energy Park are within two distinct and separate landscape components that are experienced independently of each other. Development would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 The Trent Valley landscape character area.
- 8.10.41 The Cumulative Effects upon the WLLCA LCA 2 Trent Valley of the West Burton development with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **WLLCA LCA 3 The Till Vale**

- 8.10.42 The Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and extending north across the landscape surrounding Coates and up towards Fillingham. The Tillbridge Solar Project continues from the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site north towards the A631. The Cottam Solar Project is approximately 1.5km north of West Burton 1. The Tillbridge Solar Project is approximately 7.25km north of West Burton 1. The Cottam Solar Project is almost wholly within WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale, as is most of the Tillbridge Solar Project. The southern extent of the Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows with a number of local roads and the busy A1500 providing separation. There would be no intervisibility between the two developments.
- 8.10.43 The distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of these developments ensure separation between them and the development within the Scheme.
- 8.10.44 The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedgerows would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. The scale of the planting across

the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale.

- 8.10.45 This planting would ensure that the West Burton Sites would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims. The existing woodland and hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape to the adjoining woodland blocks, reinforcing the character of this area.
- 8.10.46 The Cumulative Effects upon the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale of the West Burton development with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.10.47 This is due to the limited impact upon the LCA as a result of the nature of the West Burton Sites themselves, together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would screen the panels and adverse effects upon landscape character are reduced. The WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale is able to accommodate the changes that arise through the development of these schemes without undue adverse effects, retaining the integrity of this character area.

#### **WLLCA LCA 4 The Cliff**

- 8.10.48 The Cottam Solar Project occupies the landscape to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and extending north across the landscape surrounding Coates and up towards Fillingham. The Tillbridge Solar Project continues from the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site north towards the A631. The Cottam Solar Project is approximately 1.5km north of West Burton 1. The Tillbridge Solar Project is approximately 7.25km north of West Burton 1.
- 8.10.49 The distance, lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of these developments ensure separation between them and WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff. There would be no change to the overall landscape character or loss of individual elements or features of the landscape within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff.
- 8.10.50 The Scheme and the Cumulative Developments would clearly be within the adjacent flat arable vale landscapes that stretch out away from the scarp allowing WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff to accommodate the changes that arise through the development of these schemes without undue adverse effects, retaining the integrity of this character area. Embedded and additional mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon landscape character are reduced. Following establishment of the landscape scheme across the West Burton Sites, there would be no appreciation of the scheme or any associated infrastructure from within this character area.



- 8.10.51 The Cumulative Effects upon the WLLCA LCA Profile: 4 The Cliff of the West Burton development with the other Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. This is due to the limited impact upon the LCA as a result of the nature of the Scheme, together with the existing landscape character associated with the fabric of the landscape of the Sites and Study Area. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

**BLCA LCT Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (MNPZ 5: Leverton)**

- 8.10.52 MNPZ 5: Leverton is not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for any of the West Burton Sites or Cumulative Developments.
- 8.10.53 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified at its westernmost extent as being within MNPZ 5: Leverton. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

**BLCA LCT Trent Washlands (individual Policy Zones TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48)**

- 8.10.54 TWPZ21, TWPZ22, TWPZ23, TWPZ24 and TWPZ48 occupy the arable farmland to the west of the River Trent and are not considered to form part of the immediate landscape context for the West Burton Sites or the Cumulative Developments. The lack of intervisibility, combined with the low level nature of the development itself ensures separation between the West Burton Sites, the Cumulative Developments and the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Policy Zones. There would be no wider appreciation of any of the other West Burton Sites from within these Bassetlaw Landscape Character Policy Zones.
- 8.10.55 The Cable Route Corridor West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station is identified as passing through TWPZ48, TWPZ22, TWPZ21, TWPZ23 and MN05.
- 8.10.56 Cumulative Effects would be limited to the Cable Route Corridor (West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station) and the Cable Route Corridors associated with the Cottam and Gate Burton Schemes where they connect to the Cottam Power Station. The initial section of the Cable Route Corridor from the West Burton 3 Site is shared with the Cottam Solar Project and the Gate Burton Energy Park. This allows for a combined crossing of the River Trent, minimising disturbance and construction time. The combined Cable Route Corridors separate to the south of Coates, with the Cottam and Gate Burton Cable Route Corridors turning south to connect with the Cottam Power Station through TWPZ22 and TWPZ21. The West Burton Cable Route Corridor continues north to connect with the West Burton Power Station through TWPZ21, TWPZ23 and MN05.
- 8.10.57 The Cable Route Corridor would only result in effects during the construction phase of the development, where there would be the intervention of digging the trenches along the length of the Cable Route Corridor as the cable is installed. However, the effects of this would not be above that typically associated with utility installation of

this nature and would be limited to a short-term duration. There is a need for HDD construction techniques at a number of locations across the Cable Route Corridor, however, this will depend on the results of the ground investigations and the final detailed design. As such the number of and locations themselves would be determined at detailed design stage. Where the Cable Route Corridor crosses watercourses such as the River Trent HDD will be required.

- 8.10.58 Effects would be similar to those identified for construction of the West Burton 3 to West Burton Power Station which are identified as being **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction phase of the development and **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

*Individual Contributors to Landscape Character*

- 8.10.59 This is the fine-grained evaluation of the landscape character that draws upon published information, desktop studies and fieldwork to identify the individual contributors to landscape character within the 5km Study Area for the Scheme and the 0.5km Study Area from the outer boundary of the Cable Route Corridor. These Landscape Receptors are:

- Land Use
- Topography and Watercourses
- Communications and Infrastructure
- Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure
- Public Rights of Way and Access
- Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape
- Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations

- 8.10.60 There are no likely significant Cumulative landscape effects for the individual contributors to landscape character set out below.

**Land Use**

- 8.10.61 There would not be the removal of, or major changes in individual land use elements or features of the landscape as a result of the addition of the Scheme with the Cumulative Sites. As the ecological measures mature, woodland, hedgerows, and grassland would increase vegetation cover across an area dominated by large-scale arable farmland. Reversion to grassland, soil improvements, and river enhancements would create a diverse wildlife-rich land use. New vegetation would create a much stronger structure to the landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area. There will be positive changes in land use such (such



as those outlined above) as the creation of extensive mixed grassland habitats and enhanced field boundaries that will help reinforce the pattern of the landscape.

8.10.62 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Minor Adverse (Not Significant)** during construction and following the creation and establishment of extensive mixed grassland habitats at year 1 and year 15 of operation In-combination effects are **Minor Beneficial (Not Significant)**.

8.10.63 At decommissioning the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The land would however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable Biodiversity benefits over the years. The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Minor Neutral (Not Significant)** during decommissioning. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Topography and Watercourses**

8.10.64 There would not be the removal of, or changes in individual topography or watercourse elements or features of the landscape as a result of the combined effects of the Cumulative Developments. However, the topography and watercourse features within these areas are influenced by the intensive farming that has diminished the 'sense of place' in parts including the drainage of flood plains and impact on the riparian vegetation and other habitats. Where watercourses survive, their associated vegetation helps to curtail visibility in this area. Public access is also limited to these features. This aesthetic would not be changed.

8.10.65 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Communications and Infrastructure**

8.10.66 There would not be the removal of, or major and permanent changes in individual communications and infrastructure elements or features of the landscape as a result of the combined effects of the Cumulative Developments.

8.10.67 There would be positive changes in the communications and infrastructure due to the additional vegetation enhancing the setting of the local road network. The existing character associated with these roads and local lanes of the Cumulative Developments are predominantly grass verges, with roadside hedgerows or trees providing enclosure.

8.10.68 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure**

- 8.10.69 There will be positive changes to the settlements, industry, commerce and leisure due to the scope for additional vegetation enhancing the local landscape character and likewise the setting of the local settlements and their approaches.
- 8.10.70 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **Public Rights of Way and Access**

- 8.10.71 There would not be the removal of, or changes in, individual Public Rights of Way as a result of the addition of the Scheme with the Cumulative Developments. There will be some positive changes to the PRoW network due to the scope for additional vegetation enhancing the local landscape character, however the presence of the Cumulative Developments and associated infrastructure would detract somewhat, leading to an overall position of neutral.
- 8.10.72 Overall, the character of the landscape and the Public Rights of Way and Access is shaped by the villages and isolated settlement that have a broad landscape setting where the minor roads lead across this area as access for recreation, particularly as a landscape with long views. The PRoW network is often confined to the settlement edges where the woodland and tree cover closes down views of this broad landscape setting. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.
- 8.10.73 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

### **Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape**

- 8.10.74 There would not be the removal of, or changes in individual Nationally and Locally Designated features of the landscape as a consequence of development within the West Burton Sites. The Gate Burton scheme is however partially located within the Laughton Wood AGLV.
- 8.10.75 The Gate Burton Energy Park is located within the landscape to the north of Willingham Road (to the north of the West Burton 3 Site), and partly within the Laughton Wood AGLV. As such, it is considered that the Gate Burton Energy Park Development is likely to have more direct effects upon the Laughton Wood AGLV than development within the WB3 Site. The A1500, Willingham Road and the settlement of Marton all provide separation between the West Burton 3 Site and the Laughton Wood AGLV. The landscape proposals include for new native woodland shelter belts along the A1500 and a new native woodland block alongside Marton.

These landscape elements would further the separation and reinforce the location of these two schemes within different landscape parcels.

- 8.10.76 The Gate Burton Energy Park development is considered to have more direct effects upon the Laughton Wood AGLV than development within the WB3 Site. The addition of the Scheme on the Laughton Wood AGLV is **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.10.77 The landscape is shaped by the striking differences where there is a marked contrast between the locally designated Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) being AGLV - The Ridge and the surrounding flat landscape of the Till Vale. The steep minor lanes that descend from the ridge-top route of the B1398 offer valuable views over the Till Vale from The Ridge. The Cumulative Developments would result in the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas, substations and other associated infrastructure with the wider landscape to the west of AGLV - The Ridge. The proposals include for landscape planting, including native woodland blocks, woodland belts, individual native tree and hedgerow which would sit within the landscape and will begin to enhance the overall character of the vale landscape within which the Cumulative Developments sit.
- 8.10.78 The limited cumulative visibility with the West Burton Sites alongside the Cottam Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its Locally Designated features. Moreover, these designations are set within a well-vegetated context or associated with undulating landform that plays a positive role in reducing the overall Cumulative Effects. The Ridge AGLV is able to accommodate the proposed Cumulative Developments within the wider landscape without undue adverse effects with long term physical and visual benefits across the developments as a whole.
- 8.10.79 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens**

- 8.10.80 There would not be the removal of, or changes in, individual Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens features of the landscape as a result of the addition of the Cumulative Developments. Enhancements to the overall level of tree and hedgerow cover across the developments would help to reinforce the structure and character of the landscape within and surrounding these helping reinforce the wider character of the landscape in which heritage assets are appreciated. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a

consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.

- 8.10.81 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### **Ancient Woodland and Natural Designations**

- 8.10.82 There are no Natural Designations on or within 2km of any of the West Burton Sites or within 0.5km of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 8.10.83 The nearest area of Ancient Woodland is located approximately 1.2km north of the West Burton 3 Site at Gate Burton within the Gate Burton Energy Park development. It is separated from the West Burton 3 Site by the settlement of Marton, the A1500 and Willingham Road. It is considered that the Gate Burton Energy Park development is likely to have more direct effects upon this Ancient Woodland than development within the West Burton 3 Site.
- 8.10.84 The Cumulative Effects of the Cumulative Developments is **Negligible Neutral (Not Significant)** at the construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning stages. For further details refer to the Individual Landscape Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

#### Cumulative Visual Effects

- 8.10.85 There are no likely significant Cumulative visual effects for visual receptors as set out below.

#### Viewpoints

- 8.10.86 There are no likely significant cumulative visual effects for individual Viewpoints. Cumulative visual effects are set out below. For further details on the cumulative visual effects. Refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Receptor	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
<b>Not Significant</b>	
Viewpoint LCC-A - Middle Street	<p>Sequential</p> <p>There may be opportunities (depending upon weather and atmospheric visibility) for successional glimpses of the West Burton Sites and the Cottam sites. However, if available, this would be very glimpsed, transient and filtered by vegetation across the landscape and would be regarded as two detached solar schemes in two separate landscape parcels.</p> <p>Construction: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

	<p>Operation (Year 15): Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>
<p>Viewpoint VP15 – Till Bridge Lane and Middle Street</p> <p>This is a specific view from the promoted viewpoint alongside the B1398.</p>	<p>Combined Visibility</p> <p>Opportunity for some very glimpsed long distance views of the very south eastern extent of the Cottam 1 Site. Cottam 1 is located approximately 4km (at its closest point) north west of this VP, and extending north west across the countryside to the north of Thorpe in the Fallows.</p> <p>Vegetation surrounding the village of Scampton, including woodlands in the countryside to the west form notable features in the landscape when looking north west from this VP location. These woodlands provide a strong wooded character across the area of countryside between this VP and the Cottam Site, and heavily screening the array at Cottam.</p> <p>A combination of distance and the intervening woodlands minimize visibility and appreciation of the Cottam Site and as such views of the either the arrays at WB or Cottam would not be apparent from this location, with the wider countryside views unchanged as a consequence of the development.</p> <p>Construction: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

Residential Receptors

- 8.10.87 There are no likely cumulative visual effects for the individual Residential Receptors. Refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Transport Receptors

- 8.10.88 Cumulative visual effects are set out below. For further details on the in-combination visual effects refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Receptor	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
<b>Not Significant</b>	
<p>Transport Receptor – T005 / Lincoln Lane - between Tillbridge Lane &amp; Church Lane</p>	<p>In combination</p> <p>At the mid-point of the route, there would be transient views of the West Burton 1 Site to the south and glimpsed transient very distant views of the Cottam 1 Site to the north.</p>

	<p>Sequential</p> <p>Mid-range transient views of the West Burton 1 Site and glimpsed transient distant views of the Cottam Site at various stages of the route.</p> <p>Construction: Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Negligible Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Negligible Neutral <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Negligible Neutral <b>Not Significant</b></p>
<p>Transport Receptor – T058 / Northern Railway - Saxilby to Gainsborough</p>	<p>Sequential</p> <p>The route continues north through the Gate Burton Energy Park development, with users having views of the surrounding array as they pass through.</p> <p>Construction: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 1): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Operation (Year 15): Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p> <p>Decommissioning: Minor Adverse <b>Not Significant</b></p>

PRoW Receptors

8.10.89 There are no likely cumulative visual effects for the individual PRoW Receptors. Refer to the Individual Visual Receptor Sheets at **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

**8.11 Residual Effects**

8.11.1 The assessment process includes iterative design and re-assessment of any remaining, residual effects that could not otherwise be mitigated or ‘designed out’ and considers tertiary mitigation measures. Tertiary mitigation measures are set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010132/APP/WB7.3]**. This sets out the management and maintenance of the landscape components associated with the scheme, including primary and secondary mitigation proposals.

8.11.2 The Outline LEMP sets out a framework for the establishment of the planting on site for the duration of the Scheme; together with the management and monitoring of the landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats on which this framework is based. The Outline LEMP **[EN010132/APP/WB7.3]** is secured by a requirement in the **draft DCO [EN010132/APP/WB3.1]** and is fundamental in securing the secondary mitigation. No other tertiary mitigation measures have been identified.

8.11.3 The summary of residual effects is set out below.

[Residual Landscape Effects](#)



8.11.4 This section sets out the final judgements made about which landscape effects are significant and adverse or beneficial and the proposals for preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for them through the implementation of landscape mitigation. The significant effects remaining after mitigation are therefore the final step in the assessment process which has been summarised below. Where the landscape receptor tables below show that there is a significant adverse residual effect, this has been concluded taking into account the embedded and additional mitigation proposed.

**West Burton 1**

*RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales*

8.11.5 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for the Unwooded Vales 4a at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.67** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.67: RLCT4a Unwooded Vales Mitigation –West Burton 1 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>RLCT4a: Unwooded Vales</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which would be managed to a height of 5m would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would follow the routes of the Till tributary to the north of the Site, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>The proposed grassland would have established, and the soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes and a long-</p>



	<p>term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing woodland and hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape to the adjoining woodland blocks, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation. By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 1 would present a 'well treed' landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the 4a Unwooded Vales.</p>
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*LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)*

8.11.6 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.68** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.68: LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale Mitigation – West Burton 1 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which would be managed to a height of 5m would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would follow the routes of the Till tributary to the north of the Site, strengthening this feature in the context of the wider landscape.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established</p>

	<p>and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>The proposed grassland would have established, and the soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing woodland and hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape to the adjoining woodland blocks, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation. By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 1 would present a 'well treed' landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale.</p>
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Land Use

- 8.11.7 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.8 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.9 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Minor** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Topography and Watercourses

- 8.11.10 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.11 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.12 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Communications and Infrastructure

8.11.13 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.14 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.15 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

8.11.16 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.17 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.18 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Adverse**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

8.11.19 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.20 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.21 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape

8.11.22 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.23 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.24 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

*Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens*

8.11.25 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.

8.11.26 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.27 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

*Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations*

8.11.28 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.1.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.29 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.30 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

**West Burton 2**

*RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales*

8.11.31 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for the Unwooded Vales 4a at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.69** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.69: RLCT4a Unwooded Vales Mitigation – West Burton 2 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>RLCT4a: Unwooded Vales</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term	The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which would be managed to a height of 5m would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good

<p>Effects - <b>Significant</b></p>	<p>quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would connect with the Codder Lane Belt.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>The proposed grassland would have established and the large bird mitigation alongside the Till would be providing an attractive naturalistic setting of the Till and providing significant ecological, habitat and Biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>The soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes further across the Site and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing hedgerows locally and the Codder Belt would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation.</p> <p>By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 2 would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the 4a Unwooded Vales.</p>
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*LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)*

8.11.32 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale at the operation stage

(Year 15) for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.70** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.70: LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale Mitigation – West Burton 2 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)</b>	
<p>Moderate Beneficial &amp; Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b></p>	<p>The new hedgerow and shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which would be managed to a height of 5m would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would connect with the Codder Lane Belt.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>The proposed grassland would have established and the large bird mitigation alongside the Till would be providing an attractive naturalistic setting of the Till and providing significant ecological, habitat and Biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>The soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes further across the Site and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing hedgerows locally and the Codder Belt would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation.</p> <p>By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 2 would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation</p>



	<p>having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale.</p>
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Land Use

- 8.11.33 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.34 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.35 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Minor** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Topography and Watercourses

- 8.11.36 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.37 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.38 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.11.39 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.40 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.41 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure



- 8.11.42 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.43 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.44 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Adverse**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

- 8.11.45 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.46 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.47 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Minor** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects associated with the proposed Permissive Access from Sykes Lane into new Nature Area and across the Site.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape

- 8.11.48 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.49 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.50 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

- 8.11.51 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.
- 8.11.52 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.53 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

*Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations*

8.11.54 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 2. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.2.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.55 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.56 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

**West Burton 3**

*RLCT 4a Unwooded Vales*

8.11.57 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for the Unwooded Vales 4a at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.71** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.71: RLCT4a Unwooded Vales Mitigation – West Burton 2 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>RLCT4a: Unwooded Vales</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>The new hedgerow and substantial shelterbelt planting along with the enhancement of existing hedgerows (which would be managed to a height of 5m) would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would connect with existing blocks of woodland on the Site boundaries.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p>

	<p>The proposed grassland would have established and the soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes further across the Site and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation.</p> <p>By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 3 would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the 4a Unwooded Vales.</p>
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*LLCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley (West Lindsey)*

- 8.11.58 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for LLCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.72** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.72: LLCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley Mitigation – West Burton 3 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>LLCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley (West Lindsey)</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	The new hedgerow and substantial shelterbelt planting along with the enhancement of existing hedgerows (which would be managed to a height of 5m) would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-

	<p>layered landscape. Native woodland belts would connect with existing blocks of woodland on the Site boundaries.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>New planting along the western boundary of the Site would amalgamate with the existing woodland along the scarp, enclosing the Site along the western boundary and separating the Site from the Trent corridor. The proposed grassland would have established, and the soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes further across the Site and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation.</p> <p>By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 3 would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site and the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects through the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the associated Biodiversity benefits that this will bring. This new planting would create a stronger, more resilient framework across the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley.</p>
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LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)

- 8.11.59 Refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. A summary of the findings of the landscape mitigation for LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale at the operation stage

(Year 15) for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.73** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely **Significant** effects.

**Table 8.73: LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale Mitigation – West Burton 3 Residual**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>LLCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale (West Lindsey)</b>	
<p>Moderate Beneficial &amp; Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b></p>	<p>The new hedgerow and substantial shelterbelt planting along with the enhancement of existing hedgerows (which would be managed to a height of 5m) would provide enclosure to the Site, screening the array and associated infrastructure. These new and augmented hedgerows would provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Native woodland belts would connect with existing blocks of woodland on the Site boundaries.</p> <p>The planting of large blocks of woodland within the Site have been avoided, instead native woodland shelter belts and individual trees have been utilised to support the existing character of this area. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.</p> <p>The proposed grassland would have established, and the soil quality would be considerably improved through the lack of cultivation and the chemical run-off would be reduced around the Site enhancing the water quality generally. There would be considerable Biodiversity gains through the establishment of the varied grassland types and regimes further across the Site and a long-term increase in pollinator species and bird and other species and numbers locally.</p> <p>Following mitigation, at Year 15, The existing hedgerows locally would be augmented by increased vegetation cover creating both visual and ecological links across the landscape, reinforcing the character of this area. Grassland mixes would have established and would create valuable habitats with soil structure greatly improved through cessation of arable cultivation.</p> <p>By Year 15, the Site at West Burton 3 would present a ‘well treed’ landscape in line with the character area aims, the existing vegetation having been allowed to grow out and new trees, hedgerows and scrub having fully established and begun to mature.</p> <p>Following mitigation, the Site and the wider WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale and extending across to the western Site boundary to include the</p>

	<p>area of the Site identified as being within the WLLCA LCA Profile: 2 Trent Valley would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the Biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character area of the WLLCA LCA Profile: 3 The Till Vale.</p>
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Land Use

- 8.11.60 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.61 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.62 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Minor** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Topography and Watercourses

- 8.11.63 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.64 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.65 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Communications and Infrastructure

- 8.11.66 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.67 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.68 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Settlements, Industry, Commerce and Leisure

- 8.11.69 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.6 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.



8.11.70 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.71 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Adverse**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Public Rights of Way and Access

8.11.72 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.7 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.73 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.74 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Beneficial**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects associated with the proposed Permissive Access from Sykes Lane into new Nature Area and across the Site.

Nationally and Locally Designated Landscape

8.11.75 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.8 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.

8.11.76 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.77 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

8.11.78 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.9 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**. Effects upon Heritage Assets as a consequence of the Development is undertaken separately within the Heritage Impact Assessment.

8.11.79 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Minor - Moderate** effects, and these effects would be **Adverse**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

8.11.80 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Minor - Moderate** effects, and these effects would be **Adverse**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.



Ancient Woodlands and Natural Designations

- 8.11.81 There are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 3. Please refer to **Appendix 8.2.3.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]**.
- 8.11.82 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the 5km Study Area. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.
- 8.11.83 At Year 15 of operation (Year 15), there are no likely significant residual effects for West Burton 1 for the Site. There is potential for **Negligible** effects, and these effects would be **Neutral**, giving rise to **Not Significant** residual effects.

Residual Visual Effects

- 8.11.84 This section sets out the final judgements made about which visual effects are significant and adverse or beneficial and the proposals for preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for them in terms of landscape mitigation. The visual receptor tables below set out the assessment of likely significant effects when the proposed embedded and additional landscape mitigation is taken into account. For the assessments both with and without taking mitigation proposals into account, please refer to the Individual Viewpoint Receptor Sheets. Where the visual receptor tables below show that there is a significant adverse residual effect, this has been concluded taking into account the embedded and additional mitigation proposed.
- 8.11.85 The significant effects remaining after mitigation are therefore the final step in the process and summarised below:

**West Burton 1**

Viewpoints

- 8.11.86 For a summary of the findings of the viewpoint mitigation measures at the operation stage (Year 15), please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the Viewpoints at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.74** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects. Please also refer to **Figure 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1]**.

**Table 8.74: Summary of Viewpoints – West Burton 1**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>VP8: Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	Once established, the new native scattered trees along the adjacent section of hedgerow, along with the taller height of the hedgerow itself (5m) would screen and filter direct views of the array and substation. However, given the proximity to the Site, it is likely that there would be some glimpses and overall

	appreciation of the array within the adjacent fields from this short section of Footpath. However, across the wider array additional tree cover reinforces existing hedgerows combining with new native hedgerow and shelter belts to provide greater enclosure across the WB1 Site and screening views of the wider array.
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Residential Receptors

8.11.87 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Residential Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Transport Receptors

8.11.88 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Transport Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

PRoW Receptors

8.11.89 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the PRoW mitigation measures at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 1 is provided in **Table 8.75** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects. Refer to **Figure 8.7.10 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.1]**.

**Table 8.75: Summary of PRoW Receptors – West Burton 1**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>PR007: Public Footpath Brox/197/1</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	Once established, the new native scattered trees along the adjacent section of hedgerow, along with the taller height of the hedgerow itself (5m) would screen and filter direct views of the array and substation. However, given the proximity to the Site, it is likely that there would be some glimpses and overall appreciation of the array within the adjacent fields from this short section of Footpath. However, across the wider array additional tree cover reinforces existing hedgerows combining with new native hedgerow and shelter belts to provide greater enclosure across the West Burton 1 Site and screening views of the wider array.

**West Burton 2**

Viewpoints

8.11.90 For a summary of the findings of the viewpoint mitigation measures at the operation stage (Year 15), please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the Viewpoint Receptors at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.76** below where there is an identification

and evaluation of likely significant effects. Please also refer to **Figure 8.12.2** [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.2].

**Table 8.76: Summary of Viewpoints – West Burton 2**

<b>Operation (Year 15)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>VP18: Sturton Road</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, transient views of the solar array would become heavily filtered, and large portions would become screened. The area of the array to the west of Sturton Road alongside the Codder Lane Belt would be screened by large woodland belts and large swathes of successional scrub.</p> <p>To the north, new native hedgerows and reinforcement of existing hedgerows provide enclosure and screening of the wider array.</p> <p>The sections of the array to the east would be screened by new native hedgerows.</p> <p>Views of the open arable farmland to the north of Saxilby would remain reinforcing the rural location of this settlement.</p> <p>As well as screening, the mature trees and hedgerows would create denser tree cover and would break up views of the existing flat, open arable landscape.</p>
<b>VP24: Sykes Lane and other route with public access</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, the vegetation throughout the array would provide screening and help break up views of the array.</p> <p>In addition to the screening, the mature vegetation alongside the road would contain the road users from the surrounding countryside.</p>
<b>VP26: Sturton Road</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, transient views of the solar array would become heavily filtered, and large portions would become screened.</p> <p>The area of the array to the west of Sturton Road alongside the Codder Lane Belt would be screened by large woodland belts and large swathes of successional scrub.</p> <p>To the north, new native hedgerows and reinforcement of existing hedgerows provide enclosure and screening of the wider array.</p> <p>The sections of the array to the east would be screened by new native hedgerows.</p>

	<p>Views of the open arable farmland to the north of Saxilby would remain reinforcing the rural location of this settlement.</p> <p>As well as screening, the mature trees and hedgerows would create denser tree cover and would break up views of the existing flat, open arable landscape.</p>
<p><b>VP27: Sturton Road</b></p>	
<p>Moderate Beneficial &amp; Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b></p>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, transient views of the solar array would become heavily filtered, and large portions would become screened.</p> <p>The area of the array to the west of Sturton Road alongside the Codder Lane Belt would be screened by large woodland belts and large swathes of successional scrub.</p> <p>To the north, new native hedgerows and reinforcement of existing hedgerows provide enclosure and screening of the wider array.</p> <p>The sections of the array to the east would be screened by new native hedgerows.</p> <p>Views of the open arable farmland to the north of Saxilby would remain reinforcing the rural location of this settlement.</p> <p>As well as screening, the mature trees and hedgerows would create denser tree cover and would break up views of the existing flat, open arable landscape.</p>
<p><b>VP28: Sturton Road</b></p>	
<p>Moderate Beneficial &amp; Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b></p>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, transient views of the solar array would become heavily filtered, and large portions would become screened.</p> <p>The area of the array to the west of Sturton Road alongside the Codder Lane Belt would be screened by large woodland belts and large swathes of successional scrub.</p> <p>To the north, new native hedgerows and reinforcement of existing hedgerows provide enclosure and screening of the wider array.</p> <p>The sections of the array to the east would be screened by new native hedgerows.</p> <p>Views of the open arable farmland to the north of Saxilby would remain reinforcing the rural location of this settlement.</p> <p>As well as screening, the mature trees and hedgerows would create denser tree cover and would break up views of the existing flat, open arable landscape.</p>

Residential Receptors

8.11.91 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Residential Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

Transport Receptors

8.11.92 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the Transport Receptor mitigation measures at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 2 is provided in **Table 8.77** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects. Refer to **Figure 8.9.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.9.2]**.

**Table 8.77: Summary of Transport Receptors – West Burton 2**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>T009: B1241 Sturton Road</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, transient views of the solar array would become heavily filtered, and large portions would become screened.</p> <p>The area of the array to the west of Sturton Road alongside the Codder Lane Belt would be screened by large woodland belts and large swathes of successional scrub.</p> <p>To the north, new native hedgerows and reinforcement of existing hedgerows provide enclosure and screening of the wider array.</p> <p>The sections of the array to the east would be screened by new native hedgerows.</p> <p>Views of the open arable farmland to the north of Saxilby would remain reinforcing the rural location of this settlement.</p> <p>As well as screening, the mature trees and hedgerows would create denser tree cover and would break up views of the existing flat, open arable landscape.</p>
<b>T010: Track off Sykes Lane</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	<p>Over time, as the mitigation planting matures, the vegetation throughout the array would provide screening and help break up views of the array.</p> <p>In addition to the screening, the mature vegetation alongside the road would contain the road users from the surrounding countryside.</p>

PRoW Receptors

8.11.93 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for PRoW Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

### West Burton 3

#### Viewpoints

8.11.94 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Viewpoint Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### Residential Receptors

8.11.95 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Residential Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### Transport Receptors

8.11.96 There are no likely significant residual visual effects for Transport Receptors. Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**.

#### PRoW Receptors

8.11.97 Please refer to **Appendix 8.3.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]**. A summary of the findings of the PRoW mitigation measures at the operation stage (Year 15) for West Burton 3 is provided in **Table 8.78** below where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects. Refer to **Figure 8.10.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.10.3]**.

**Table 8.78: Summary of PRoW Receptors – West Burton 3**

Operation (Year 15)	Mitigation Measures
<b>PR038: Mton/68/1</b>	
Moderate Beneficial & Long Term Effects - <b>Significant</b>	Over time, as the mitigation planting establishes, views of the solar array would be screened. The short section of route immediate west of the A1500 would become enclosed by woodland and scrub, replicating the character of the section of footpath to the rear of the residential properties to the west.  This would form an attractive route, but would be enclosed by vegetation, losing the wider ranging views that currently exist.

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