## West Burton Solar Project

## Environmental Statement Appendix 8.4: Consultation

Prepared by: Lanpro March 2023

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Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Response / Matters Addressed
EIA Scoping		
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"Scoping Report paragraph 1.1.4 states that "additional land may be included in the DCO application for mitigation works, such as highway improvement works and ecological mitigation". The ES should identify any changes in the red line boundary of the Proposed Development and where additional land has been included. The proposed mitigation should be described, and any associated impacts should be assessed in the ES where significant effects are likely to occur."	This comment is not specifically about landscape and visual impacts however, the landscape mitigation associated with the Scheme is included in the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> and the <b>LVIA ES</b> <b>Chapter [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.8].</b> The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the ecology consultant throughout the application process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans. The mitigation proposals allow for flexibility, but they can also be fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The ES should confirm the number, type and structural set up of panels required including their proposed foundations i.e., the location and quantity of piled foundations/concrete feet (including any ballast required) foundations and whether they are tracking or fixed and the aspect they face. This should include a description and reasoning of spacing between panels to avoid ground shading effects and any buffers employed. The ES should also describe and assess a worst-case scenario in the relevant aspect chapter in relation to the type of solar panels being constructed e.g., soil compaction, traffic and transport, landscape, and visual impact,"	The ES employs a maximum design scenario approach reflecting the principle of the 'Rochdale Envelope'. This approach allows for a project to be assessed on the basis of maximum project design parameters i.e., the worst-case scenario in order to provide flexibility and take advantage of technological improvements, assessing all potentially significant effects (positive or adverse) within the EIA process and reported in the ES. <b>ES</b> <b>Chapter 4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.4]</b> sets out the details of the design parameters and components of the scheme. For the relevant introductory



		information, refer to <b>ES Chapter 1</b> Introduction [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.1]
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The ES should include West Burton A decommissioning in the cumulative assessment where there is potential for likely significant effects."	A cumulative assessment is undertaken within the LVIA Assessment process and findings are set out within the individual receptor sheets within <b>Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]</b> and <b>Appendix 8.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]</b> . Proposed cumulative sites are shown on LVIA <b>Figure 8.14 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.14]</b> and proposed cumulative developments are shown on LVIA <b>Figure 8.15 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.15]</b> . All sites and development included within the cumulative assessment have been discussed and agreed with the competent authority.
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The ES should define an appropriate study area based on the extent of views to and from the Proposed Development and potential impacts to all heritage assets. This should inform the cumulative assessment."	The extent of the Study Area has been determined in accordance with recognised LVIA methodology to encompass all receptors that may experience significant effects. In light of the nature of the surrounding terrain with some elevated viewpoints, the assessment has considered the potential for landscape and visual receptors to be affected that are close to but outside the 5km buffer area.
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	<i>"It is considered that a 5km study area, is broadly appropriate</i> ( <b>paragraph 7.17</b> ) and that this would include settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment including the Scampton viewing area."	The extent of the Study Area has been determined in accordance with recognised LVIA methodology to encompass all receptors that may experience significant effects. In light of the nature of the surrounding terrain with some elevated viewpoints, the assessment has considered the potential for landscape and visual receptors to be affected that are close to but outside the 5km buffer area. This



		information is set out within <b>Appendix 8.2</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2</b> ] and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ]. The LVIA Chapter at Section 8.4 includes a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the Study Areas. The LVIA takes into account theoretical visibility beyond the 5km Study Area at Section 8.4.
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The Scoping Report states that a decision has not been taken in relation to whether stationary or tracking panels will be used. Where the potential panel solutions are widely different in their physical characteristics, the ES should give consideration to one, or more, worst-case scenarios for the impact of panel types, as well as considering the maximum parameters of the development".	The landscape and visual assessment takes account of the 'worst case scenario' in terms of the impact of panel types, as well as considering the maximum parameters of the Scheme and effects associated with landscape mitigation at the Construction Stage (winter views), Operational Stage (year 1) (winter views), Operational Stage (Year 15) (summer views) and the Decommissioning Phase.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"The issue of cumulative impact will need to be carefully considered as there are other NSIP projects in this locality for similar developments along with planning applications for the same. Whilst renewable energy is supported, the ES must ensure that these cumulative impacts are assessed within both Bassetlaw, West Lindsey and other adjoining districts. It is noted that the scoping report states significant and committed developments will be assessed in this regard. However, it should be noted that there are a number of other NSIPs in this locality that are at a similar stage to this application: these have not yet attained permission but need to be considered within the heading of cumulative impacts. Omitting the other potential NSIP sites gives a false assessment of environmental impacts. The District would be happy to assist in assessing and agreeing the applicant's list of other similar schemes in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. "	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings. <b>In Combination Effects</b> this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these



		three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative Sites</b> ' and reached an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
		<b>Cumulative Effects</b> this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative</b> <b>Developments</b> ' reaching an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
		• Cottam
		Gate Burton
		Tillbridge
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"Each topic chapter should assess mitigation, this should be detailed and include a schedule of deliverable environmental commitments along with monitoring and control mechanisms. The order for mitigation should be avoid, minimise or reduce impact and remedy or compensate".	The mitigation associated with the Scheme is included in the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1]</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> and the report at Sections 8.6 and 8.8. The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the ecology consultant throughout the application



		process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans. The mitigation proposals allow for flexibility, but they are also fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"No reference is made to the relevant policies within the Bassetlaw Core Strategy, the Emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan (2020 – 2037) or made Neighbourhood Plans".	The policy context is provided in Section 8.3 of the LVIA, which includes to the relevant policies within the Bassetlaw Core Strategy, the Emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan (2020 – 2037) or made Neighbourhood Plans".
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"A further review of relevant polices contained within the NPPF is also recommended e.g., para 174 is not quoted. It also appears that there are errors in the NPPF paragraph numbering e.g. should paragraph 98 be paragraph 100?"	The policy context is provided in Section 8.3 of the LVIA, which includes para 174. The errors in the NPPF paragraph numbering have been resolved, e.g., paragraph 98 is correctly numbered as paragraph 100.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"This is one of the key considerations for the District. Obviously the issue of cumulative development will be critical to this chapter and will need to be considered when agreeing the study area and receptor points e.g. until an analysis of cumulative development has been undertaken it is not possible to agree a study area of 5km. The fact that West Burton 4 is on a sloping topography may mean that it needs a different study area compared to a latter landscaping and vice versa. Whilst it is accepted that this is one NSIP it is clear from descriptions of sites that West Burton 1-3 are different certainly in terms of topography compared to West Burton 4 in terms of landscape needs its own methodology and justification for analysis".	Since this consultation West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only element of infrastructure that remains within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"As the Council is in progress of appointing a landscape consultant we are not in a position to agree the methodology, viewpoints and study area at this point in time. Once a landscape consultant is appointed it is expected that they in conjunction with the Council	From a County perspective, NCC and LCC agreed via email on 4 <sup>th</sup> October 2022, that the following are acceptable to be taken forward to the ES:



	will work collaboratively with the applicant's consultant to agree these important starting points."	<ul> <li>8.1.1 LVIA Methodology</li> <li>8.1.2 Visual assessment of residential properties methodology</li> <li>8.1.3 Cumulative assessment methodology</li> <li>8.1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility methodology</li> </ul>
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"As stated in Paragraph 7.1.4, West Burton 4 is located on sloping landform which falls from north to south and the landscape surrounding the Site is peppered by numerous woods and coverts which visually combine to form wooded horizons and provide enclosure to the landscape. A further scoping into landscape impacts of West Burton 4 may be useful to fully realise the potential impact the proposal may have on the small rural settlements of Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth, as well as the surrounding area".	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only elements of infrastructure that remain within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"With regards to the cabling and sub station it is impossible at this stage to assess whether a 500m study area is going to be sufficient without knowing the full extent and the design of the cabling".	The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Bassetlaw District Council, 1 March 2022	"The Council cannot therefore agree at this point in time to scope out the study area/visual study area beyond 5km as there is insufficient information to justify this and we have not had any evidence presented in terms of cumulative development. The scoping report seems to justify this approach with regards to the eastern element of the development (para 7.5.1) but does not give a full assessment to the west."	<ul> <li>From a County perspective, NCC and LCC agreed via email on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2022, that the following are acceptable to be taken forward to the ES:</li> <li>8.1.1 LVIA Methodology</li> <li>8.1.2 Visual assessment of residential properties methodology</li> <li>8.1.3 Cumulative assessment methodology</li> <li>8.1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility methodology</li> </ul>



As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings.
In Combination Effects this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as 'Cumulative Sites' and reached an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.
<b>Cumulative Effects</b> this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative</b>



		<ul> <li>Developments' reaching an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.</li> <li>Cottam</li> <li>Gate Burton</li> <li>Tillbridge</li> <li>The LVIA justifies this approach with regards to the eastern element of the Scheme and also provides a full assessment to the west.</li> </ul>
Canal & River Trust,	"Boats and waterside walkers will likely have long distance views of	The LVIA takes account of long-distance views from
14 February 2022	the proposed solar farm, notably with regards to 'West Burton 3' from the River Trent and 'West Burton 2' from the Fossdyke Canal. Our waterways are utilised by leisure walkers and boaters, as well as other users such as fishermen. Unlike road users, people on the waterway are not likely to traverse through the area at significant speed, and are more likely to notice changes to the local environment, including the potential visual intrusion of a new solar farm."	the River Trent and Fossdyke Canal in the baseline conditions at Section 8.5. Where visual receptors (such as the selected viewpoints, transport, PRoW and residential receptors) are set in the context of these waterways and are considered to result in likely significant effects, they are carried forward into the ES.
Canal & River Trust,	"The Trust note that an LVIA assessment is proposed, which we	The LVIA takes account of long-distance views from
14 February 2022	would recommend is carried out as it would enable an appropriate assessment to be made with regards to the visual impact of the scheme as viewed from the river and canal. Whilst we note that two viewpoints (35 and 39) are proposed to be taken next to our water spaces, we advise that table 7.6 should be updated to include boaters as a receptor. Boats travel through our water spaces at low speed, and their users are as likely to be impacted as walkers and horse riders as already included in the table. In addition, boaters mooring on the Fossdyke Canal may be in situ for the long term, and may be at greater risk from impact."	the River Trent and Fossdyke Canal in the baseline conditions at Section 8.5. Boaters are also included as a receptor in the baseline context as well as walkers and horse riders. Where visual receptors (such as the selected viewpoints, transport, PRoW and residential receptors) are set in the context of these waterways and are considered to result in likely significant effects, they are carried forward into the ES.



Canal & River Trust, 14 February 2022	"The submitted information, based on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) findings, indicate that the project will likely be visible from the River Trent to the west of viewpoint 50. We would suggest that an additional viewpoint is included taken from the River Trent in this area, so that the LVIA can take into account any impact on this part of the River Trent Corridor."	From a County perspective, NCC and LCC requested additional viewpoints during LVIA Workshops that were held in March, April and September 2022 taken from the River Trent in this area and this includes viewpoints LCC-C-K and LCC-C-N.
Canal & River Trust, 14 February 2022	"The scoping report does not suggest that impacts from any construction compounds, or disturbance to soil for the construction of cabling between the solar farms, will be considered in the LVIA. We advise that, for any construction compounds near the river corridor, the LVIA should consider views during construction phase and indicate what efforts will be made to minimise visual impact during construction works. This may require the analysis of the impact of new viewpoint locations take from the River Trent".	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only element of infrastructure that remains within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA considers impacts from any construction compounds, or disturbance to soil for the construction of cabling at the viewpoint locations taken from the River Trent area.
Clayworth Parish Council 10 February 2022	"The scoping document acknowledges that due to the scale and proximity of the proposal to Clayworth that it is likely to have detrimental impact on the setting, character and heritage value of Clayworth and the surrounding landscape. Noting this impact at this stage does substantiate our concerns that this proposal in incongruous to our environs."	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only element of infrastructure that remains within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Forestry Commission 15 February 2022	"The Forestry Commission would expect to see within the environmental statement how trees and existing hedges will be assessed, protected, avoided, buffered – where relevant or mitigated for – if lost. It is expected within that assessment an indication of any proposed strategy/plan for planting of trees to add biodiversity to the site and potentially for screening where suitable, there is mention of an assessment of soil with regard to peat and I reiterate the need for the right tree in the right place. Whilst a solar farm may	The mitigation associated with the Scheme is included in the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> 1 to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3</b> ] and the report at Sections 8.6 and 8.8. The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the



	not be permanent, trees can provide a lasting legacy in the landscape."	ecology consultant throughout the application process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans. The mitigation proposals allow for flexibility, but they are also fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
Gringley on the Hill Parish Council 17 February 2022	"The report mentions that both Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth are conservation villages but fails to mention that due to sloping gradient of the chosen site and hills that abound these villages the visual impact on the landscape that link these conservation areas means that the solar site will be highly visible from miles around. The report references the need to mitigated visibility of the Site, but the fact remains that no amount of screening is going to obscure the site as the land and the land surrounding the site is not flat."	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only element of infrastructure that remains within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Gringley on the Hill Parish Council 17 February 2022	<i>"It is important to note that the topography of West Burton 4 site is significantly different to the other proposed project sites, which are predominantly flat. West Burton 4 is not predominantly flat and as a consequence, mitigation of possible effective screening are likely to be ineffective.</i>	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only elements of infrastructure that remain within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Gringley on the Hill Parish Council 18 February 2022	"The current RVAA proposal appears to suggest only fully assessing residential visual amenity at 15 years post operation for sensitive receptors. Whilst this does in theory allow for the greatest screening potential, this is almost through the operational lifespan of the project as a whole. For the receptors whose residential view has been adversely impacted, they will have suffered this impact for a considerable duration before this point. We would encourage an alternative in which the RVAA accounts for impacts at the 1 year, 5 year and 15-year post operation as a true representation of the	<ul> <li>From a County perspective, NCC and LCC agreed via email on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2022, that the following are acceptable to be taken forward to the ES:</li> <li>8.1.1 LVIA Methodology</li> <li>8.1.2 Visual assessment of residential properties methodology</li> <li>8.1.3 Cumulative assessment methodology</li> <li>8.1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility methodology</li> </ul>



	lasting visual impact the proposed development will have for a number of sensitive visual receptors."	
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"Consideration needs to be given to other NSIP schemes in the area for solar farms (West Burton, Gate Burton and Heckington in North Kesteven). Whilst it is accepted that these schemes are also at the pre-application stage and full details are not yet available, indicative plans have been produced and therefore the ES should include commentary on the cumulative impacts on the topics included in the ES from the other solar schemes in the area particularly with regard to loss of agricultural land."	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings.
		In Combination Effects this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as 'Cumulative Sites' and reached an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.
		changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this



		<ul> <li>case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as '<b>Cumulative</b></li> <li><b>Developments</b>' reaching an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.</li> <li>Cottam</li> <li>Gate Burton</li> <li>Tillbridge</li> </ul>
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	<ul> <li>"Overall, the Council would expect that the assessment of potential Landscape and Visual matters and evolving proposals relating to the West Burton Solar Project, as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), follow an iterative process of engagement and consultation to ensure the following are not fixed at this stage and are discussed, developed and agreed at subsequent technical meetings: <ul> <li>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Methodology</li> <li>ZTV Parameters</li> <li>Study Area extents (distance)</li> <li>Viewpoint quantity and locations</li> <li>Photomontage/Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs): Quantity and location</li> <li>Phase depiction AVR Type and Level</li> <li>Mitigation Measures/Landscape Scheme/Site Layout; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Since the section 42 and section 47 consultation at which the PEIR was published, engagement has continued with LCC on detailed aspects of the LVIA. This consultation has been undertaken at a number of technical meetings and workshops as set out in the consultation chapter of the LVIA (Chapter 8, Section 8.2 and <b>Appendix 8.4</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4</b> ]). The consultation has enabled a consensus on the approach to the assessment and the methodologies to be adopted.



	• The extent as to which Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) should be considered (based on the Landscape Institute TGN 2/19) if there are residential properties with receptors likely to experience significant effects to visual amenity."	
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	<ul> <li>"Expect the production of the Landscape and Visual chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES), which can be in the form of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), and any supporting information (such as plans or figures) reflect current best practice and guidance, as a minimum, the following sources: <ul> <li>'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', (GLVIA3), April 2013 by the Landscape Institute (LI) and Institute and Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA);</li> <li>'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment', Natural England (2014):</li> <li>Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals', 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019 by the Landscape Institute (LI);</li> <li>Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 1/20 Reviewing Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIAs) and Landscape and Visual Appraisals (LVAs), 10<sup>th</sup> January 2020 by the Landscape Institute (LI)."</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The LVIA has been undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3). The LVIA references other publications including the ' <i>Technical Guidance Note</i> ( <i>TGN</i> ) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021 and also ' <i>Technical</i> <i>Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&amp;As'</i> . These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process. The LVIA also follows the guidance ' <i>An Approach to Landscape Character</i> <i>Assessment'</i> , Natural England (2014), ' <i>Technical</i> <i>Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of</i> <i>Development Proposals'</i> , 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2019 by the Landscape Institute (LI) and ' <i>Technical Guidance Note</i> ( <i>TGN</i> ) 1/20 Reviewing Landscape and Visual <i>Appraisals (LVAs)'</i> , 10 <sup>th</sup> January 2020 by the Landscape Institute (LI).
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"At this initial stage, the content and level of information provided within Chapter 7 (Landscape and Visual), and Appendix 7 (Figures	Since the section 42 and section 47 consultation at which the PEIR was published, engagement has



	7.1 to 7.15), are generally considered satisfactory, however, as stated previously, expect to discuss this content and approach as part of the iterative process, and the following should be considered in the evolving assessment and layout."	continued with LCC on detailed aspects of the LVIA. This consultation has been undertaken at a number of technical meetings and workshops as set out in the consultation chapter of the LVIA (Chapter 8, Section 8.2 and <b>Appendix 8.4</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4</b> ]). The consultation has enabled a consensus on the approach to the assessment over aspects of the approach to the assessment and the methodologies to be adopted.
Lincolnshire County Council,	"Viewpoints	These viewpoints have been agreed with the Council and additional LCC viewpoints are also covered and
25 February 2022	The eighty-three proposed viewpoints appear to be appropriate, however the final locations are to be agreed with the Council."	have been discussed in more detail during continued engagement with LCC. Viewpoint assessment sheets are provided for each of the viewpoints and panoramas/level of AVR are agreed for each and set out within LVIA at <b>Appendix 8.3.1</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ].
Lincolnshire County Council,	"Photomontages	The LVIA provides a full methodology of
25 February 2022	To gain an understanding of the visibility of the development and how the panels and infrastructure would appear in the surrounding landscape, Photomontages/Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs) should be produced. The number and location of the agreed viewpoints to be developed as Photomontages/AVRs should be agreed with the Council and produced in accordance with TGN 06/19 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals'. At this stage, it is deemed appropriate that these should be produced to illustrate the proposals at different phases: Existing Situation (baseline), Operational (year 1) and Residual with planting	photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within <b>Appendix 8.1</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b> ]. Full verification work was undertaken on the Sites during February, June and July 2022 to review the scope of the viewpoints and views to be agreed with LCC. The updated Viewpoint Table is set out within <b>Appendix 8.3.1.1</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ]and shows the further verification work from visiting the Sites following on from the workshop and taking into account the Council's feedback. The table provides a schedule of views and viewpoints from which the proposal is



	stablished (10 to 15 years). The Photomontage/AVR Level and Type is to be discussed and agreed."	seen by different groups of people following guidance as set out within GLVIA3 at paragraph 6.16 and 6.19. The table also includes the viewpoints that will be represented by AVRs.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"Methodology As stated previously, the LVIA should be carried out in accordance with the GLVIA3 and undertaken by suitably qualified personnel. The methodology provided at Section 7.4 is typical of those used for ES Chapters and standalone LVIA's where potential significant effects can be considered and reflects the guidance in GLVIA3. It is requested that the most up to date technical guidance also be used, such as the recently published LI TGN 2/21 'Assessing landscape value outside national designations'. One observation on the Low category of Table 7.1 Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors in regards to power lines: The presence of power lines does not necessarily create low landscape sensitivity as there are examples of valuable, high sensitivity landscapes that are intercepted by power lines at local, national and international level, due to their landscape characteristics and attributes."	The LVIA has been undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3). The LVIA references other publications including the <i>'Technical Guidance Note</i> <i>(TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national</i> <i>designations', May 2021</i> and also <i>'Technical</i> <i>Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&amp;As'</i> . These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process. Table 7.1 is updated to recognise the presence of power lines and their potential to intercept high sensitivity landscapes.
Lincolnshire County Council,	"Scope of Study Area	The LVIA Chapter at Section 8.4 includes a clear
25 February 2022	It is acknowledged that a Study Area that covers 5km has been allowed for initially, scoping out views and landscapes beyond 5km. The ZTVs provided (Figures 7.8 to 7.15) indicate that the site may be visible beyond 2km, which would need to be reviewed, along with any other long distance views, at the next stage. The LVIA should also provide a justification for the extent of the study area, which, as indicated within para 7.1.8, would be further refined as part of the iterative process"	statement on the justification for the extent of the Study Areas. The LVIA takes into account theoretical visibility beyond the 5km Study Area at Section 8.4. High sensitivity receptors are identified within the wider landscape. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA.



Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	<ul> <li>"The ZTV methodology utilises a proposed height of 4.5m, however does not contain details of dimensions of all structures which will form part of the development, such as battery storage.</li> <li>Consequently, the ZTV may be unrepresentative of the full extent of visibility and the ZTV should clearly demonstrate the full extent of the proposed development stating what has been included and the ultimate height/scale.</li> <li>5km provides a reasonable landscape study area at this stage and would include more sensitive receptors in the area such as Ridge AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, but again the LVIA should also provide justification for the extent of the study area."</li> </ul>	Since the section 42 and section 47 consultation at which the PEIR was published, engagement has continued with LCC on detailed aspects of the LVIA. This consultation has been undertaken at a number of technical meetings and workshops as set out in the consultation chapter of the LVIA (Chapter 8, Section 8.2 and <b>Appendix 8.4</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4</b> ]). The consultation has enabled a consensus on the approach to the assessment over aspects of the approach to the assessment and the methodologies to be adopted.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"Landscape 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 include a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Site and immediate area and also considers individual elements such as trees and hedgerows, woodlands, ponds/water features, or historic landscape features."	The LVIA includes an assessment of landscape effects at a range of scales, including a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Sites, Cable Route Corridor, and substations, their immediate area, and the wider landscape setting. This finer grained assessment considers individual contributors under the topics of land use, topography, communications and infrastructure, settlement, industry, commerce and leisure, public rights of way and access, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens and Ancient Woodlands and natural designations. The assessment and evaluation of the potential impacts and effects of these individual contributors is set out within the detailed receptor sheets at <b>Appendix 8.2</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2</b> ] and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ].



Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	" <b>Visual</b> The visual assessment should take account of the 'worst case scenario' in terms of winter views, and effects associated with landscape mitigation at the Operational Phase (year 1), Residual Phase with planting having established (10 to 15 years), and the Decommissioning Phase.	The visual assessment takes account of the 'worst case scenario' in terms of winter views, and effects associated with landscape mitigation at the Construction Stage (winter views), Operational Stage (year 1) (winter views), Operational Stage (Year 15) (summer views) and the Decommissioning Phase.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"The LVIA should ensure all elements associated with the development are considered and assessed, such as battery storage and boundary fencing, which may be more visible than panels due to height and mass.	The assessment of both the landscape and visual effects of the battery storage, boundary fencing and substations is set out within the LVIA within the detailed receptor sheets at <b>Appendix 8.2</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2] and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3].
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"The visual assessment should include visual receptors, and not just an assessment of any agreed viewpoints. It should also clearly cross reference viewpoints to associated receptors."	The LVIA includes a visual assessment of the transport receptors, PRoW receptors and residential properties as well as viewpoints. All viewpoints are cross referenced to these receptors where applicable. Any properties within and just outside the 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 are identified and included in the assessment process.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	" <b>Cumulative impacts</b> Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impacts should be assessed, particularly in regards to the West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park."	A cumulative assessment is undertaken within the Section 8.10 of the LVIA Assessment.



Lincolnshire County Council,	"Mitigation and Layout	The mitigation associated with the Scheme is
25 February 2022	As this is an iterative process, at this stage it is not relevant to comment on any potential mitigation or layout of the development. However, best practice guidance, relevant published landscape character assessments and District and County Council Policy and Guidance shall be referred to and implemented as appropriate. Also expect the landscape and planting scheme is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines, such as ecology or civils (e.g., SuDS features), to improve the value of the landscape and reflect appropriate local and regional aims and objectives. Any Landscape Scheme and associated Outline Management Plan should accompany the ES."	included in the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1 1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> and the report at Sections 8.6 and 8.8. The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the ecology consultant throughout the application process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans. The mitigation proposals allow for flexibility, but they are also fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
Natural England	"The environmental Statement should include in-	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are
18 February 2022	combination/cumulative assessment. We welcome section 2.2.10 of the Scoping Report which states and lists which in-combination impacts will be assessed, and section 2.2.13 which states cumulative effects will be considered. We also note that projects being considered within the cumulative assessment include Cottam Solar Project and Gate Burton Solar Project. We are aware of a number of other large solar projects in the Lincolnshire/Nottinghamshire area, including <b>Mallard Pass Solar Project</b> and <b>Heckington Fen Solar</b> <b>Project</b> . Due to the size of each of these individual projects, we would like to see these projects also included within the cumulative assessment where appropriate.	made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings.
		<b>In Combination Effects</b> this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the



	distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative Sites</b> ' and reached an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
	<b>Cumulative Effects</b> this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative</b> <b>Developments</b> ' reaching an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
	• Cottam
	Gate Burton
	Tillbridge
	Mallard Pass Solar Project is located approximately 65km south of the West Burton Scheme, and Heckington Fen Solar Project approximately 40km south east.
	Given the distance that exists between these two schemes and the West Burton Scheme, these have not been considered in the LVIA.
	Additionally, it should be noted that both Mallard Pass Solar Project and the Heckington Fen Solar Project are located in separate National Character Areas to each other and to the West Burton Scheme.



Natural England"The Environmental Statement should include an assessment of local landscape character through the consideration of the relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and any local landscape character assessments. This should include any likely in-combination /cumulative effects from other known solar projects in the area."	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings.	
		In Combination Effects this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as 'Cumulative Sites' and reached an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.
		<b>Cumulative Effects</b> this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative</b>



		<b>Developments</b> ' reaching an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
		The includes an assessment of local landscape character through the consideration of the relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and any local landscape character assessments. The specific NCAs and local assessments are set out within the baseline conditions at Section 8.5.
		• Cottam
		Gate Burton
		• Tillbridge
Natural England	"The environmental statement should refer to the relevant National	The LVIA refers to the relevant National Character
18 February 2022	Character areas. Character area profiles set out descriptions of each landscape area and statements of environmental opportunity."	areas, including the character area profiles setting out descriptions of each landscape area and statements of environmental opportunity where applicable to the baseline and assessment stages.
Natural England,	"The Environmental Statement should include a full assessment	The LVIA includes a fine-grained assessment, which
18 February 2022	of the potential impacts on local landscape character using landscape assessment methodologies. We encourage the use of Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), based on good practice guidelines produced jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment in 2013. LCA provides a sound basis for guiding, informing, and understanding the ability of any location to accommodate change and to make positive proposals for conserving, enhancing or regenerating character".	considers local landscape features and the local landscape character as set out within the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA), April 2010. The LVIA takes into account the information collated as part of <i>The Historic</i> <i>Character of The County of Lincolnshire</i> (September 2011) within Section 8.5. The LVIA considers both the Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013) and the Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment at Section 8.5 of the Chapter 8 and the assessment process and addresses the relevant priorities outlined in the



		reports, where applicable. The LVIA provides a full account of the (landscape-related) policy context which involves landscape mitigation at Section 8.3. The table within <b>Appendix 8.5</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]</b> also provides a detailed commentary on the landscape-related planning policy and, where relevant, how the LVIA has covered any key criteria or matters within the policy. This table shows where the proposed mitigation meets with policy expectations and other guidance within landscape character assessments and published best practice data that underpins the whole process.
Natural England,	"A landscape and visual impact assessment should also be carried	The LVIA has been undertaken by suitably qualified
18 February 2022	out for the proposed development and the surrounding area. Natural England recommends use of the methodology set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2013 (3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition) produced by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management. For National Parks and AONBs, we advise that the assessment also includes effects on the 'special qualities' of the designated landscape, as set out in the statutory management plan for the area. These identify the particular landscape and related characteristics which underpin the natural beauty of the area and its designation status".	personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3).The LVIA references other publications including the <i>'Technical Guidance Note</i> <i>(TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national</i> <i>designations', May 2021</i> and also <i>'Technical</i> <i>Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&amp;As'</i> . These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process. There are no National parks or AONBs within the study area and so these are not considered further within the LVIA.
Natural England,	"The assessment should also include the cumulative effects of	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are
18 February 2022	the development and other relevant existing or proposed developments in the area. This should include an assessment of the impacts of other proposals currently at scoping stage".	made up of three areas of land: West Burton 1, 2 and 3, we have exercised judgement about what is reasonable and in proportion and therefore



appropriate. We have also considered the potential for cumulative effects where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We have approached the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings.
In Combination Effects this is based on the West Burton Sites and the associated nature of these three areas of land. We have exercised professional judgment and have concluded that there is limited intervisibility between each area due to the distances between them. In this case, we have assessed the in combination effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as 'Cumulative Sites' and reached an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur.
<b>Cumulative Effects</b> this is based on the additional changes caused by the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, we have assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as ' <b>Cumulative</b> <b>Developments</b> ' reaching an overall conclusion on where <b>likely significant</b> effects might occur.
The includes an assessment of local landscape character through the consideration of the relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and any local



Notural England		landscape character assessments. The specific NCAs and local assessments are set out within the baseline conditions at Section 8.5. • Cottam • Gate Burton • Tillbridge
Natural England, 18 February 2022	"To ensure high quality development that responds to and enhances local landscape character and distinctiveness, the siting and design of the proposed development should reflect local characteristics and, wherever possible, use local materials. Account should be taken of local design policies, design codes and guides as well as guidance in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Guide. The ES should set out the measures to be taken to ensure high quality green infrastructure. It should also set out detail of layout alternatives, where appropriate, with a justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact benefit."	Mitigation is covered during further consultation at Workshop 3 with LCC and NCC. The LVIA provides a full account of the (landscape-related) policy context which involves landscape mitigation at Section 8.3. The table within <b>Appendix 8.5</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5</b> ] also provides a detailed commentary on the landscape-related planning policy and where relevant, how the LVIA has covered any key criteria or matters within the policy. This table shows where the proposed mitigation meets with policy expectations and other guidance within landscape character assessments and published best practice data that underpins the whole process. This table also shows how the design has addressed green infrastructure considerations and the detail of landscape design alternatives, where appropriate that take account of the findings of the LVIA.
West Lindsey District Council, 28 February 2022	"It is agreed that the LVIA should follow Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) ( <b>paragraph</b> <b>7.12</b> )".	The LVIA has been undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3). The LVIA references other publications including the <i>'Technical Guidance Note</i>



		(TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021 and also 'Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'. These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process.
West Lindsey District Council, 28 February 2022	"It is considered that a 5km study area, is generally appropriate (paragraph 7.17)". "However, it is noted ( <b>figure 7.1</b> ) that this would exclude a number of visual receptors to the east of Cottam 1 and 2, which are elevated due to the presence of the limestone escarpment".	The LVIA Chapter at Section 8.4 includes a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the Study Areas. The LVIA takes into account theoretical visibility beyond the 5km Study Area at Section 8.4. High sensitivity receptors are identified within the wider landscape such as Ridge Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV) and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment in an elevated position.
West Lindsey District Council, 28 February 2022	"( <b>Paragraph 7.2.2</b> ) - The West Lindsey Local Plan 2006, was superseded in 2017 by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and is no longer part of the development plan. Consideration should however be given to the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment published in 1999. It is noted that the applicant does intend to "review" this ( <b>paragraph 7.3.2</b> ) and any such review should make clear, and agreed with the Local Planning Authority".	The table within <b>Appendix 8.5</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5] provides a detailed commentary on the landscape-related planning policy and where relevant, how the LVIA has covered any key criteria or matters within the policy.
West Lindsey District Council, 28 February 2022	"Proposed viewpoints ( <b>Table 7.6; figures 7.11, 7.12</b> ) are noted. It is likely that more viewpoints should be included in the 2.5km zone, and beyond the 5km zone, along the limestone escarpment (for instance, from Scampton village). The Local Planning Authority is currently in the process of appointing Landscape Consultants, and it is requested that the applicant continue to liaise with the Authority in order to agree final viewpoints.	The LVIA provides a full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within Technical <b>Appendix</b> <b>8.1</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b> ]. Full verification work was undertaken on the Sites during February, June and July 2022 to review the scope of the viewpoints and views to be agreed with LCC and NCC. The updated Viewpoint Table is set out within



		<b>Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> and shows the further verification work from visiting the Sites following on from the workshop and taking into account the Council's feedback. The table provides a schedule of views and viewpoints from which the proposal is seen by different groups of people following guidance as set out within GLVIA3 at paragraph 6.16 and 6.19. The table also includes the viewpoints that will be represented by AVRs.
West Lindsey District Council, 28 February 2022	<b>Paragraph 7.5.9 / Figure 7.8</b> only shows the zone of theoretical visibility within the 5km zone – it should demonstrate the full ZTV beyond the study area. "	The LVIA shows the zone of theoretical visibility on Figure 8.11.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1] to Figure 8.11.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4] for the Bare Earth ZTV within the 5km zone and on Figure 8.12.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.1] to Figure 8.12.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.12.4] for the Augmented ZTV.



Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Matters Addressed and how the Scheme has evolved	
Section 42 Consultation	n with Local Authorities	·	
Lincolnshire County C	ouncil, March 2022, Introductory Meeting		
0	Meeting to introduce the project and those involved in the consultation process moving	Correspondence from the meeting is provided in within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Introductory Meeting <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> .	
	forward. It was agreed that discussion over additional matters on scoping and that consultation feedback would be required on the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors, and cumulative sites/developments. Future meetings would be held in the form of workshops.	<b>Scheme Evolution:</b> Discussion over additional matters and consultation feedback on the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors and cumulative sites/developments has led to updates on these documents to suit specific elements of the project.	
Lincolnshire County C	ouncil, March 2022, LVIA Workshop 1		
Evolution of the LVIA Workshop to take forward matters relating to scoping, the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors, and potential cumulative sites/developments.	scoping, the assessment methodology, Study	Correspondence from Workshop 1 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> .	
	<b>Scheme Evolution:</b> Discussion over additional matters and consultation feedback on the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors and cumulative sites/developments has led to updates on these documents to suit specific elements of the project.		
Lincolnshire County C	Lincolnshire County Council, April 2022, LVIA Workshop 2		
	Workshop to take forward matters relating to scoping, the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors,	Correspondence from Workshop 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> .	
	and potential cumulative sites/developments.	<b>Scheme Evolution:</b> Discussion over additional matters and consultation feedback on the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors,	



		visual receptors and cumulative sites/developments has led to updates on these documents to suit specific elements of the project.
Lincolnshire County C	Council, April 2022 LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Com	ments invited on Consultee Questionnaires
<b>Distribution of</b> <b>Questionnaires to</b> <b>LCC:</b> 12th April 2022	Distribution of workshop questionnaires to take forward matters relating to scoping, the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors, and potential cumulative sites/developments.	Correspondence from Workshops 1 and 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Questionnaires [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4</b> ]. <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> Questionnaires produced to enable the collation of information into one document and to feed into future design.
Lincolnshire County C	Council, May 2022 LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Retu	rn of Questionnaires by LCC
5 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	LLC returned these questionnaires with detailed and extensive feedback in addition to comments from the previous workshop. These responses have been taken on board and will form important considerations in the production of the LVIA.	Correspondence from Workshops 1 and 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Questionnaires <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> . <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The comments are extracted from the questionnaires and are set out below under the headings of General Comments, Assessment Methodology, Landscape Receptors, Visual Receptors, Mitigation and Layout and Cumulative Effects.
Lanpro, July 2022 LVIA	A Workshops 1 and 2: Response to LCC Feedback	a on Questionnaires
11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022	Lanpro reviewed the LCC feedback from 5 <sup>th</sup> May. In line with developing the landscape and visual baseline and in identifying landscape and visual effects, Lanpro responded to LCC that the feedback would be taken into account in the evolution of the LVIA.	Correspondence from Workshops 1 and 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Questionnaires <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> . <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The LCC feedback has been taken on board and has formed an important consideration in the production of the LVIA Chapter within the ES. The Lanpro feedback is set out below under the headings of General Comments, Assessment Methodology, Landscape Receptors, Visual Receptors, Mitigation and Layout and Cumulative Effects.
LVIA Workshops 1 and	2: General Comments	



Overall Comments	"Comments are based on information made available and is primarily based upon the West Burton Solar Project EIA Scoping Report (January 2022), Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual. While comments below are focussed on the methodology presented at section 7.4 of the Scoping Report, they also include general comments on the project from a landscape and visual perspective."	Correspondence from Workshops 1 and 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Questionnaires <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> . <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The LCC feedback has been taken on board and has formed an important consideration in the production of the LVIA Chapter within the ES. The Lanpro feedback is set out below under the headings of General Comments, Assessment Methodology, Landscape Receptors, Visual Receptors, Mitigation and Layout and Cumulative Effects.
Suitably Qualified Personnel	"The LVIA should be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) by the Landscape Institute and IEMA, and relevant updates and Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs) produced by the Landscape Institute (LI), such as the recently published LI TGN 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations."	The LVIA chapter was prepared by Chris Jackson who is a Chartered Landscape Architect and Senior Associate at Liz Lake Associates. See Statement of Competence <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.1.1</b> The LVIA Chapter takes account of TGNs, including the recently published <i>LI TGN 2/21 Assessing landscape value</i> <i>outside national designations</i> in forming judgements as part of the baseline for landscape value.
LVIA Workshops 1 and	2: Assessment Methodology	
GLVIA3	The methodology provided at Section 7.4 of the West Burton Solar Project EIA Scoping Report (January 2022) is typical of those used for ES Chapters and standalone LVIA's where potential significant effects can be considered and generally reflects guidance in GLVIA3.	Noted and accepted but we have also reviewed the additional LCC and NCC comments on the LVIA Methodology and Visual Assessment Methodology and made the modifications (below) to take account of feedback. We have also reviewed the EIA Methodology cross over with the LVIA to ensure the appropriate changes are carried forward into the assessment process. As set out in <b>Chapter 2</b> EIA Process and Methodology <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.2]</b> of the ES.
Study Area	5km (from site boundaries) provides a reasonable study area and would include more sensitive receptors in the area such as Ridge	The extent of the Study Area has been determined in accordance with recognised LVIA methodology to encompass all receptors that may experience significant effects. In light of the nature of the surrounding terrain with some



	AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment and the Scampton Viewing Area, but the LVIA should also provide a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the study area and confirm that receptors beyond 5km would not be affected. This is particularly relevant to PRoW and villages in an elevated position along the limestone escarpment such as Ingham and Fillingham that may have views of the development.	elevated viewpoints, the assessment has considered the potential for landscape and visual receptors to be affected that are close to but outside the 5km buffer area. This information is set out within <b>Appendix 8.2</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2</b> ] and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ]. The LVIA Chapter at Section 8.4 includes a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the Study Areas. The LVIA takes into account theoretical visibility beyond the 5km Study Area at Section 8.4.
Study Area Offsite Cable Runs	"At the moment, we cannot comment on, or agree the study area (currently proposed as 500m at para 7.1.10 of the Scoping Report) for any offsite cable runs until the final option is selected."	The LVIA <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.8]</b> and appendices <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2 and EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]</b> now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor. Since this consultation West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme.
Susceptibility and Value	"Section 7.4 does not contain criteria and thresholds of <b>Susceptibility</b> and <b>Value</b> to inform the LVIA judgements, or how these would be combined (potentially as a matrix) to assess <b>Sensitivity</b> , as required by GLVIA3. Including these would assist in transparency and provide a consistent approach as to how the sensitivity of a receptor has been arrived at."	<ul> <li>The LVIA Methodology includes criteria and thresholds for landscape receptors on Value at Table 8.1.2 and for Susceptibility at Table 8.1.3.</li> <li>A summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of Landscape Sensitivity is set out at Table 8.1.4.</li> <li>The LVIA Methodology includes criteria and thresholds for visual receptors on Value at Table 8.1.7 and for Susceptibility at Table 8.1.8.</li> <li>A summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of Visual Sensitivity is set out at Table 8.1.9.</li> </ul>
Landscape Sensitivity	"In regards to the Low category of Table 7.1 Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors of the Scoping Report, in regards to power lines: The presence of power lines does not necessarily create low landscape sensitivity as there are examples of valuable, high sensitivity landscapes that are	The LVIA Methodology at Table 8.1.4 is updated to recognise the presence of power lines and their potential to intercept high sensitivity landscapes.



	intercepted by power lines at local, national and international level, due to their landscape characteristics and attributes."	
Finer Grained Assessment	"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 Scheme on local landscape features and local landscape character."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 includes an assessment of landscape effects at a range of scales, including a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Sites and immediate area. This finer grained assessment considers individual landscape elements under the topics of land use, topography, communications and infrastructure, settlement, industry, commerce and leisure, public rights of way and access, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens and Ancient Woodlands and natural designations.
Historic Landscape Characterisation	"It would be useful to take into account the information collated as part of the historic landscape characterisation project: The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011), to ensure that the Scheme is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The project documents and the mapping can be accessed here: Historic Landscape Characterisation – Lincolnshire County Council."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the information collated as part of <i>The</i> <i>Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire</i> (September 2011) within Section 8.5 of Chapter 8. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES.
5km Study Area	"By incorporating a 5km (from Site boundaries) provides a reasonable Study Area and would include more sensitive receptors in the area such	Noted and accepted that this radius is adopted for the more sensitive receptors.



	as Ridge AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment and the Scampton viewing area."	
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2	2: Landscape Receptors	
Landscape Receptors Trent Vale Landscape Partnership	"An HLF funded Landscape Partnership study was carried out in the Trent Vale area in 2007-2013: the archived website is here: Trent Vale Landscape Partnership. It would be useful to have an assessment of how the proposed Scheme will address the relevant priorities outlined in the reports: • Trent Vale Landscape Conservation	The LVIA includes both the Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013) and the Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8 of the baseline and the assessment process, and then addresses the relevant priorities outlined in the reports, where applicable.
	Management Plan (June 2013).	
	• Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment"	
Setbacks	"The finer grained assessment should identify key individual components within the site. With the majority of the site comprising flat, open, agricultural land the key elements are primarily focussed to field boundaries in the form of hedgerows and hedgerow trees with the fields being devoid of vegetation. Occasional woodland blocks (including ancient woodland) and shelterbelts are evident within the site also, and along with field boundary vegetation should be retained, protected, and enhanced where possible, incorporating appropriate setbacks."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 provides the finer grained assessment to identify key individual components within the Sites. All existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees are taken into account to ensure that the intrinsic landscape pattern is maintained and that that any deficiencies in boundary treatments are remedied where appropriate. The LVIA includes setbacks or buffer zones that are considered in detail at Section 8.6 of Chapter 8 and shown on the Detailed Landscape Mitigation Plans at <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> .



Heritage Features	"Heritage features within and adjacent to the site should also be considered in both the assessment and evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation."	<ul> <li>Heritage features within and adjacent to the Sites are also considered in both the visual assessment and the evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation are applied.</li> <li>The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b></li> <li>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13] of the ES.</li> </ul>
Local Lanes Effects	"Assessment should consider the value and potential change in character to local lanes."	These receptors within the LVIA are carried forward to Section 8.7 of Chapter 8 where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation, and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.
LVIA Workshops 1 and	2: Visual Receptors	
Visual Receptors	"Visual receptors should also include potential users of waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users. Currently only road users, walkers, horse riders and residents are identified. Having visited the site over a period of several days, we have observed that while many of the lanes and tracks within the study area are rural and remote in character and primarily used by motor vehicles and farm access, they are also well used by dog walkers, horse riders and leisure cyclists, and subsequently the assessment should consider this within the methodology. The presence of several well-tendered benches and grass verges with swathes of spring bulb planting reinforce the local value of these networks beyond being road access, which also provide suitable PRoW connections for walkers improving the connectivity of the wider recreational footpath network."	The LVIA considers visual receptors such as waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users within the baseline at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8. These visual receptors are then carried forward to Section 8.7 of Chapter 8 where there is an identification and evaluation of likely significant effects for the construction, operation, and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. Section 8.10 of Chapter 8 then considers the cumulative effects and Section 8.11 of Chapter 8 the residual effects of these receptors. <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ] of the LVIA also provides a summary of the findings to show how the identification and evaluation of likely significant effects has been made.



Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)	"Para. 7.4.29 (RVAA) of the Scoping Report: The assessment process is unclear, for clarity, we would expect that steps 1-3 would be carried out and all phases assessed (as typical of an LVIA): Construction: Operation (Year 1): and Operation (Year 15), and not just Year 15 (residual). Then, as stated in para. 7.4.29, if at Year 15 there remain significant effects of the highest magnitude, a RVAA would be undertaken for those affected properties."	The LVIA Visual Assessment Methodology is updated at paragraph 1.1.4 to clarify this staged process and that if at Year 15 there remain significant effects of the highest magnitude, a RVAA would be undertaken, where appropriate, for those affected properties. Refer to Chapter 8, <b>Appendix 8.1.2</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1] for the LVIA Visual Assessment Methodology.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Methodology	"The ZTV Methodology utilises a proposed height of 4.5m, however does not contain details of the dimensions of all structures which will form part of the Scheme, such as battery storage or sub stations. Consequently, the ZTV may be unrepresentative of the full extent of visibility and the ZTV should clearly demonstrate the full extent of the Scheme stating what has been included and the ultimate height/scale."	Scheme Evolution: Additional ZTVs have been run to take account of the updated design and all elements of the works including solar arrays, battery storage and/or sub stations. Refer to Chapter 8, <b>Appendix 8.1.4</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1] for the ZTV Methodology.
Methodology: Photography, Photomontages and Presentation.	"A full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation should be provided that aligns with LI TGN 06/19. This should include full details of the elements that have been modelled (Solar Arrays, substation etc.)"	The LVIA provides a full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within <b>Appendix 8.1</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1] .
Designated Assets	"From a Listed Building and Scheduled Monument perspective, we would like to see the intervisibility with each of the designated assets (or groups of assets) within the Study Area be reviewed and evaluated as part of the study, and where	This review of intervisibility is taken into account within the Heritage Chapter. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES. Within the LVIA Chapter 8 (where intervisibility captures listed buildings and monuments), this is considered as part of the visual baseline where appropriate. Additional views have been



	appropriate the steps to mitigate the impact need to be set out. There are potential long distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. While Lincoln lies approximately 8.5km to the southeast of West Burton 1 and West Burton 2, the intervisibility between the Sites and Study Area of these nationally important Grade I listed buildings needs to be assessed; admittedly these would be from a long distance, however due to the scale of the Scheme (particularly cumulatively), and the elevated positions of these buildings, is such that it should be considered."	suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected, and these are included in the assessment. The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the long-distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle and consider how they would be affected, particularly cumulatively.	
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2	2: Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative Impacts	"Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impacts should be assessed, particularly in regard to the Cottam Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park."	The LVIA includes an assessment of cumulative effects within Section 8.10 of Chapter 8.	
West Lindsey District Council	"The document: LVIA Workshop Questionnaire D- Cumulative developments – WB, has been forwarded by LCC to West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) for review and comment, being better placed to identify additional sites within the area, and will be forwarded when available."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 carries forward the following cumulative developments into the LVIA: Gate Burton Energy Park Tillbridge Solar Cottam Solar	
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2	LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Mitigation and Layout		
Mitigation	"As this is an iterative process, and the baseline elements are still being defined, at this stage we are not providing comment on any potential mitigation or layout of the Scheme. We would expect this to be covered at forthcoming	Mitigation was covered during further consultation at Workshop 3 with LCC and NCC. Scheme Evolution: The LVIA provides a full account of the (landscape-related) policy context which includes consideration of landscape mitigation at Section	



	meetings/workshops. However, best practice guidance, relevant published landscape character assessments and District and County Council Policy and Guidance shall be referred to and implemented as appropriate."	8.3 of Chapter 8. The table within <b>Appendix 8.5 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5]</b> also provides a detailed commentary on the landscape-related planning policy and where relevant, how the LVIA has covered any key criteria or matters within relevant policies. This table shows where the proposed mitigation complies with policy expectations and other guidance within landscape character assessments and published best practice data that underpins the whole process.
Detailed Landscape Mitigation Measures	"We would also expect the landscape and planting scheme is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines, such as Heritage, ecology, or civils (e.g., SuDS features), to improve the value of the landscape and reflect appropriate local and regional aims and objectives."	The LVIA includes the dedicated Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 to show how the landscape and planting scheme is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines. The LVIA also includes supporting detailed plans showing Landscape Mitigation Measures at <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1] to EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3] reflecting appropriate local and regional aims where applicable.
Green Infrastructure	"The assessment and proposals should set out the measures to be taken to ensure the Scheme will deliver high standards of design and green infrastructure, setting out justification of the selected design in terms of landscape."	The LVIA sets out the policy context for the green infrastructure at Section 8.3 of Chapter 8 and the relevant corridors are shown on the plans at <b>Scheme</b> <b>Evolution:</b> The <b>Outline Landscape and Environmental Management Plan</b> <b>(LEMP)</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB7.3</b> ] ensures these mitigation measures comply with green infrastructure objectives at the regional and local level, where relevant to deliver hedgerow planting, hedgerow management, hedgerow tree planting, hedgerow tree management, woodland and shelterbelt planting, woodland and shelterbelt management, scattered trees with native shrub planting and scattered trees with native shrub management. Refer to the LVIA at Section 8.8 of Chapter 8.
Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	"Any Landscape Scheme and associated Outline Management Plan should accompany the LVIA."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 provides a landscape scheme showing Landscape Mitigation Measures at <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> that is co- ordinated with other relevant disciplines such as Ecology through the provision of an <b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB7.3].</b>



Field Patterns	"The development of solar provides the opportunity for enhancing the ecological and landscape value of an area. However, as the majority of the proposed Scheme is on agricultural land, and is temporary (40 years), we would expect that any landscape and ecological mitigation ensures the future return to agricultural uses in not overly onerous, and any new field patterns (from new hedgerow and tree planting) are still of a scale and shape to be useable in the future, and any ground cover planting (such as meadow grasses and/or wildflowers) do not require excessive soil modification, ensuring availability for future agricultural uses."	The LVIA sets out the detailed mitigation measures at Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 and is supported by detailed plans at <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> which in turn are co-ordinated with the <b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management</b> <b>Plan</b> (LEMP), which addresses mitigation. The measures within the LVIA chapter 8 ensure that matters relating to the end use do not compromise the long-term viability of the Sites as an agricultural resource. The design of the detailed mitigation pays respect to field pattern and ensures that any change is commensurate with the scale, sense of intimacy and the landscape history. The enhancement and creation of habitats also takes account of soil structure and physiological condition to ensure and future availability for agriculture is not compromised.	
Lincolnshire County Co	ouncil, August 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage S	ubmission	
Letter dated 16 <sup>th</sup> June 2022 inviting the Council's comments in respect of the PEIR Stage Submission.	The comments are set out below under the headings Cumulative Impacts, General Comments, PEIR Volume 1, PEIR Volume 2, RVAA, Cumulative Methodology, ZTV Methodology, Character Tables, Viewpoint Tables, Consultation Responses, Figures and Layout of Sites.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 has taken account of the comments under the headings below of Cumulative Impacts, General Comments, PEIR Volume 1, PEIR Volume 2, RVAA, Cumulative Methodology, ZTV Methodology, Character Tables, Viewpoint Tables, Consultation Responses, Figures and Layout of Sites.	
LCC Comments on PEIR	LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Cumulative Impacts		
Other NSIP Projects	"This is an important issue given the number of other NSIP projects currently programmed across Lincolnshire which includes six other solar energy	The LVIA, Chapter 8 carries forward the following cumulative developments into the LVIA:	
	parks, and the need for a full assessment of	Gate Burton Energy Park	



	environmental and socio-economic impacts of the	Tillbridge Solar
	cumulative effects of the West Burton scheme in conjunction with these other projects.	Cottam Solar
	conjunction with these other projects.	Refer to Section 8.10 of Chapter 8 for the Cumulative Effects to be read in conjunction with <b>Appendix 8.2</b> Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2]</b> and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> Assessment of Potential Visual Effects <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3]</b> .
Other NSIP Projects	This must include all the other NSIPs in the West Lindsey District including the most recent Tillbridge Solar proposal that has not been taken into consideration in the preparation of the PEIR documents."	The Tillbridge Solar proposal is taken into consideration as a cumulative development, where appropriate, within the LVIA at Chapter 8,
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact-	A. Main Overarching Comments on the PEIR
Comment G1 General	"Overall, the PEIR and subsequent scope of the LVIA is generally aligned with the scoping report and scoping opinion, as well as other AAH comments (AAH TM01 and AAH TM02), meetings/workshops held with Lanpro and AAH detailed comments on methodology, Study Area, and landscape receptors issued to Lanpro 05 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 via email. The information provided to date by Lanpro, including at meetings and workshops, has been thorough and well- presented."	Noted and accepted.
Comment G2 Maximum Design Scenario	"As outlined within Chapter 4 of the PEIR, the development proposals are still being developed and finalised. This includes the type of panel and location of taller/larger elements such as substations and battery storage Expect these	The LVIA employs a maximum design scenario approach reflecting the principle of the 'Rochdale Envelope'. This approach allows for a project to be assessed on the basis of maximum project design parameters for example, the worst-case scenario in order to provide flexibility and take advantage of technological improvements, assessing all potentially significant effects (positive or adverse)



	elements to be fixed for the final ES and extents/parameters of the development be clearly set out, such as heights and locations that have been used in the assessment, which if there are still some outstanding design and layout elements to be finalised would be based on a "worst case" scenario to ensure any effects are not underplayed."	<ul> <li>within the EIA process and reported in the ES. The LVIA at Section 8.6 of Chapter 8, clearly sets out the details of the design elements including extents and parameters, such as heights and locations that have been used in the assessment. The LVIA at Section 8.4 is also undertaken in accordance with recognized national guidelines and a full methodology suite is included in <b>Appendix 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]</b>, with the following subdivisions:         <ul> <li><b>Appendix 8.1.1</b> LVIA Methodology [<b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b>]</li> <li><b>Appendix 8.1.2</b> Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology [<b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b>]</li> <li><b>Appendix 8.1.3</b> Cumulative Methodology [<b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b>]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Appendix 8.1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
Comment G3 Further Consultation	"It is requested that further landscape consultation is carried out between AAH and District Authority Landscape Specialists and the developer team (Lanpro) following the conclusion of this Statutory consultation phase. This would likely cover the PEIR comments as well as development proposals and mitigation scheme, including the cable route corridor (particularly river crossing) and location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations, extent of vegetation loss for highways works, and also subsequent knock-on effects such as any requirement for additional viewpoints or AVRs."	This is good practice. Further consultation continued on Thursday 17th August with a further LVIA Workshop 3 between the District Authority Landscape Specialists comprising Nottinghamshire County Council (VIA East Midlands), Lincolnshire County Council (AAH Planning Consultants) and Lanpro Landscape and Archaeology & Heritage specialists. This meeting was the conclusion of this Statutory consultation phase to ensure an iterative approach and that the landscape and visual effects would continue to play an important role in the evolution of the Scheme proposal. <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> _The agreed outcomes are reflected in the LVIA and include discussion over the need for detailed assessment of the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent Crossing. Detailed Receptor Sheets for this element of the Scheme are set out within_the LVIA at <b>Appendix 8.2.</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2</b> ] The meeting also discussed the cumulative ZTVs and that a written assessment of the effects could form the basis of the LVIA and that AVRs would not be necessary to show the cumulative effects. On the presentation of the AVRs, both LCC and NCC agreed that they could be



		presented as Year 1 Winter Views (with mitigation) and Year 15 Summer Views (with mitigation). The minutes for the LVIA Workshop 3 are set out within <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop 3 Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4].</b>
LCC Comments on Pl	EIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- I	Detailed Comments on PEIR Volume 1: Report
Comment V1-1 Taller Elements	<ul> <li>"Comments on the maximum Design Scenario (Section 4.2 of Chapter 8) are as follows:</li> <li>As stated in previous correspondence (refer to paras. 2, 3 and 4 of AAH TM02), at this stage, no details are available on the final location and appearance/extent of taller/larger elements that form part of the development. Table 4.1 within Chapter 4 of the PEIR usefully provides details of the design parameters used for the PEIR, and chapter 4.2.2 of Chapter 4 states: "The ES will employ a maximum design scenario approach reflecting the principle of the 'Rochdale Envelope'. This approach allows for a project to be assessed on the basis of maximum project design parameters, i.e., the worst-case scenario"</li> <li>While this is a reasonable approach for the solar arrays, have concerns in regard to the larger and taller elements, such as substations (up to 13m in height), and more conspicuous elements such as energy storage and conversion units/inverters. The final location and layout of these elements will have greater visual effects in</li> </ul>	The LVIA, Chapter 8 considers the landscape and visual effects of the larger and taller elements as described in the description of the Scheme, such as substations, energy storage and conversion units and their relationship with the wider landscape setting.
Comment V1-1	this flat, rural landscape than PV panels." "Expect the location and extent (footprint) of these elements to be identified for the LVIA to allow for	These taller elements are taken into consideration within the LVIA Chapter 8 and for each in turn the measures are proposed to prevent, reduce and where



Updated ZTVs	a better understanding of the potential landscape and visual effects, an updated ZTV based upon these parameters and an understanding of the likely requirement for additional viewpoint photographs to capture views of the taller/larger elements."	possible offset any significant adverse effects. The LVIA includes an updated ZTV based upon the parameters of these larger and taller elements. The viewpoints are an agreed set of parameters on where the viewpoints have been placed to meet the guidelines within GLVIA3.
Comment V1-1 Overhead Cables	"Regarding overhead/ground lines: Could it be clarified if any above-ground lines and associated poles are proposed. It is clearly stated that as part of the cable connection, cables will be underground (paras. 4.3.14 and 4.3.19), however it is not clear if within the site any additional short runs of overhead lines will be installed between components or if these would also be connected by underground cables. Additional lines and poles would likely be visible in this landscape above boundary vegetation."	Runs of overhead lines between components or to connect underground cables is not proposed. All cables will be underground, and no new overhead lines and associated poles will be required.
Comment V1-1 Vegetation Loss	<ul> <li><i>"Regarding vegetation loss:</i></li> <li><i>The extent of any vegetation loss to facilitate construction access or the permanent site access points is not identified. Also, any vegetation loss to facilitate any potential wider highway works is not identified. While it is understood existing agricultural access points are intended to be utilised (para. 4.4.2), it is likely these may need widening or cut back for sight lines. Expect this all to be clearly illustrated and included within any assessment as this has the potential to remove existing features (that make up the character area) and open up views into or</i></li> </ul>	Due to the nature of the Scheme, it is considered that existing vegetation on the Sites would be retained, where possible. The mitigation associated with the enhancement of existing trees and hedgerow cover associated with the Scheme is included in the landscape mitigation plans forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> and the report at Section 8.8 of Chapter 8. The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the ecology consultant throughout the application process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans.



	across the site. Expect any proposed vegetation removal to be surveyed to BS:5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction so it is clear what the arboricultural value is known (to aid assessment) and subsequently is appropriately mitigated against."	
Cable Routes	<ul> <li>(Section 5.5 of Chapter 8) are as follows:</li> <li>A refinement of the cable route corridor has been caried out from the scoping stage, and the PEIR at para. 5.5.2 identifies "the crossing of the River Trent, with a preferred location chosen to the southwest of Marton", which seeks to combine this crossing with Gate Burton and West Burton. This crossing is indicative at this stage and subject to micro siting, and due to the context has likely landscape and visual effects, as well as potential ecological effects. It is requested that LCC, as well as other relevant stakeholders, are</li> </ul>	Scheme. The refinement of the position since PEIR still sits within the identified cable corridor. 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 once construction is complete.
	involved and consulted further in regard to the crossing, and cable corridor once further design and surveys have been carried out. Also, subject to the final design solution additional viewpoints and potentially AVRs of the crossing may need to be included within the LVIA to assess and illustrate any potential visual effects."	
Comment V1-4 Visual Study Area	"While the scoping report in para 7.5.1 states that visual study beyond 5km has been scoped out, it was observed on site that there are potential	Additional views suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected are taken into account within the LVIA at Section 8.2 of Chapter 8. Detailed overlap and consultation with the Heritage



	long-distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022, confirm that: "LVIA Chapter (where intervisibility captures listed buildings and monuments), this would be considered as part of the visual baseline where appropriate. Additional views have been suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected".	topic areas has also been undertaken when developing the landscape and visual baseline and in identifying landscape and visual effects for the LVIA Chapter. Discussions and justification for views and viewpoints are set out within the table at <b>Appendix 8.3.1</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3] of the LVIA. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13] of the ES.
Comment V1-4 Historic Landscape	"While the scoping report in para. 7.5.1 states that visual study beyond 5km has been scoped out, it was observed on site that there are potential long-distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11th July 2022, confirm that: "LVIA Chapter (where inter visibility captures listed buildings and monuments), this would be considered as part of the visual baseline where appropriate. Additional views have been suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected".	The LVIA also takes into account, at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8, the information collated as part of the historic landscape characterisation project: <i>The Historic</i> <i>Character of The County of Lincolnshire</i> (September 2011), to ensure that the Scheme is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills.
Comment V1-5 Identification of Receptors	"The PEIR identifies a range of landscape and visual receptors within the Study Area. The visual receptors and viewpoints were previously discussed and agreed with AAH, as were the locations of Photomontages. However as stated and noted in previous correspondence, at this stage, do not have details on the location and appearance/extent of taller/larger elements that form part of the development, which would likely	Further consultation continued on Thursday 17th August with a further LVIA Workshop 3 between the District Authority Landscape Specialists comprising Nottinghamshire County Council (VIA East Midlands), Lincolnshire County Council (AAH Planning Consultants) and Lanpro Landscape and Archaeology & Heritage specialists. This meeting was the conclusion of this Statutory consultation phase to ensure an iterative approach and that the landscape and visual effects would continue to play an important role in the evolution of the Scheme proposal.



	have visual impacts that may require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified."	<b>Scheme Evolution:</b> _The agreed outcomes are reflected in the LVIA and include discussion over the need for detailed assessment of the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent Crossing. Detailed Receptor Sheets for this element of the Scheme are set out within_the LVIAThe meeting also discussed the cumulative ZTVs and that a written assessment of the effects could form the basis of the LVIA and that AVRs would not be necessary to show the cumulative effects. On the presentation of the AVRs, both LCC and NCC agreed that they could be presented as Year 1 Winter Views (with mitigation) and Year 15 Summer Views (with mitigation). The minutes for the LVIA Workshop 3 are set out within <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop 3 Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> .
Comment V1-6 Landscape Receptors	"Thirteen potential landscape receptors at varying scales are identified for consideration for the LVIA within section 8.7 (paras 8.7.103 to 8.7.113). 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. A finer-grained site-level character assessment and identification of individual elements or features of the landscape have not been identified at this stage, which would expect to be included within the LVIA. However, comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will include "a finer-grained assessment that includes	The LVIA, Chapter 8 includes an assessment of landscape effects at a range of scales, including a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Sites and immediate area. This finer grained assessment considers individual landscape elements under the topics of land use, topography, communications and infrastructure, settlement, industry, commerce and leisure, public rights of way and access, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens and Ancient Woodlands and natural designations.



Comment V1-7	the Site and immediate area, including individual landscape elements such as trees, hedgerows, woodlands, ponds/water features, or historic landscape features." "As requested by AAH/LCC, comments issued by	The LVIA takes into account at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8, the information
Historic Landscape Historic Landscape Characterisation	<ul> <li>As requested by AAH/LCC, comments issued by Lanpro on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will include reference to:</li> <li>The Historic landscape characterisation project: The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011): and</li> <li>HLF funded Landscape Partnership:</li> <li>Trent Vales Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013)</li> <li>Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>collated as part of the historic landscape characterisation project: <i>The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire</i> (September 2011), to ensure that the Scheme is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The LVIA at Chapter 8 also takes into account the HLF funded Landscape Partnership documents,</li> <li><i>Trent Vales Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013)</i></li> <li><i>Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment</i></li> </ul>
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- I	Detailed Comments on PEIR Volume 2: Appendices
"Note: comments are ma	de on track changed PDF issued to AHH/LCC by Lanpr	o on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022, which is different to the PEIR version issued online:"
Comment V2-1 Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21	<ul> <li>"The methodology notes in para 1.1.1 that the assessment methodology follows GLVIA3 and also follows guidance from:</li> <li>An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014);</li> </ul>	The LVIA, Chapter 8 references ' <i>Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021</i> and also ' <i>Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&amp;As'</i> . These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process within the LVIA.
	Landscape Institute (17th September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19	



	Visual Representation of Development Proposals. The Landscape Institute guidance: 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021 is also of relevance and Technical Information Note 01/21 'GLVIA Webinar Q&As' also provides relevant information and should be referred to."	
Comment V2-2 Minor Restructuring	"The aid clarity, para. 1.2.1 may benefit from some minor restructuring – effects are determined through consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. Sensitivity is judged through consideration of the value of the landscape or view, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change."	The LVIA Methodology, Chapter 8 at <b>paragraph 1.2.1</b> is restructured as follows: "The significance of landscape and visual effects are determined through consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. Sensitivity is judged through consideration of the value of the landscape or view, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change."
Comment V2-3 Potential Receptors	"Para 1.3.8 now contains additional potential receptors as requested. Users of roads are listed to include walkers and horse riders, and expect country lanes to include these as receptors, as well as cyclists (leisure and commuting)."	Noted and accepted.
Comment V2-4 Landscape Sensitivity	"Should the title "Evaluating Visual Susceptibility to Change" added after para. 1.5.3 be "Evaluating Landscape Sensitivity"?"	The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, after paragraph 1.5.3 of <b>Appendix 8.1.1</b> LVIA Methodology <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]</b> is updated as follows: <i>"Evaluating Landscape Sensitivity to Change"</i>
Comment V2-5 Landscape value	<i>"Under <u>Landscape Value</u> (paras. 1.5.6 to 1.5.8), it is potentially implied that only designated landscapes may have a medium or high value. This is not the case, and GLVIA paragraph 5.19</i>	The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, at <b>paragraph 1.5.7</b> of <b>Appendix 8.1.1</b> LVIA Methodology <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]</b> has added clarity as follows: "GLVIA3 paragraph also recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes, and at paragraph 5.19 states that " <i>value can apply to areas of</i>



	states that "value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to the individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape" and that "the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value.".	landscape as a whole perceptual dimension that "the value attact considered and indiv hedgerows – may als	ns which conti hed to undesi vidual element	ribute to the ci gnated landsco s of the landsc	haracter of the apes also need	e landscape." And 's to be carefully
Comment V2-5	"Para 1.5.8 and Table 8.1.2 also need updating to consider new guidance and suggested factors used within: 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021. Table 8.1.1: Landscape Receptor Value should be updated as required following incorporating this more recent guidance."	The LVIA Methodolo				
Landscape Value		Methodology <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1.1]</b> has updated the table to consider the new guidance ' <i>Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value</i> <i>outside national designations', May 2021.</i>				
Comment V2-6	"In regards to Landscape Sensitivity, criteria are	The LVIA Methodology, Chapter 8 <b>Appendix 8.1.1</b> LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1] is updated to provide the following additional Table 8.1.5:				
Landscape Sensitivity Matrix	provided in Table 8.1.4, however value and susceptibility are combined (which would have					wing additional
	already been defined within Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.3), potentially as a matrix, to assess Sensitivity	Table 8.1.5: Matr	ix for Deter	mining Lan	dscape Sen	sitivity
	may be more useful and would remove reference	Susceptibility	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
	to Landscape Capacity, which is likely not relevant in this context. While not a requirement, including a matrix, which would guide professional judgement, would assist in transparency, and provide a consistent approach as to how the Sensitivity of a receptor has been arrived at rather	<u>Value</u>				
		High	High	Medium- High	Low- Medium	Negligible
		Medium	Medium- High	Medium	Low	Negligible



	than relying on the pre-determined criteria within Table 8.1.4."	Low Very Low	Low- Medium Negligible	Low Negligible	Negligible- Low Negligible	Negligible Negligible	
Comment V2-7 Landscape Change Matrix	"For consistency, query why Table 8.1.6 Magnitude of Landscape change does not have a separate description column for Size, Scale and Nature; Geographical Extent; and Duration and Reversibility as Table 8.1.10 does."	The LVIA Methodolo [EN010132/APP/WI Landscape Change Nature, Geographic	<b>B6.3.8.1</b> is up has a separa	dated at <b>Table</b> te description	<b>e 8.1.7</b> to show column for Si	w that Magnitud	de of
Comment V2-8 Landscape Sensitivity	"In regard to <u>visual effects</u> , paragraph 1.6.11 is titled: "Evaluating Visual Susceptibility to Change", however goes on to explain/introduce the general process of developing the visual baseline: it appears the title should be more aligned with an overview of assessing sensitivity, as para.1.6.14 is more focussed on susceptibility."	The LVIA Methodolo [EN010132/APP/WI 'Overview to Assessin The LVIA Methodolo 'Overview to Assessin	<b>B6.3.8.1]</b> is upg <i>Landscape</i> . ogy is update	pdated at <b>par</b> Sensitivity' d at <b>paragrap</b>	agraph 1.5.4	with a title:	
Comment V2-9"In regard to visual sensitivity, criteria are provided in Table 8.1.9. however how value and susceptibility are combined (which have already been defined within Tables 8.1.7 and 8.1.8), potentially as a matrix, to assess sensitivity would be more useful. The characteristics shown mix the value of the view, and the susceptibility of the receptor: Table 8.1.9 attributes value to the receptor and susceptibility to the view, so	provided in Table 8.1.9. however how value and susceptibility are combined (which have already been defined within Tables 8.1.7 and 8.1.8), potentially as a matrix, to assess sensitivity would	The LVIA Methodolo [EN010132/APP/WI Table 8.11: Table 8.1.11: Mat	<b>B6.3.8.1]</b> is u	pdated to pro	vide the follov	ving additional	
	Susceptibility Value High	<b>High</b> High	Medium Medium- High	Low- Medium	Very Low		
	removing this would aid in clarity. While not a requirement, including a matrix, which would guide professional judgement, would assist in transparency, and provide a consistent approach as to how the Sensitivity of a receptor has been	Medium	Medium- High	Medium	Low	Negligible	



	arrived at rather than relying on the pre- determined characteristics within Table 8.1.9."	Low Very Low	Low- Medium Negligible	Low Negligible	Negligible- Low Negligible	Negligible Negligible
Comment V2-10 Cumulative Methodology	"Section 1.9 covers Cumulative Effects. However, Appendix 8.1.3 also provides a Cumulative Effects methodology which is different to that included within section 1.9. Suggest just one Cumulative Effects methodology is included."	The LVIA Methodol EN010132/APP/WI Cumulative Effects within Appendix 8	<b>B6.3.8.1]</b> is up methodology	odated to ren and provide	nove <b>Section</b> es one combin	<b>1.9</b> of the
LCC Comments on PEI	R Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact-	Review of Visual Asse	essment of Re	esidential Pro	perties Metho	odology
Comment R1-1 General	"The methodology reference that it has been prepared in accordance with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note TGN 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment."	Noted and accepte	d			
Comment R1-2 Visual Assessment	Para 1.1.9 references a RVAA Study Area as being <i>"limited to those properties within 1km of</i> <i>the proposed converter station which appear on</i> <i>the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map".</i> Assume this is a typo, and the study area should be clarified in the ES.	The Review of Visu updated at <b>paragr</b> 8.4 of Chapter 8.				0,
Comment R1-2 Study Area	"Any properties outside the 1km study area also identified with direct, extensive and/or open views	The LVIA Chapter 8 regarding the exter		5		
towards the development, particularly larger and taller elements, or large open expanses of PV arrays, should also be identified and included if appropriate."	"The study area for a radius. Any properti extensive and/or op elements or large op included if appropri	ies outside the en views towa pen expanses (	1km study ar rds the develo	ea also identifi pment, particu	ied with direct, Jarly larger and	



Comment C1-1	"Appendix 8.1.3 covers Cumulative Effects.	Just one Cumulative Effects methodology at <b>Appendix 8.1.3</b>
Text Update	However, Section 1.9 of Appendix 8.1 also provides a Cumulative Effects methodology which is different to that included within Appendix 8.1.3. Suggest just one Cumulative Effects methodology is included and that the methodology reflects the site and study area."	<b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1</b> ] is included and the methodology reflects the site and study area.
Comment C1-2	"Para 1.1.9, 1.1.10 and 1.1.15 reference consultation with SDC – should this be West	The Cumulative Methodology is updated at <b>Paragraphs 1.1.6, 1.1.7, and 1.1.6</b> to exclude the following text:
Text Update	Lindsey, Bassetlaw, Nottingham County and	
	Lincolnshire County?"	<i>"In consultation with the West Lindsey, Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire County and Lincolnshire County the geographic extent (or study area) over which the cumulative effects will be agreed with the relevant stakeholders"</i>
		The LVIA includes clear justification at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8 regarding the extent of the Study Area for cumulative assessment.
Comment C1-3	"Para 1.1.10 references the incorrect site and	The Cumulative Methodology is updated to remove the reference to the
Reference Update	suggests a study area has been agreed. It is assumed this is a typo and would subsequently be agreed with relevant stakeholders."	incorrect site. The LVIA includes clear justification at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8 regarding the extent of the Study Area for cumulative assessment.
Comment C1-4	"Para 1.2.10 references pg. 132 of GLVIA3, the	The Cumulative Methodology is updated to remove 'P132' and add 'P131' to the
Page Update	quoted text is on page 131 of GLVIA3."	references.
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- I	Review of Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology (Appendix 8.1.4)
Comment Z1-1	"The methodology describes the ZTV has been	The LVIA sets out at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8 the parameters that the ZTVs are
ZTV Methodology	prepared to inform the visual assessment. The parameters any ZTV are generated upon are needed to be clearly stated within the LVIA, and whether taller elements have, or have not been included, as the omission of these elements will likely underplay the extent of visibility of the	generated upon and that additional ZTVs are run to take account of all works elements including battery storage and/or substations.



	development. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11th July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will include "Additional ZTVs will be run to take account of all works elements including battery storage and/or substations.".	
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- F	Review of Character Tables (Appendix 8.2)
Comment C1-1	"Tables of the identified published Landscape	The aim of the tables is to set out the baseline position for the landscape
Published Landscape Character Areas	Character Areas have been included, which break down each landscape character area's	receptors. The LVIA includes updated tables at <b>Appendix 8.2</b> and explains their purpose at section 8.5 of Chapter 8:
	characteristics. However, at this point, it is unclear as to what the full aim of the table is, and some clear introductory narrative and more detail on column/row labelling would assist in clarity. It is assumed that this is to illustrate what the key characteristics are, which plot contains the key characteristics and the identification of significant effects."	"The Landscape Character Tables at <b>Appendix 8.2</b> break down each landscape character area's key characteristics. The purpose of the tables are to illustrate what the key characteristics are and 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, its 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."
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- F	Review of Viewpoint Analysis Tables (Appendix 8.3)
Comment VP1-1	"Tables of the identified key viewpoints have been	Noted.
LCC Viewpoints	included, which break down each viewpoint and provide more detailed information and usefully provide an indication of which plot, or plots are potentially visible and a brief narrative. The viewpoints listed now include those identified at earlier consultation stages. These have been indicated with an "LCC", "BH", and "VL" prefix representing viewpoints identified by Lincolnshire County Council, Heritage Officers, and Nottingham County Council."	



Comment VP1-2 Viewpoints List	<i>"Several viewpoints are missing from this list, and we would assume all would be included in the LVIA Chapter.</i>	The viewpoints in the LVIA Chapter include those identified at earlier and on- going consultation stages. These have been indicated with an "LCC", "BH", and "VL" prefix representing viewpoints identified by Lincolnshire County Council, Heritage Officers, and Nottingham County Council."
LCC Comments on PEIF	R Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact-	Review of Consultation and Responses (Appendix 8.4)
Comment CR1-1 LCC Consultation	"The PEIR identifies those consultations that have been carried out, and AAH have held meetings and workshops with Lanpro and other relevant stakeholders. Appendix 8.4 of the PEIR includes copies of email correspondence and submitted information on the methodology, study area and viewpoints."	Noted. These consultations have comprised three workshops. Correspondence from Workshop 1, 2 and 3 is provided within the LVIA chapter at <b>Appendix 8.4.4</b> Workshop Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> . <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The workshops included discussion over additional matters and consultation feedback on the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors and cumulative sites/developments has led to updates on these documents to suit specific elements of the project. The agreed outcomes are reflected in the LVIA, which includes a discussion over the need for detailed assessment of the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent Crossing. Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented_the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures that are now shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3].</b>
Comment CR1-2 Further Consultation	"It is requested that further landscape and visual consultation is carried out between AAH and the District Authority landscape specialists and the developer team (Lanpro) following the conclusion this statutory consultation phase. This would likely cover the PEIR comments as well as development proposals and mitigation scheme, including the cable route corridor (particularly river crossing) and location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations.	<ul> <li>Further landscape and visual consultation has been undertaken between AAH and the District Authority landscape specialists and the developer team (Lanpro) following the conclusion this statutory consultation phase and this included Workshop 3.</li> <li>Scheme Evolution: The LVIA Workshop 3 minutes are set out within Appendix 4.4 Workshop 3 Minutes [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4] and the agreed outcomes are reflected in the LVIA, which includes a discussion over the need for detailed assessment of the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent Crossing. Detailed Receptor Sheets for this element of the Scheme are set out within the LVIA. The cumulative ZTVs have been updated and run to take account of the</li> </ul>



LCC Comments on PEIR	Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11th July 2022, confirm that: "Mitigation will be covered during further consultation with LCC and NCC. The PEIR provides a section on Policy Compliance to understand where the proposed mitigation meets with policy expectations and other guidance within landscape character assessments and published best practice data." Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact-F	substations and the written assessment of the effects that forms the basis of the LVIA. There are also Detailed Receptor Sheets for the substations that are set out within_ <b>Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2].</b> Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures that are now shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3].</b>
Comment F1-1 LVIA Figures	"Generally: Figures are well presented and read well."	Noted.
Comment F1-2 Additional Plans	"Figure 8.6: West Burton 1,2,3 & 4: Landscape Receptors and Figure 8.7: West Burton 1,2,3 & 4 Visual Receptors: These figures present a lot of useful, pertinent information and as such, providing additional plans at a scale closer to 1:40,000, split over 2 sheets, would be useful to see the detail at site scale."	Figure 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 Figure 8.7.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.1] to Figure 8.7.4 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.7.4] Detailed Visual Receptors provide additional plans at 1:30,000 to see the detail at a scale proportionate to the Sites.
Comment F1-3 Visualisation Methodology	"Figure 8.14: Technical Photography Methodology and Viewpoint Photography: A full methodology of photography has been provided. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11th July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will ensure that "visualisations are supported by a full technical methodology, which aligns with LI TGN 06/19.". This should include full details/parameters of the elements that have been modelled (Solar Arrays, substation etc.)."	Noted. The visualisations include full details/parameters of the elements that have been modelled such as solar arrays and substations.



Comment F1- 4	"Viewpoint photography: Overall, the images	Full resolution images are provided for the final LVIA, Chapter 8.
Photo Resolution	presented for the viewpoints are of a revolution that does not allow for clarity of medium and long-distance views, with elements in the mid- distance appearing hazy and elements in the long distance often not being distinguishable, so as to not appear in the view at all. Have assumed these are interim low-resolution images for the PEIR and would expect full resolution images for the final LVIA to allow."	
Comment F1- 4	"VP02: We assume this image will be extended	View is now updated to show this image extended to the left (west) to include
Photo Extent	(additional sheets?) to the left (west) to include view of WB2?."	view of WB2.
		The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP02 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>
Comment F1- 4	"VP03: Please clarify if this view is just of WB1,	View is now updated to extend further left to establish to illustrate potential
Photography Extent	and no views available of WB2 (which would be further to the left of the view (west))."	visibility of WB1 and WB2.
		The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP03 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>
Comment F1- 4	"VP09: Images shows view looking south, rather	View is now updated to be looking south, rather than southeast as labelled. The
Photo Direction	than South East as labelled. This viewpoint may	view is also extended to the right (west) to include WB2.
	also benefit from being extended to the right (west) to include WB2, which is likely visible in the view."	The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP09 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>
Comment F1- 4	"VP12: Location of VP along Thorpe Lane not	Figure 8.12 is now updated to show location of VP12.
Photo Location	shown on Figure 8.12."	The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP012 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].



Comment F1- 4	"VP15: While a long-distance view, this viewpoint	Full resolution images are provided for the final LVIA, Chapter 8.
Photo Clarity	provides a panoramic view of West Burton from a recognised viewing area (Tillbridge Lane Viewpoint) and the likely view includes Cottam and Gate Burton, so important for cumulative effects. The image included in the PEIR does not provide clarity of this long-distance view and beyond approximately 1 to 2km appears very hazy and pixelated. This is likely due to resolution; however expect this to pick up views of these sites, and Cottam Power Station beyond, which on the current image would likely be indistinguishable ."	The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP015 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].
Comment F1- 4	image should be extended/rotated to the left	View is now updated to be extended to the left (west) to establish likely visibility
Photo Extent		of WB2. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP016 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].
Comment F1- 4	"VP17: Viewpoint would include potential views of	View is now updated to be extended to the left (west) to establish likely visibility
Photo Extent	WB1 and WB2 and assume this will be extended (additional sheet) to the left (west) to include view of WB2."	of WB2. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP017 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].
Comment F1- 4	"VP20: Image shows view orientated North West.	View is now updated and rotated to capture views south/southeast to include
Photo Direction	View would include views of development rotated around to the south east – We assume this will be extended (additional sheet?) to the left (south/south-east) to include view of southern extent of WB2?."	southern extent of WB2. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP020 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].



Comment F1- 4	"VP22: Image shows view orientated North West.".	View is now updated.
Photo Direction		The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP022 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13
Comment F1- 4 Photo Extent	"VP27: Assume this will be extended (additional sheets) to the left (east) to include view of WB2 east of B1241?	View is now amended to capture WB2 east of the B1241. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP27 are provided
Comment F1- 4 Photo Extent	"VP28: Assume this will be extended (additional sheets) to the left (east) to include view of WB2	<ul> <li>within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</li> <li>View is now amended to capture WB2 east of the B1241.</li> <li>The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP28 are provided</li> </ul>
east of B1241? . This view is surrounded by development and would benefit from portraying this."	within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>	
Comment F1- 4	"VP30: Assume view of WB3 is focus of this	View is of WB3 and also views south to establish likely visibility of WB2 from
Photo Direction	viewpoint, however are views south to WB2 also possible from this location?"	this location. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP30 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]</b> .
Comment F1- 4	"VP32:Assume view of WB2 is focus of the	View is of WB2 and also views west to establish likely visibility of WB3 from this
Photo Direction	viewpoint (looking south east), however are views west to WB3 also possible from this location?".	location. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP32 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]</b> .
Comment F1- 4	"VP34:Assume view of WB2 is focus of this	View is of WB2 and also views west to establish likely visibility of WB3 from this
Photo Direction	viewpoint (looking south east), however are views west to WB3 also possible from this location?."	location. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP34 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13]</b> .
Comment F1- 4	"VP42: Image shows view orientated west."	View is now updated.



Photo Direction		The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP42 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>
Comment F1- 4	"VP52: View may benefit from being rotated to the	View is updated to establish likely visibility of WB3 from this location.
Photo Direction	<i>left (north) to include more of WB3."</i>	The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP52 are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].</b>
Comment F1- 4	"Additional LCC viewpoints have been located on	In terms of baseline photographs, the 360-degree winter photography was
Photo Presentation	Figure 8.13 as agreed however these photographs have not been included within the PEIR but are	made live and available for LCC to view on the project website at the PEIR Stage and is still available.
	available online as 360-degree panoramas and AAH will review and provide comments to Lanpro."	<b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at <b>Figure 8.13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.13].
Comment F1- 5	"Figure 8.17: Cumulative Sites. The plan identifies	A list of potential projects to be considered as part of the cumulative
Cumulative Developments	the other NSIP developments in the local area. A list of potential sites to be considered as part of the cumulative assessment has been forwarded to West Lindsey District Council, who are better placed to provide more detailed information."	assessment has been forward to West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) who are better placed to provide more detailed information. Any feedback from WLDC is taken into account in the LVIA, Chapter 8.
Comment F1- 6	"Figure 8.18: Strategic Landscape Mitigation	Scheme Evolution: The Strategic Landscape Mitigation Measures have evolved
Strategic Masterplan	Measures. The plan illustrates the site proposals and mitigation areas in the context of existing landscape character and ecological objectives for the Study Area. Indicative cross sections of boundary treatments and offsets/buffers from residential properties, PRoW and ecological features are provided. The mitigation buffer zones illustrated on Figure 8.17 are set out in Paragraph 8.8.21 of Chapter 8 of the PEIR."	since the PEIR submission, and more detail is now provided on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures. These drawings take account of the offsets and buffers from the residential properties, PRoW and ecological features.



Comment F1- 7 Strategic Masterplan	"The Environmental Statement should clearly state if the final Strategic Mitigation plan and mitigation buffer zones illustrated on the sections and identified within chapter 8.8.24 of the PEIR are indicative to allow for flexibility, or if fixed. If indicative, the LVIA needs to clearly state what layout and mitigation it has been based upon, as different mitigation strategies will likely alter potential effects, and also a strategy to secure mitigation should be provided. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022, confirm that: "The LVIA Chapter will also include a dedicated section with supporting detailed plans to reflect appropriate local and regional aims where applicable. These mitigation measures will aim to deliver design that accords with green infrastructure objectives at the regional and local level" and goes on to state "The mitigation measures within the LVIA will be supported by a LEMP.".	The mitigation associated with the Scheme is included in the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures forming part of the LVIA with details shown on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1 to EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3] and the report at Sections 8.6 and 8.8. The Applicant and its LVIA consultants at Lanpro have worked closely with the ecology consultant throughout the application process to inform the LVIA and associated mitigation plans. The mitigation proposals allow for flexibility, but they are also fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
LCC Comments on PEIR	Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- [	Detailed comments on layout of Sites
Comment SL1-1 Scheme Layouts	"Due to the evolving nature of the layouts, there are currently no Landscape and Visual Comments. However, it is requested that additional meetings and workshops be held with AAH/LCC to discuss these landscape and visual comments prior to the final ES and scheme submission, and also that a continual dialogue is maintained in regard to the development proposals, including the cable route corridor and	The LVIA chapter 8, includes the assessment and mitigation measures relating to the design and evolution of the Scheme. This assessment and mitigation measures take into account the proposed structures, cable route corridors and substations and energy route storage. <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The LVIA Workshop 3 minutes are set out within <b>Appendix</b> <b>8.4.4</b> Workshop 3 Minutes <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.4]</b> and the agreed outcomes are reflected in the LVIA, which includes a discussion over the need for detailed assessment of the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent Crossing. Detailed Receptor Sheets for this element of the Scheme are set out



	location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations. Sub Stations are shown on the Preliminary Layout plans for all four plots (1,2,3 & 4) and Substation Area and Energy Storage Area is shown on the Substation and Energy Storage Area v2 plan. If these locations are likely to be taken forward for these elements, it would be advisable to run an updated ZTV and re-assess potential views of taller more conspicuous elements, particularly in relation to sensitive receptors."	within the LVIA. The cumulative ZTVs have been updated and run to take account of the substations and the written assessment of the effects that forms the basis of the LVIA. There are also Detailed Receptor Sheets for the substations that are set out within <b>Appendix 8.2</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.2</b> ] and <b>Appendix 8.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ]. Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3</b> ] and the <b>LVIA</b> <b>ES Chapter [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8</b> ] Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures.
Comments are a repo	eat of the Lincolnshire County Council Comments, Jul st Burton specific comments are addressed in the We	y 2022 (above) apart from viewpoint comments which are specific to the West
Bassetlaw District C	Council, 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Su	bmission
Policy Matters	"It is positive to see that the PEIR has made references to the policies that were missing in the original EIA Scoping Report such as paragraph 174 of the NPPF and policies within the Emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan (2020-2037) – these will carry progressively more weight as the Local Plan moves through examination which is likely to coincide with the submission of DCO. Policy DM4 of the adopted Bassetlaw Core Strategy also appears not to have been included. This is our critical design and character policy which broadly mirrors critical policies within Section 12 of the NPPF."	Noted. The LVIA has made references to the policies that were missing in the original EIA Scoping Report at Section 8.3 of Chapter 8. This includes the inclusion of additional criteria at paragraph 174 of the NPPF. Policy DM4 of the adopted Bassetlaw Core Strategy is included however we consider this is more of a settlement-based policy relating mainly to buildings, streets and public spaces so has limited applicability to the Scheme



Landscape and Visual Amenity	"This is one of the most important and sensitive considerations for the District. It should be made clear that any response received from Nottinghamshire County Council will form the basis for our comments and as such should be taken into account as well. This was the case for the EIA Scoping Report, and this will continue to be the case going forward."	Noted. The LVIA Chapter 8 has taken the response received from Nottinghamshire County Council into full consideration within the LVIA baseline and assessment process.
Cumulative Impacts	"It is positive to see that the cumulative impacts alongside other large-scale development has(sic) been considered. It is also positive that the LVIA as part of the ES will include other material considerations such as biodiversity and cultural heritage due to the interaction between these material considerations."	Noted. The LVIA has taken the topics of Cultural Heritage and Ecology and Biodiversity into consideration within the LVIA baseline and assessment process as part of Section 8.8 of Chapter 8, which sets out mitigation measures. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13] of the ES.
Cabling	<i>"With regards to the cabling, it is more difficult to assess at this stage as the final route of the cabling is not yet known."</i>	The LVIA, Chapter 8 assesses the cable route, and this is shown on <b>Figure 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.1]</b> . The Study Area.
West Lindsey District	Council, 27 <sup>th</sup> July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage	Submission
West Lindsey Local Plan (First Review)	"The West Lindsey Local Plan (First Review) was superseded in 2017 by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. It is not part of the Development Plan or relevant to the assessment."	The LVIA notes at Section 8.3 of Chapter 8 that this document is not part of the Development Plan or relevant to the assessment.
Neighbourhood Plan	<i>"The Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan was adopted by Full Council on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022, and is now part of the statutory development plan."</i>	Noted. The LVIA takes this into account within <b>Appendix 8.5</b> Policy Commentary [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.5</b> ] and as part of the assessment process.



Study Area	"The extent of the study area is noted, and implementation of 2km and 5km study areas. The ES will need to clearly explain these parameters."	The LVIA gives full clarity on the reasons for identifying the parameters for the 2km and 5km Study Areas at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8.
Study Area	"In particular, it is noted that the zone of theoretical visibility is not limited to 5km – figure 8.8 would indicate it extends beyond the study areas. For instance, it only partially includes the Limestone Escarpment to the east – this provides a number of roads and public footpaths that have elevated views across the Trent Valley. It is considered that receptors here will be sensitive to landscape change, particularly so in combination (paragraph 8.5.8) with the Cottam and Gate Burton Solar projects.".	The LVIA takes into account theoretical visibility beyond the 5km Study Area at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8. High sensitivity receptors are identified within the wider landscape such as Ridge Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV) and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment in an elevated position that may have views of the Scheme. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA where relevant.
Substations	"It is noted that the layout and design are in an iterative stage of development and is not yet set. It is also noted (table 4.1) that substations have the potential to be up to 13m high. The LVIA should incorporate the "Maximum design scenario" approach (as advocated at section 4.2 of Chapter 8)."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 employs a maximum design scenario approach reflecting the principle of the 'Rochdale Envelope'. This approach allows for a project to be assessed on the basis of maximum project design parameters i.e., the worst-case scenario in order to provide flexibility and take advantage of technological improvements, assessing all potentially significant effects (positive or adverse) within the EIA process and reported in the ES. Section 8.6 of Chapter 8 sets out the details of the design parameters used for the baseline and assessment stages.
		The LVIA Section 8.4 is also undertaken in accordance with recognized national guidelines and a full methodology suite is included in <b>Appendix 8.1 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]</b> , with the following subdivisions:
		• Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.1]
		• <b>Appendix 8.1.2</b> 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]
Sensitivity of Visual Receptors	"Sensitivity of visual receptors (8.9.174 onwards) – It is noted that the PEIR does identify sensitive receptors, including high sensitivity residential receptors in proximity to the sites."	8.15 The LVIA includes a visual assessment of the residential properties at Sections 8.7, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.11 of Chapter 8. Any properties with and just 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 are identified and included in the assessment process.
Cumulative Development	"The identification of potential cumulative development (table 8.1) is noted. It recognises that "Potential long range combined views may be possible from the elevated ridgeline to the east". In combination with the Cottam Solar project. This needs to be fully explored within the LVIA – there is concern that this may be limited by the 5km study area."	The LVIA considers views from the east and elevated limestone escarpment in the assessment of cumulative effects at Section 8.10 of Chapter 8.
Sequential Effects	"The table also states that "Due to the proximity of the [Gate Burton] project, there is potential for sequential and combined visual effects with the project." The combination of the West Burton project (1035ha – of which 748ha in West Lindsey); Cottam (1270ha) and Gate Burton (684ha) amounts to approximately 3000ha of land. The LVIA needs to pick up the sequential effect on more transient receptors – those that are travelling through the District, be it by car, bicycle, walking/hiking, and even the train. For instance, those travelling along the A1500	The LVIA picks up the sequential effects at Section 8.9 and 8.10 of Chapter 8 on more transient receptors such as car and bicycle users, walking/hiking, and even the train. Those receptors travelling along the A1500 (Tillbridge Lane) are taken into consideration at this stage of the assessment.



	(Tillbridge Lane) will be sensitive to, and experience both this and the other projects during their journey, which may be over many kilometres."	
National Farmers Unio	on, 27 <sup>th</sup> July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Sub	mission
Environmental Mitigation and Biodiversity Net Gain	"It is noted that the projects are expected to deliver a significant amount of biodiversity net gain, due to the large-scale reversion of arable to permanent grassland and ecological buffer zones. The NFU would like to understand the anticipated percentage of biodiversity net gain that is proposed for this scheme and further detail regarding how this will be delivered. The NFU would want to see biodiversity net gain being delivered through the enhancement of existing habitats rather than taking additional agricultural land, especially that classified as BMV, out of production for this purpose. Any plans for net gain must be consulted on fully and transparently with those landowners and managers. They will have the best knowledge on location and management to optimise outcomes and minimise unnecessary or impractical land take."	The LVIA picks up the delivery of landscape mitigation within Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 to address biodiversity net gain through the enhancement of existing habitats and green infrastructure proposals. The landscape measures also include the preparation of an <b>Outline Landscape and Ecology Management</b> <b>Plan</b> which prescribes how the landscape and ecology mitigation measures identified and proposed would be implemented and managed to ensure the effectiveness and certainty in achieving the objectives.
Natural England, 27 <sup>th</sup> J	uly 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission	
Local Distinctiveness	"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 on the landscape implications. We welcome the reference made to	The LVIA, at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8, picks up that proposed Scheme is not located within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscapes but in the reference made to Natural England's National Character Areas the LVIA concurs with Natural England in advising that the Scheme compliments and where possible enhances local distinctiveness.



	Natural England's National Character Areas and advise that the development should complement and where possible enhance local distinctiveness."		
Public Rights of Way and Access	"Natural England note the intention to enhance the footpath network associated with the Site, noted as secondary mitigation for Public Rights of Way and Access in PEIR paragraphs 8.9.46-54. We recommend that the enhancement of this network would not have to be limited to increasing accessibility and connectivity of PRoW, but that it could also include measures to increase understanding of the local landscapes and the solar project itself, for example via information boards at vantage points. The ecological enhancement measures which are being undertaken as part of the project could be summarised to provide public understanding of the project and encourage access to nature."	The LVIA has carried forward the landscape mitigation from the PEIR, to Sections 8.6 and 8.8 of Chapter 8, the intention to enhance the footpath network associated with the Sites, where appropriate, noted as secondary mitigation for Public Rights of Way. These measures potentially recommend increasing accessibility and connectivity of PRoW, but also measures to increase understanding of the local landscapes and the solar project. The LVIA also draws out ecological enhancement measures to provide a wider public understanding of the project and encourage public access to nature. <b>Scheme Evolution:</b> The Strategic Landscape Mitigation Measures have evolved since the PEIR submission, and more detail is now provided on <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3 [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1</b> to <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3]</b> and the <b>LVIA ES Chapter [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8]</b> Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures. These drawings take account of the offsets and buffers from the residential properties, PRoW and ecological features. The mitigation will be secured through the <b>Outline Landscape and Ecological</b> <b>Management Plan (LEMP)</b> that's sets out a framework for the planting, management and monitoring of landscaping and ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats.	
Fillingham Parish Cour	Fillingham Parish Council, 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Temporary Structures versus Life Assessment	"Is impact on the landscape temporary and can it be reversed in a reasonable timescale (judgement of planning inspectorate). This project will significantly impact the local landscape for c. 50 years. This cannot be considered temporary."	Noted. The impact on the landscape of the presence of the built structures can be reversed, but the introduction of landscape mitigation will remain to enhance the landscape for the long-term and provide overall benefits to the character and visual amenity of the area. The mitigation approach is defined within the LVIA in chapter 8 and whilst at year 15 an assessment of effects is made and residual effects identified.	



Stow Parish Council, August 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Screening	"Hedges and trees are appropriate landscaping, but we are concerned as to the timescales given that a significant hedgerow can take some years to mature. Given the rural nature of the proposed sites however any other screening would seem inappropriate."	Noted. Various types of mitigation are proposed, and all are considered appropriate for the receiving landscape character.
Public Rights of Way and Access	"The PEIR acknowledges at para 8.7.42 that 'The Site is bordered by the footpath network with some footpaths passing along the boundaries and passing across east to west. As a general observation, footpaths appear well used with observations of pedestrian activity. Because the network is sporadic the local lanes are also used to supplement the network.' This supports assertions by local residents that Green Lane is part of a very popular route for walking/ running/ dog walking/ horse riding that includes Ingham Road and Coates Lane – a combination of local lanes and public rights of way. Stow Parish Council has recently installed a seat at the north end of the track - with a view over the (currently) unspoiled rural landscape – to enable those walking the lanes to stop and rest. There is also historic significance as, on the southwest corner of Green Lane and Normanby Lane, there is a pollarded oak, which was a 'waymarker'."	Noted. The Scheme layout has evolved as part of the iterative design process to limit the effects of the Scheme on the receptors identified. Panels have been removed through embedded mitigation to maintain the openness of the landscape with improved ground cover of wildflower and grass seed mixes and landscape mitigation to remove visibility.



Visual receptors of waterways	"The sites for the solar panels are within proximity of the River Trent, the Fossdyke Navigation and the Chesterfield Canal. As such, the landscape and visual impact assessment should fully consider users of these routes from both land and water perspectives (i.e. considering impacts for both walkers on any towpath/river walk or designated trail and boaters) and where necessary appropriate mitigation measures should be applied. Additional viewpoints were previously suggested but no further detail has been provided within the PEIR Vol 2 Landscape & Visual Impact. Figures 8.13-8.15 show the areas in blue as Views of the Development may be visible which include parts of our navigable waterways. The PINS Scoping Opinion states that the Environmental Statement should assess glint and glare impacts to river users where significant impacts are likely to occur. The River Trent is designated as a commercial waterway carrying freight and the Trust are the navigation authority for all three waterways. It is therefore important that visual impacts (including impacts from glint and glare) on our waterways do not result in harm to navigational safety".	No significant effects have been identified for River users in the Glint and Glare Chapter. Consideration of all likely visual effects have been taken into account in the LVIA chapter (Chapter 8).
Visual receptors of waterways	"The Trust notes the comments at para 16.4.35 of the Glint and Glare chapter, but we do not consider that potential impacts on waterway users can be discounted without providing evidence to support such a position. The Environmental Statement should therefore	No significant effects have been identified for River users in the Glint and Glare Chapter. Consideration of all likely visual effects have been considered in the LVIA chapter (Chapter 8).



Visual receptors of waterways	provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that significant visual impacts will not occur, and we consider that the potential for adverse impacts on navigational safety should be considered within the glint and glare assessment. In view of the potential risk to navigational safety should there be any adverse impacts, the Trust recommends that this matter should be explicitly considered in order to ensure that it can be discounted." "The Environmental Statement should also consider the potential visual impact of construction operations along the cable route corridor, which extends to, and includes part of, the River Trent. In particular, the siting of construction compounds should be considered within the LVIA, and river users should be considered as potential receptors. It is important that visual impacts are assessed within the context of the river being a navigable waterway and also designated as a commercial waterway carrying freight. It is important that visual impacts on the river do not result in any harm to navigational safety."	Consideration of all likely visual effects from River users have been considered in the LVIA chapter (Chapter 8).
Clayworth Parish Cour	ncil, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submis	sion
Survey Work	'The landscape character in the PEIR and its annex, is extremely difficult to read and hence scrutinise. The survey work conducted appears light weight and does not include an assessment of all the critical views. Additional surveys from Mill Lane, Tofdyke/Highfield Farm and Death Lane	The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the likely significant effects including all the viewpoints and the critical views agreed between the District Authority Landscape Specialists comprising Nottinghamshire County Council (VIA East Midlands) and Lincolnshire County Council (AAH Planning



	should be undertaken. Further and specific consultation is needed to support your assessment of landscape value. The reduction in size of the proposal which removes fields closest to the boundaries of Clayworth and Gringley will not minimise the visual impact due to the underlying topography of the site. The solar panels at scale proposed will completely dominate the landscape setting of Glayworth and Gringley, conservation villages and create an oppressive sense of enclosure."	Consultants). Since this consultation West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme.
Marton and Gate Burt	on Parish Council, February 2023: Comments or	new information PEIR Stage Submission
Tillbridge Lane	"The visual impact of solar panels on Tillbridge Lane will be visible for a considerable distance due to the geographical layout of the land in this area."	The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the of the visual impact of the solar panels on Tillbridge Lane. Since this consultation West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme due to the topography of the land.
Forestry Commission,	December 2022: Comments on new information	n PEIR Stage Submission
Woodland Grant Scheme	"However, on further investigation, there are a couple areas of land within or bordering the draft order area that have been in receipt of public money to plant woodland, either:	The LVIA takes account of existing woodland and any mitigation measures can be designed to take account of new woodland areas under this scheme where applicable.
	• the English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS), Farm Woodland Payments (FWP)	
	• the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS).	
	Specifically:	
	West Burton 2 – land near Ingleby FWPS 7133	



	West Burton 3 – Brampton Grange FWPS 7598"		
Lincolnshire Cou	incolnshire County Council, 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2022: Comments on new information PEIR Stage Submission		
Substation	"The substation relocation has subsequently increased in size from previously: 6.44m high x 94.3m by 66m footprint (0.6 hectares), now proposed to be 13.2m high with a 1.8 hectares footprint. This is a significant increase in height and area of this feature and the plan provided also includes locating adjacent additional areas of batteries and water tank(s).	Noted. An updated ZTV was provided to LCC and the development team on 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2023, to illustrate the design changes, when feedback was also requested regarding any additional potential viewpoints to be captured.	
	<ul> <li>We request an updated ZTV is provided to illustrate this design change: it is surprising that it has been stated within consultation documents that the additional scale (over twice the height) of this element will not affect additional receptors of viewpoints. We would anticipate views of the Development and would be increased due to this scale of increase, and there is likelihood additional receptors may have views of this element. We request an updated ZTV be provided so that this can be reviewed on site and that this statement be reviewed and subsequently verified by the development team.</li> <li>We request the previously agreed viewpoints be reviewed by the development team in regards to</li> </ul>		
	this design change to ensure additional potential viewpoints be captured. The updated ZTV will assist in this process and we would welcome an additional workshop or meeting between AAH/LCC		



	and Lanpro to discuss and review this if it was deemed helpful."	
Access Route	"Could it be clarified if the amended site access from the north will require highway works to improve the junction, and width and surface of the access. Any existing vegetation removal (e.g. for sight lines) would be required to be detailed – both extents and also species and value of the removed.	Noted. An updated ZTV was provided to LCC and the development team on 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2023, to illustrate the design changes, when feedback was also requested regarding any additional potential viewpoints to be captured.
	Could the existing viewpoints be reviewed in regards to covering any works to this access as these would illustrate any visual changes to the baseline. Currently the access would site between viewpoints 54 and 55 (numbering from PEIR), however it is not clear as to whether these would adequately illustrate any vegetation loss (opening up views) or the potential highway works."	
Lincolnshire County (	Council, 23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2023: Comments on new inf	ormation PEIR Stage Submission
ZTV Extents	"We have received the updated ZTV for WB3 and based on the information presented on the augmented ZTV (Ref: P2983_LRP_WIP) we are happy with the currently selected viewpoints and that these will provide reasonable coverage of the potential views of the development with the increased size of substation".	Noted.



Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Matters Addressed and how the Scheme has evolved		
Heritage Overlap				
EIA Scoping: March 2022				
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The ES should define an appropriate study area based on the extent of views to and from the Proposed Development and potential impacts to all heritage assets. This should inform the cumulative assessment."	The extent of the Study Area has been determined accordance with recognised LVIA methodology to encompass all receptors that may experience significant effects. In light of the nature of the surrounding terrain with some elevated viewpoint the assessment has considered the potential for landscape and visual receptors to be affected that close to but outside the 5km buffer area.		
Canal & River Trust, 14 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 Boaters	"The Trust note that an LVIA assessment is proposed, which we recommend is carried out as it would enable an appropriate assessment to be made with regards to the visual impact of the scheme as viewed from the river and canal. Whilst we note two viewpoints (35 and 49) are proposed to be taken next to our water spaces, we advise that table 7.6 should be updated to include boaters as a receptor. Boats travel through our water spaces at low speed, and their users are likely to be impacted as walkers and horse riders as already included in the table. In addition, boaters mooring on the Fossdyke canal may be in situ for long term, and may be at greater risk of impact."	VP35 is representative of views from the Fossdyke canal and this has been taken into consideration within the LVIA.		
Canal & River Trust,	"The submitted information, based on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) findings, indicated that the	The LVIA has included the River Trent as a visual receptor and also includes viewpoints VP49 and		



14 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 River Trent	project will likely be visible from the River Trent to the west of viewpoint 50. We would suggest that an additional viewpoint is included from the River Trent in this area, so that the LVIA can take into account any impact on this part of the River Trent Corridor."	LCC_C_K, which are representative viewpoints along this river corridor.
Clayworth Parish Council 10 February 2022	"The scoping document acknowledges that due to the scale and proximity of the proposal to Clayworth that it is likely to have detrimental impact on the setting, character and heritage value of Clayworth and the surrounding landscape. Noting this impact at this stage does substantiate our concerns that this proposal in incongruous to our environs."	Since this consultation, West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the Scheme. The only element of infrastructure that remains within Bassetlaw is the Cable Route Corridor. The LVIA and appendices now include a full assessment of the Cable Route Corridor.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"Landscape 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 include a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Site and immediate area and also considers individual elements such as trees and hedgerows, woodlands, ponds/water features, or historic landscape features."	The LVIA includes an assessment of landscape effects at a range of scales, including a finer grain landscape assessment that includes the Sites, Cable Route Corridor, and substations, their immediate area, and the wider landscape setting. This finer grained assessment considers individual contributors under the topics of land use, topography, communications and infrastructure, settlement, industry, commerce and leisure, public rights of way and access, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens and Ancient Woodlands and natural designations. The assessment and evaluation of the potential impacts and effects of these individual contributors is set out within the detailed receptor sheets at <b>Appendix 8.2 [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ].



Bassetlaw District Council: March 2022	2			
Viewpoints Consultation	" I do think that it would be beneficial for [name redacted] to assess the landscape viewpoints from a heritage perspective especially for WB4. Please can you arrange for viewpoints to be sent to [name redacted] and then he can be involved in future meetings"			
Viewpoints Feedback	"Thank you for the photograph viewpoint maps. This is on the whole very thorough. For West Burton 3, I'd suggest adding Torksey Viaduct on the list, given it sits higher than the land either side. For West Burton 4, I'd recommend the 4 additional viewpoints as shown attached.			
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Assessment N	lethodology			
Historic Landscape Characterisation	"It would be useful to take into account the information collated as part of the historic landscape characterisation project: The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011), to ensure that the Scheme is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The project documents and the mapping can be accessed here: Historic Landscape Characterisation – Lincolnshire County Council."	The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the information collated as part of <i>The Historic Character</i> <i>of The County of Lincolnshire</i> (September 2011) within Section 8.5 of Chapter 8. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter</b> <b>13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES.		
Heritage Features	"Heritage features within and adjacent to the site should also be considered in both the assessment	Heritage features within and adjacent to the Sites are also considered in both the visual assessment and		



	and evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation."	the evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation are applied. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES.
Designated Assets	"From a Listed Building and Scheduled Monument perspective, we would like to see the intervisibility with each of the designated assets (or groups of assets) within the Study Area be reviewed and evaluated as part of the study, and where appropriate the steps to mitigate the impact need to be set out. There are potential long distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. While Lincoln lies approximately 8.5km to the southeast of West Burton 1 and West Burton 2, the intervisibility between the Sites and Study Area of these nationally important Grade I listed buildings needs to be assessed; admittedly these would be from a long distance, however due to the scale of the Scheme (particularly cumulatively), and the elevated positions of these buildings, is such that it should be considered."	This review of intervisibility is taken into account within the Heritage Chapter. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13</b> <b>[EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES. Within the LVIA Chapter 8 (where intervisibility captures listed buildings and monuments), this is considered as part of the visual baseline where appropriate. Additional views have been suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected, and these are included in the assessment. The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the long- distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle and consider how they would be affected, particularly cumulatively.
Detailed Landscape Mitigation Measures	"We would also expect the landscape and planting scheme is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines, such as Heritage, ecology, or civils (e.g., SuDS features), to improve the value of the landscape and reflect appropriate local and regional aims and objectives."	The LVIA includes the dedicated Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 to show how the landscape and planting scheme is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines. The LVIA also includes supporting detailed plans showing Landscape Mitigation Measures at <b>Figure 8.18.1</b> to <b>Figure 8.18.3</b> [EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.1] to EN010132/APP/WB6.4.8.18.3] and the LVIA ES



		<b>Chapter [EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8]</b> reflecting appropriate local and regional aims where applicable.
Lincolnshire County Council, Au	ugust 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission	
Comment V1-4 Visual Study Area	"While the scoping report in para 7.5.1 states that visual study beyond 5km has been scoped out, it was observed on site that there are potential long- distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2022, confirm that: "LVIA Chapter (where intervisibility captures listed buildings and monuments), this would be considered as part of the visual baseline where appropriate. Additional views have been suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected."	Additional views suggested by LCC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected are taken into account within the LVIA at Section 8.2 of Chapter 8. Detailed overlap and consultation with the Heritage topic areas has also been undertaken when developing the landscape and visual baseline and in identifying landscape and visual effects for the LVIA Chapter. Discussions and justification for views and viewpoints are set out within the table at <b>Appendix 8.3.1</b> [ <b>EN010132/APP/WB6.3.8.3</b> ] of the LVIA. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under <b>Chapter 13 [EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13]</b> of the ES.
Lincolnshire County Council, 23	<sup>rd</sup> January 2023: Comments on new information PEIR Stage Su	bmission
ZTV Extents	"We have received the updated ZTV for WB3 and based on the information presented on the augmented ZTV (Ref: P2983_LRP_WIP) we are happy with the currently selected viewpoints and that these will provide reasonable coverage of the potential views of the development with the increased size of substation".	On-going discussions and Site meetings have been held since West Burton 4 and West Burton Substation have been removed from the scheme.

	ive Meeting: West Burton / Cottam and Gate Burton						
	tion meeting for meeting with Lincolnshire & Nottinghamshire County Councils						
6 <sup>th</sup> April	2022						
1.0 Intro							
1.1	Attendees below:						
	Liz Lake Associates (Associate Landscape						
	Architect)						
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director)						
	Lanpro Services (Senior Landscape Architect)						
	AECOM (Associate Director)						
-	ect Overview:						
2.1	Lanpro and Aecom each outlined where they were in the NSIP process, how						
	the LVIA Chapter would be developed in support of the application and the						
	timelines involved to ensure pro active collaboration between all						
201	stakeholders.						
3.0 Lanp 3.1	ro Update: Lanpro explained the purpose of the meeting with the County Councils						
5.1	(Lincolnshire & Nottinghamshire) on the 7/4/22. The purpose of the following						
	was to agree proposed viewpoints with the County Council for the Cottam and						
	West Burton sites and to discuss agree the methodology and study areas to be						
	used in support of the assessment.						
4.0 Mee	ting Actions						
7.1	Lanpro agreed to share current viewpoint information as KML/ pdf as well as current application boundaries, subject to client approval.						
7.2	Aecom agreed to share the same information in the same format as well as						
	indicative draft planting proposals.						
7.3	Both Lanpro and Aecom agreed to see how the meeting would progress with						
	County Councils and continue communication if any further information sharing was needed, with the understanding that the sharing of information was dependant on client approval.						

#### <u>NSIP West Burton / Cottam Solar Project</u> <u>Meeting Notes 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022</u>

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Project background

ID – Agreeing stage by stage process in terms of methodology/ viewpoints ect

- Progress to date ID – Scoping submitted / PINS response for West Burton received. PINS response for Cottom anticipated 9/3/2022
- 4. Identification of additional matters on scoping
  - OB AAH familiarising themselves with the project.
  - AAH Planning to visit site next week.
  - Following this Lanpro to have a design workshop with AAH and others (AECOM & Notinghamshire CC). Cumulative viewpoints to be agreed specifically. AAH felt cumulative viewpoints is key.
  - AAH queried photography along the cable route. Post meeting discussion Lanpro discussed typically not. (to be agreed at design workshop)
  - ZTV requested by AAH to include a) cumulative scenario and b) any proposed infrastructure taller than panels to be captured within the final ZTVs
- 5. Consultation Feedback (Lanpro Landscape Team)
  - Scoping Comments
    - Methodology Lanpro requested comments on methodology as a priority and AAH agreed. Lanpro asked if AAH would be using LI technical guidance note 1/20 (10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2020) for review and AAH confirmed. Lanpro stated RVAA wasnt considered appropriate in separate NSIP site and therefore requirement of an RVVAA needs to be considered by LCC and confirmed.
  - Study Area Lanpro requested comments. AAH to confirm feedback at workshop.
  - Landscape receptors Lanpro requested comments. AAH to confirm feedback at workshop.
  - Visual receptors (Comments on Suggested Viewpoints) Lanpro requested comments. AAH to confirm feedback at workshop as a priority.
  - Cumulative Sites Lanpro gave background and how cumulative impact would be visible from the ridgeline. And Gate Burton would be an important cumulative development
- 6. <u>Site visits</u>

AAH attending site W/C 14<sup>th</sup>. Lanpro to coordinate workshop following this and potentially meet on site with AAH.

- Projected Timescales / next steps / meetings ID June / July 2022 full PEIR review / Final application submitted Oct 2022 / Examination 2023/ Meeting with Nottingham 08/03/2022
- <u>AOB</u> ID to coordinate any future meetings with NMc and advise on landscape. Lanpro to confirm point of contact.

Post meeting Notes

• Consultation workshop dates suggest 31st



- No viewpoint photography for cable route
- Lanpro Landscape team main point of contact LH for scoping consultation stage. This will be review following PEIR submission.

#### Meeting Actions

- Email shapefiles for viewpoints (LH)
- Get available dates from AAH for workshop/ Understand programme/ availability.

)

- Get in touch with Aecom to discuss potential workshop meeting (Gate Burton)
- Invite Via to the workshop as well tbc following meeting 08.03.2022.



#### NSIP West Burton / Cottam Solar Project Meeting Notes 8<sup>th</sup> March 2022

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Project background

ID – IGP are the client and this is one of the first UK projects for them, with leading on the team.

- 3. Progress to date
- 4. Scoping submitted and the PINS response for West Burton has been received with a response for Cottom anticipated 9/3/2022. In terms of other progress to date, the feasibility and non-statutory consultation stages are now complete, and this has included public consultation (Autumn to December 2021). The next project stage will comprise statutory consultation and the peer review, which is programmed for June 2022. The submission is aimed for October 2022 with 2023 programmed for the examination and hearing. With regards to the L & V Chapter, the aim is that peer review is undertaken on a stage-by-stage process commencing with a discussion and approval of viewpoints as a priority, which hopefully can evolve from the meeting today.
- 5. Identification of additional matters on scoping
  - HJ and ME Via are currently familiarising themselves with the project and so will have no comments to present today on the detailed content of the scoping report. Via will be looking at feedback on the scoping report following the meeting today. Via commented that the meeting would be helpful however in order to gain a broad understanding of the project. Via confirmed that they had attended a meeting on Gate Burton last week with NCC, which was helpful. Lanpro noted that they are looking to host a design workshop with the Lincolnshire landscape consultant (for any of AAH Planning Consultants) in the coming weeks to review representative and specific viewpoints. It was suggested that the viewpoint process could include a rationalisation table setting out a hierarchy of significance of each of the views. This rationalisation table could also be helpful to guide photomontage production and in particular where there might be cross-over with other disciplines, and the type and level of photomontage production required.
- 6. Consultation Feedback

Scoping Comments – WW – Feedback required on structure and content of scoping report in line with LI Technical Guidance Note 1/20. Via commented they would provide specific feedback on the scope of the assessment and the matters to be taken forward into the LVIA once they have had chance to undertake a review of the document. Methodology – WW - requested comments on methodology in line with LI Technical Guidance Note 1/20, which makes reference in particular to the criteria adopted, terminology, thresholds and judgements. Via commented they would provide feedback on the methodology once they had commented on the viewpoints as a priority over the next two weeks.

Study Area – LH - CJ – presented the detail and geographic extent of both the landscape and visual baseline using the figures from the scoping report and requested comments and feedback. ME queried the reason for the segregated nature of WB4. ID responded that this was due to land availability.

### Lanpro»

Landscape receptors - CJ – LH - presented the baseline figures setting out the landscape characteristics common to each Site and how they had been grouped to guide the study areas and where they hosted common features. Feedback was requested, but no comments given.

- Visual receptors (Comments on Suggested Viewpoints) LH- CJ presented the baseline figures setting out the visual characteristics
  common to the selection of viewpoints presented the baseline figures.
  Comments on the viewpoints are requested as soon as possible to
  enable the winter photography to proceed. Via to confirm feedback
  asap.
- 7. Cumulative Sites

CJ – LH - gave background on cumulative matters and specifically how cumulative impact would be visible from the ridgeline areas, particularly towards the east. In contrast, cumulative impact would be less evident in the flatter lower lying areas, since the landscape has a strong framework of hedgerows, tree cover and woodlands that will assist with integration of the project.

8. <u>Site visits</u>

Lanpro to undertake further Site visits during the peer review stage and will look to coordinate workshops with LCC landscape consultant with regard to site verification and viewpoint selection.

9. Projected Timescales / next steps / meetings

ID – Will keep Via informed on progress of the peer review stage and the date of the next meeting which is likely to be within the next two to three weeks.

10. <u>AOB</u>

ID to coordinate any future meetings with Via and advise on programme. Lanpro confirmed main point of contact as for L & V matters.

#### Meeting Actions

- Email shapefiles for viewpoints (LH)
- Send forward details of Heritage Officer (CC)



West Bu	rton and Cottam ES: LVIA						
	ign Update Meeting						
11 <sup>th</sup> Aug							
York Lan	pro Office: In person (NCC via Teams)						
1011							
1.0 Intro							
1.1	Attendees below:						
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands) (NCC)						
	Lincolnshire CC (AAH Planning Consultants)						
	(LCC)						
	Liz Lake Associates (Associate Landscape Architect)						
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director)						
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director)						
2 O Proje	act Overview:						
2.1	(WW) Stage by stage process working towards the ES submission for final						
	application in Oct 2022. Examination 2023. Overview on progress of LVIA,						
	layout, design and landscape mitigation.						
3.0 NCC	and LCC Update:						
3.1	Both LCC and NCC noted that the design update is very welcome at this stage						
	and are very pleased to see the extent of work undertaken since PEIR						
	submission. In particular the topic area overlaps between ecology and						
	landscape are very positive.						
3.2	LCC and NCC both expressed that the meeting is good timing for capturing						
	formal comments and feedback from PEIR submission and in moving forward						
	with the final LVIA. All parties keen to retain a strong landscape led approach.						
3.3	The overriding concern at present is the crossing of the River Trent with the						
	cable route and any tall structures.						
3.4	Also comments on the parameter plans and how they will be tied back into						
	the planning process and carried forward with any consent. (CJ) To seek						
4.011///4	legal/client feedback on this matter.						
	Chapter:						
4.1	(WW) Presented the updates to the LVIA to take account of comments on PEIR as contained in Table [C6.3.8.4.2]. LCC and NCC happy with the table						
	approach and that it allows transparency and easy navigation to where						
	comments are addressed in the report.						
5.0 Parai	meter Plans						
5.1	(LH) Main focus of the plans has been to build on the design and draw upon						
	ecology and heritage to ensure topic cross-over. The main elements of the						
	landscape mitigation:						
	1. Where views are likely to be material to the assessment and how						
	planting could be used to mitigate						
	2. The type and nature of mitigation, and the broad areas such as tree						
	planting, new hedgerows; and						
	3. The offsets required for ecology purposes.						
5.2	(LH) The approach has been to run systematically through each area of the						
	Site/Sites taking account of both ecology and landscape with several						
	iterations.						

6.0 Cons	ultation
6.1	The next workshop would be held at the beginning of September prior to
• • -	submission. Date TBC.
7.0 Land	scape Assessment Tables
7.1	(CJ) Discussed the approach to the finer grained assessment and how each
	landscape element is being taken in turn within tables in the appendices.
	Topics would include landscape character areas, trees, woodlands, PRoW for
	example. Any significant effects would then be bought forward into the LVIA
	Chapter text for detailed discussion over impacts and effects. LCC and NCC
	happy with that approach and prefer succinct chapter text backed up with
	detailed technical appendices setting out the assessment in a transparent way
	following GLVIA3.
8.0 Visua	al Assessment Tables
8.1	(WW) The same approach as for the Landscape Assessment Tables, which LCC
	and NCC support but additional tables needed for cumulative effects.
9.0 Phot	ography & Visualisations
9.1	(CJ) Using the 360 viewer has been very helpful and the aim is continue with
	its use during the ES stage, but also with supporting photo sheets as paper
	copies to comply with PINs requirements. LCC and NCC happy with this
	approach and are very impressed with the viewer.
10.0 Figu	
10.1	(LH) This is progressing including the detailed plans for each of the Site/Sites.
	LCC and NCC happy with the finer grained plans.
11.0 LEN	
11.1	(WW) This will be updated to include the landscape mitigation so there is a
	balanced approach with ecology and landscape. NCC very happy with this
	document being used to set out the progress of how landscape and ecology
	have fed into the landscape mitigation plans.
12.0 Cun	nulative Developments
12.1	(WW) Need clarity on the Cumulative Developments as shown on PEIR Figures
	815 (Cottam) and 8.17 (West Burton). LCC said they would chase for further
	confirmation but that a separate cumulative table will be needed in the LVIA.
	All agree that this is vital to ensure robust assessment.
13.0 AOI	3
13.1	(HJ) Is concerned about the cable route and how that assessment will be
	undertaken. (CJ) This will be approached in the same way as the assessment
	of the Site/Sites but with emphasis on the construction phase only. (OB)
	Additional compound for the working areas need to be included in the
	assessment.
13.2	(OB) LCC would like to see the mitigation plans as they are refined. Comment
	is that to date the plans deliver the right scale of detail which is proportionate
	to the extent of the development with a good balance between ecology and
	landscape.
14.0 Me	eting Actions
7.1	(WW) Will send out invitations for final workshop in September prior to
	submission.
7.2	NCC and LCC happy to receive work in progress as the landscape mitigation
	develops and support discussions over design matters where required.

From:	
То:	
Subject:	Gate Burton - Viewpoint Information
Date:	07 April 2022 00:28:36
Attachments:	220406 Gate-Burton Viewpoint-Information.zip

Hi All,

Thank you for hosting the meeting yesterday. As promised, please find attached the viewpoint selection maps as well as KMZ files for Google Earth. I also include the comments received from **Comments** on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council.

I hope the workshop will go well today.

Kind regards,

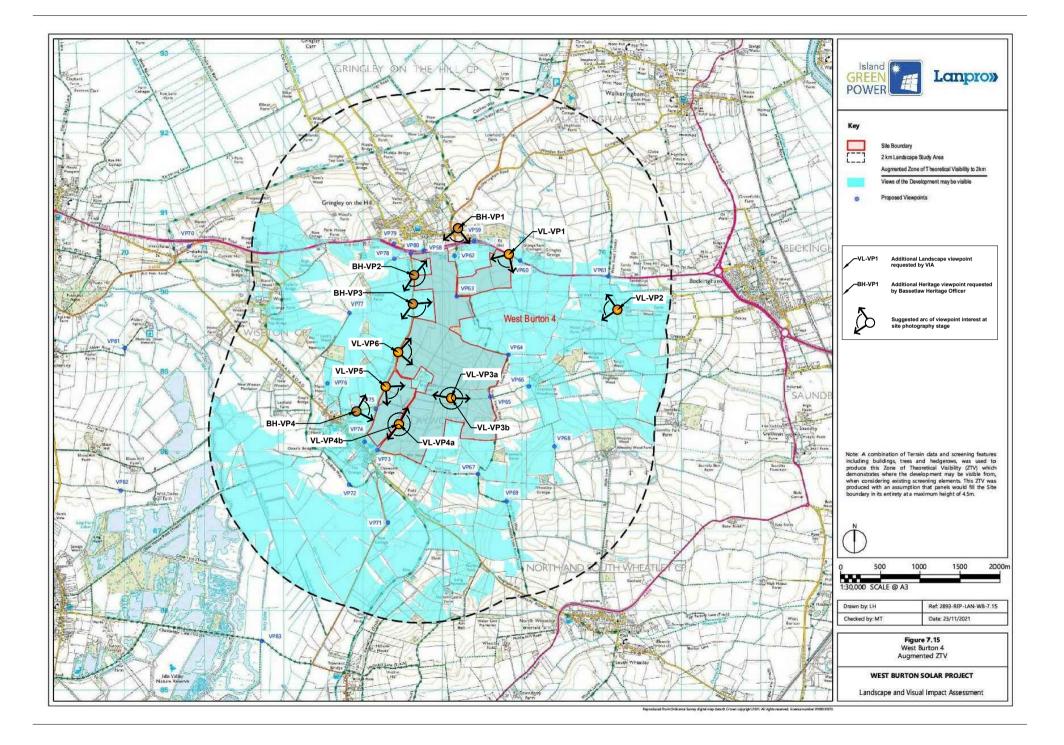
Associate Director, Landscape Architecture & LVIA

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#### Technical Memorandum 2 (AAH TM02)

#### Lincolnshire County Council, West Burton Solar Project

#### **Visual Amenity: Viewpoint Comments**

Following the meeting held on Monday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022 (refer AAH TM01) over Microsoft Teams to discuss LVIA Viewpoints, we have reviewed the information presented and provided by Lanpro from the West Burton Scoping Report, and subsequently attended site over the week commencing 14<sup>th</sup> March. We walked the West Burton Solar site and visited all the viewpoints proposed by Lanpro. The proposed viewpoints were identified on the Augmented ZTV figures (Figures 7.12 to 7.15) from the LVIA Scoping documents.

Following this, we have the following general comments and requests:

- 1. With the site being split over four main land parcels, it would be useful to have a table that identifies each viewpoint location and view in more detail, the receptors it is representing, and its reasoning for inclusion, identifying which parcel, or parcels, the view is including or if a cumulative view of different sites and what would likely be in the view;
- Please could details on the final solar panel option be provided when available. Para. 4.2.2 of the scoping report details: Option A: Tracking Panels 4.5m high; and para. 4.2.3 report details: Option B: Fixed Panels 3.5m high. The final solution will obviously have differing visibility. It has been assumed the Augmented ZTV figures (Figs. 7.12 to 7.15) have been developed using panels at a 4.5m height;
- 3. Paragraph 4.2.5 of the scoping report identifies an offsite 400kv sub-station at West Burton of some 3.5Ha and with up to 13 metre high elements. Could the location, size/massing and height, including what features would be 13 metres in height, of this off substation be provided. Again this would likely have visual impacts that would require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified;
- 4. Please could further details be provided about the on-site 132kv substations (paragraph 4.2.5 of the scoping report) identified within West Burton 1, 2, 3 and 4, including location, size/massing and height, including what features would be 6.4 metres in height. As at this stage we do not have this information, the location of this would likely have visual impacts that would require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified;
- 5. We do not feel we can provide more detailed feedback at this stage on the Cable Route Corridors until further information is provided, and would expect the LVIA to provide a clear evaluation and likely impacts of any route. The scoping report details cables would be underground, however para. 17.1.4 identifies the potential for an overhead cable if there are any sections of overhead cable, this should be clearly identified and considered within the LVIA to understand the extent of this and where any potential viewpoints may be required. We would encourage any overhead cables be avoided or reduced to minimise visual intrusion;
- 6. While the scoping report in para. 7.5.1 states that visual study beyond 5km has been scoped out, it was observed on site that there are potential long distance views to Lincoln Cathedral

and Lincoln Castle. While Lincoln lies approximately 8.5km to the south east of West Burton 1 and West Burton 2, it would be useful to have a statement as to whether views from these nationally important Grade I listed buildings to the site and/or development are possible, admittedly would be from a long distance, however due to the scale of the development (particularly cumulatively), and that visitors may be in elevated positions, is such that it should be considered;

- 7. Having visited site over the period of several days, we have observed that while many of the lanes and tracks within the study area are rural and remote in character and primarily used for motor vehicles and farm access, they are also well used by dog walkers, horse riders and leisure cyclists, and subsequently the assessment should consider this within the methodology. The presence of several well-tended benches and grass verges with swathes of spring bulb planting reinforce the local value of these networks beyond being road networks, which also provide suitable PROW connections for walkers improving the connectivity of the wider recreational footpath network.
- 8. While heritage features have been considered within these comments, they do not include full consultation with LCCs heritage officer. These additional comments will subsequently be incorporated when available.

The following comments are in regards to visibility of the site from specific receptors and viewpoints, and the marked up plans attached to this memo should be referred to for these target notes. We suggest these detailed comments are initially discussed further at a workshop to refine and subsequently agree:

#### As shown on mark up Figure 7.12 West Burton 1 Augmented ZTV

- A. Additional viewpoints should be included from along B1398 Middle Street south of Tilbridge Lane. There are sequential panoramic views north west from this section of road and the adjacent PROW (along elevated sections of the ridgeline) west of the B1398. The intersection of PROW SCar/190/2 and Access to South Cliff Caravan Site with B1398 Middle Street provides a clear viewpoint across the landscape picking up primarily West Burton 1 and 2, but also likely West Burton 3 and Cottam 1 with the potential to include some sections of Gate Burton. Could it also be clarified if any additional views are possible further south along this road looking north east towards the site from an elevated position. Photography should provide the most advantageous view of the site and proposed development;
- B. Additional viewpoints should be included from along PROW TLFe/31/1 north of the Site at Thorpe le Fallows looking south. While the flat landform limits views, the absence of field boundary vegetation leads to potential views of the proposed development within West Burton 1 and West Burton 2. Photography should provide the most advantageous view of the site and proposed development;
- C. Additional viewpoint should be included from Boxholme Lane and PROW Brox/196/1 looking south east. There is a clear gap in boundary vegetation at the junction with Boxholme Lane and PROW Brox/196/1 allowing clear views to West Burton 1 from this location and further north along PROW Brox/196/1 looking south and south east. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;

#### As shown on mark up Figure 7.13 West Burton 2 Augmented ZTV

- D. Additional viewpoint should be included from new Lovell housing development (currently under construction) looking north. A clear view of the site is possible from the northern extent of Read Robinson Avenue (where housing is now complete). Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;
- E. Additional viewpoint should be included from within the Ingleby Clay nature site looking east. The paths within the nature site are in a slightly elevated position in the northern section, allowing potential views to the site and proposed development. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;
- F. Could a statement be provided as to potential views from around Manor Farm (Hardwick) from the lane south off Sykes Lane to Orchard Farm and them being reviewed and subsequently scoped out. The ZTV shows potential views from this location, however from initial visits on site it is unclear at this stage if the proposals would be visible from this location as they may be screened by the raised railway line and associated vegetation if there are potential views of the site and/or proposed development, a viewpoint should be obtained from this location;
- G. Additional viewpoint should be included from PROW Stur/75/2 looking south/south east. While VP32 provides a similar view, it would be beneficial to include a viewpoint from the PROW network in this area. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;
- H. VP34 and VP44: these views have potential views of both West Burton 2 and West Burton 3. The additional detail as identified within bullet 1 above should assist in this clarification, however if this is what was intended the photography should cover views to each of these parcels;
- Could a statement be provided as to potential views from Thorpe Lane looking south. While
  intermittent vegetation layered in the view due to the flat topography will likely screen
  views of the site, it would aid transparency to understand the potential views being
  reviewed and subsequently scoped out if there are potential views of the site and/or
  proposed development, a viewpoint should be obtained from this location;

#### As shown on mark up Figure 7.14 West Burton 3 Augmented ZTV

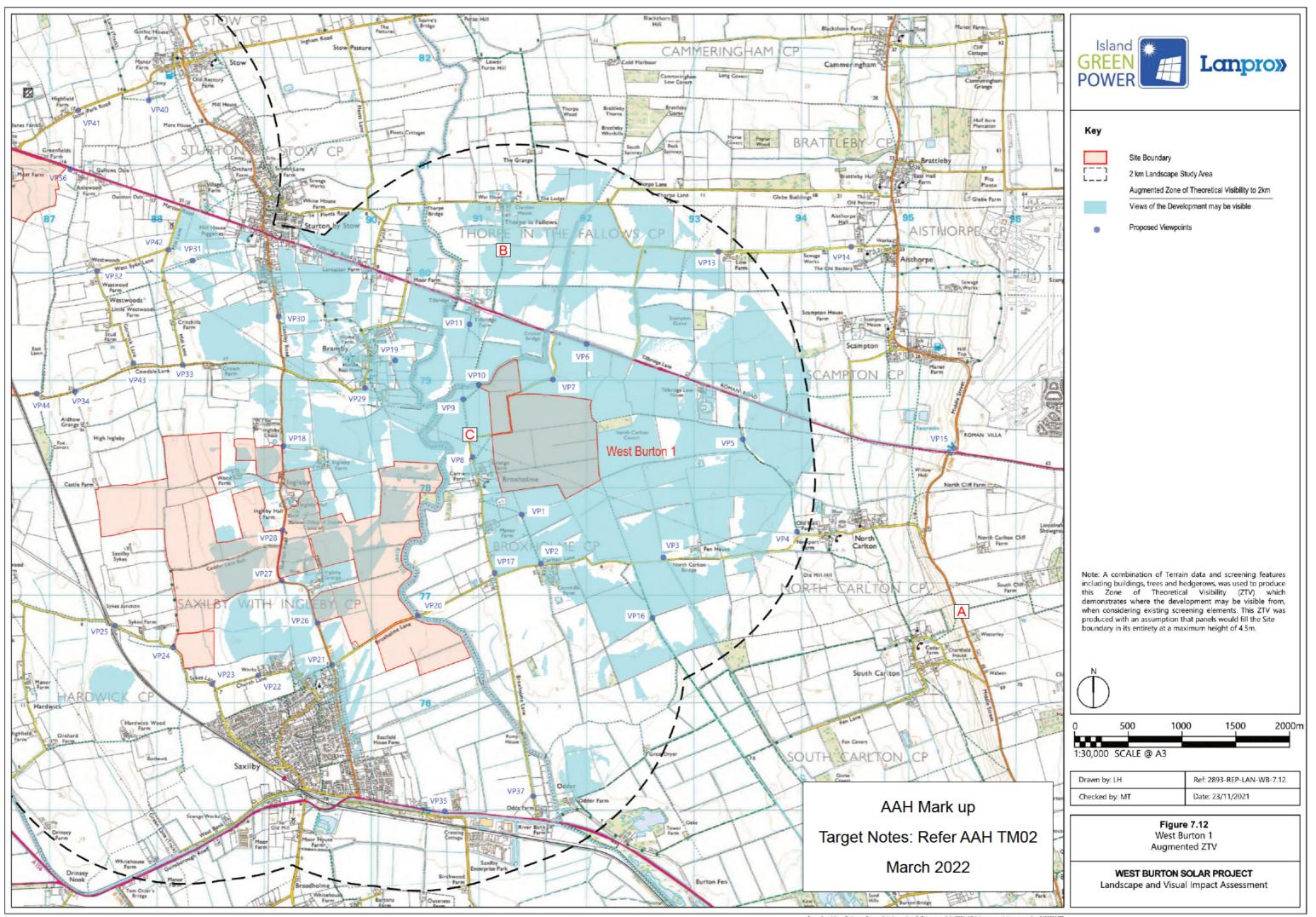
- J. Could a clear statement provided as to potential views from Littleborough and them being reviewed and subsequently scoped out. There are several heritage assets as well as PROW in this location and it is not clear if this location has been fully reviewed in regards to views of the West Burton 3 and proposed development if there are potential views of the site and/or proposed development, a viewpoint should be obtained from this location;
- K. Could a statement be provided as to the extent of views from the Trent Valley Way looking east. While VP49 picks up a view from this route, it would aid transparency to understand the potential of sequential views along this footpath – if there are additional potential views of the site and/or proposed development, a viewpoint should be obtained from locations further north along the route;

- L. Additional viewpoint should be included from PROW Bram/66/1 looking east. While VP50 and VP52 provide views from this PROW, this is an elevated view from the flood defences across West Burton 3, and the view may include other parcels or developments. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;
- M. Additional viewpoint should be included from access lane to Stow Park looking east. While VP54 and VP55 provide views in this area, users of the access lane and stables at West View Farm and Home Farm would have closer views, particularly to the eastern section of West Burton 3. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development;
- N. Additional viewpoint should be included from Torksey Viaduct looking north east. While existing intermittent vegetation will likely screen views from this heritage asset, due to the elevated nature of this feature, receptors may have views of West Burton 3 looking to the north east. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development; and
- O. Additional viewpoints should be included from along Cowdale Lane along the southern boundary of West Burton 3 looking north. While VP44 and VP45 are in close proximity, there are two locations than offer clear open views across West Burton 3: at the Stow Park farm access; and close to the railway line as the road rises in elevation which offers more elevated views. These views may also include taller proposed elements of the Gate Burton solar development, subject to the final design proposals. Photography should provide the most advantageous views of the site and proposed development.

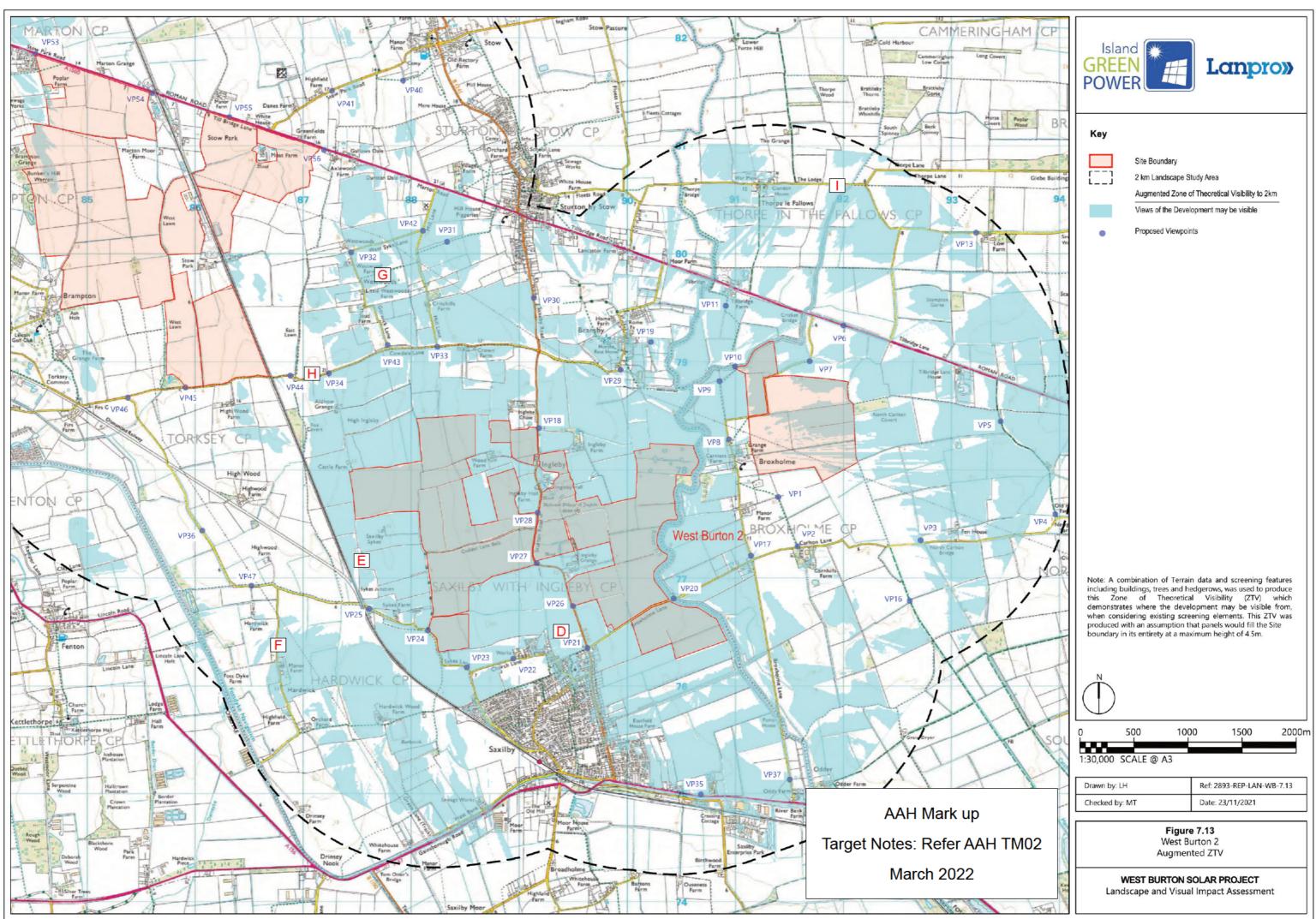
As stated, at this stage we do not have details on the location and appearance/extent of taller/larger elements that for part of the development which would likely have visual impacts that would require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified.

AAH Landscape

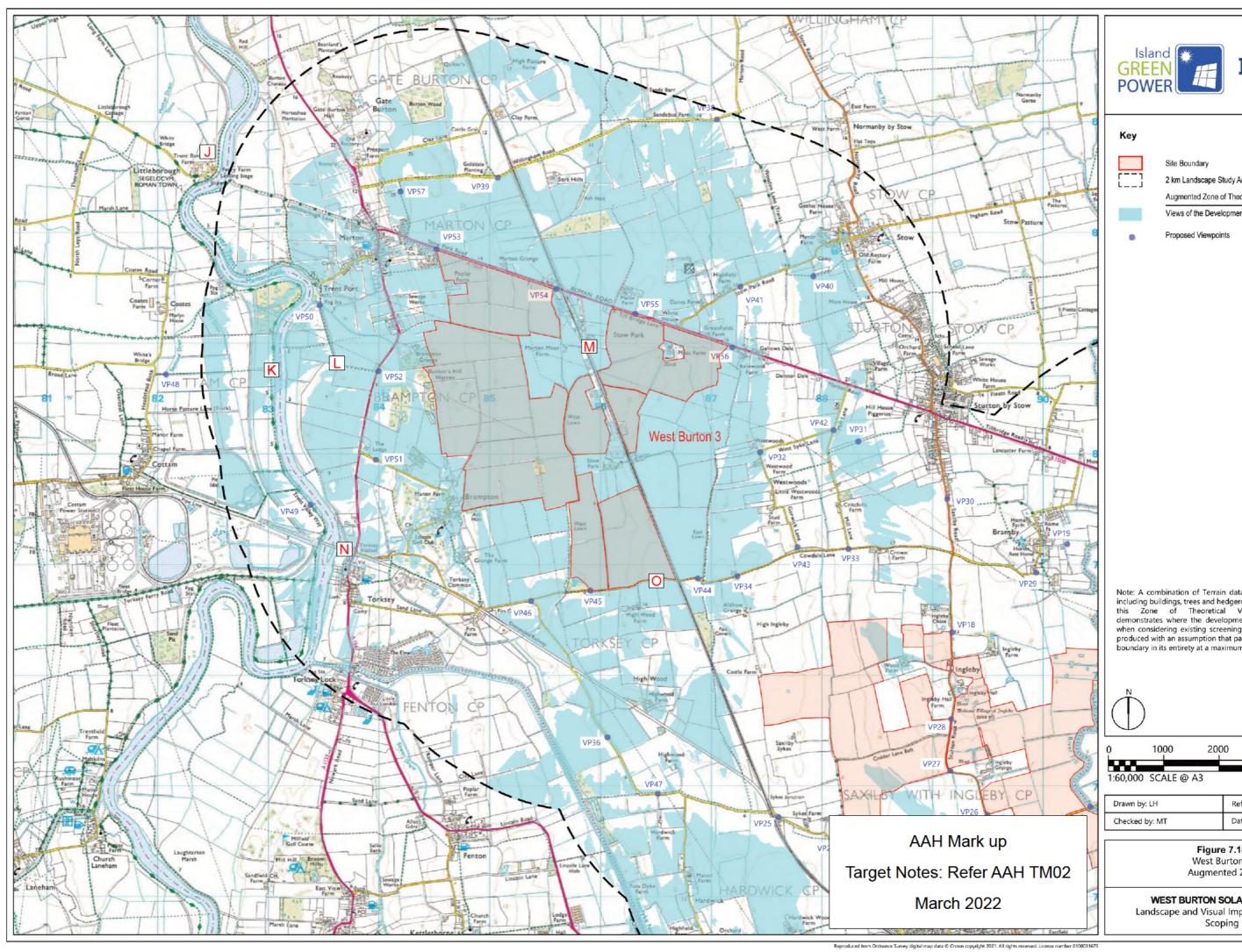
28 March 2022



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2 km Landscape Study Area Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility to 2km Views of the Development may be visible Proposed Viewpoints Note: A combination of Terrain data and screening features including buildings, trees and hedgerows, was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, when considering existing screening elements. This ZTV was produced with an assumption that panels would fill the Site boundary in its entirety at a maximum height of 4.5m. 2000 3000 4000 Ref: 2893-REP-LAN-WB-7.14 Date: 23/11/2021 Figure 7.14 West Burton 3 Augmented ZTV WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Lanpro»

#### NSIP West Burton / Cottam Solar Project Meeting Notes 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

1. Introductions

### 2. Progress to date

MT provided a brief update of progression since the pervious meeting held with (7/4/2022).

- 3. Workshop
  - Run through of West Burton Viewpoints (West Burton 1 3) and clarification of any additional viewpoints requested by Lincolnshire CC. Notes are as follows:
- Additional Viewpoint O discussed as the gateway view from Lincoln. Sequential views along the A15. Long distance views not considered to have significant effects. Cumulative views along the A15 need to be considered.
- OB suggested photomontages have labels and long-distance views along the A15 are produced at AVR level 1.
- It was agreed Lanpro (LP) would include all photography of initial suggested viewpoints as this has already been obtained in time to capture Winter photography. OB suggested this was a sensible approach.
- OB requested photomontage from additional VPA.
- Photomontage from VP15 TBC by O once photography has been issued. LH to issue photography to OB once obtained in full.
- VP5 identified as a cumulative viewpoint.
- OB requested a photo only from VP 16 / VP3. No photomontages required.
- OB requested a photo only from VP B (No photomontage) and justified the suggestion as a representative viewpoint from the northern extent
- OB requested a photo and Photomontage (AVR level 3 ) from VP 9.
- OB requested a photo only from VP 10/ VP29 & VP19
- VP29 / VP19 suggested limited visibility.
- OB requested additional viewpoint C with photomontage (AVR level 3). OB agreed this could be swapped out for VP 8. It was agreed that Lanpro will provide a numbering system to make any additional or swapped viewpoints clear, to illustrate the iterative process.
- LP explained how we intend to capture all viewpoint information in one table, including if viewpoints will be 360/180/90 degree views. Once LP have made a suggestion of photography field of view for each viewpoints, LP to issue to OB for review and comment/ agreement.
- OB requested a photomontage (AVR level 3) from VP2.
- OB requested a photo only from VP1 an VP17.
- OB requested a photomontage (AVR level 3) from VP26.
- VP17 and VP20 and VP2 identified as sequential views.
- OB requested a photomontage (AVR level 3) from VP20 looking to WB2.
- OB requested a photo only from VP13.
- OB to confirm if photomontages are needed from either VP6 or VP7.
- OB requested to add in statement in the LVIA to state road located within WB1 was considered however it was felt this wasn't necessary but to still discuss effects of the Development to the road.
- OB requested a photomontage from additional viewpoint D which captures a view to the north from Reed Robinson avenue.



- LP raised heritage concerns regarding the intervisibility between the Church at Saxilby and medieval village (Scheduled Monument).
- OB requested a photo only from VP21.
- OB to review VP28 and confirm if a photomontage is required.
- OB justified request for additional viewpoint E Ingleby Clay, nature group.
- VP22/23 identified as sequential view. OB requested a photo only.
- OB requested a photomontage (AVR level 3) from VP24.
- CJ explained the existing railway line (raised and vegetated) limits views from the south west of the railway line of WB2. OB agreed that on this basis additional viewpoint F could be removed and explained within the LVIA text.
- OB requested a photo only from VP32 / 34 and additional viewpoint G.
- OB to review VP33/43 and confirm if a photomontage is required.
- OB explained he wanted to make sure additional viewpoint I. had been considered but agreed it could be removed and explained within the LVIA text.
- OB requested a photo only from VP35/37.
- OB explained additional viewpoint L was a clear elevated view. Similar view to VP50 and was identified as a sequential view. OB requested a photo only from VP L.
- OB justified additional viewpoints J/ K.
- OB requested a photo only from VP48.
- Identified that VP49 is representative of the Trent Valley Way.
- Identified VP53 is a transient view.
- OB requested a photomontage from VP57.
- OB requested a photomontage fromVP40.
- OB requested a photomontage from additional viewpoint O due to elevated view which is sequential.
- OB requested a photo only from 36/47/44/45.
- OB did not review viewpoints surrounding West Burton 4 as this will be reviewed by Nottinghamshire CC. No visual cumulative effects are anticipated from West Burton 4 between Cottom and West Burton.
  - **We construct the Lanpro Heritage consultant representative joined the meeting via teams to discuss heritage constraints / issues. Lanpro briefly explained key issues for WB1 Church and Vicarage/ WB2 Views between Saxilby church and the medieval village/ WB3 Deer Park Setting / WB4 Torksey Viaduct , Two conservation areas**
- Run through of Cottam Viewpoints (Cottam 2 & 3) and clarification of any additional viewpoints requested by Lincolnshire CC. Notes are as follows:
- OB requested a photomontage from additional viewpoint p.
- OB requested a photo only from VP52/ 53.
- OB requested a photomontage from VP54.
- OB requested a photo only from VP57.
- OB requested a photomontage from VP58 / 50.
- OB requested a photo only from additional viewpoint q. and VP45.
- OB requested a photomontage from VP49.
- OB requested a photo only from VP 44/47/48.



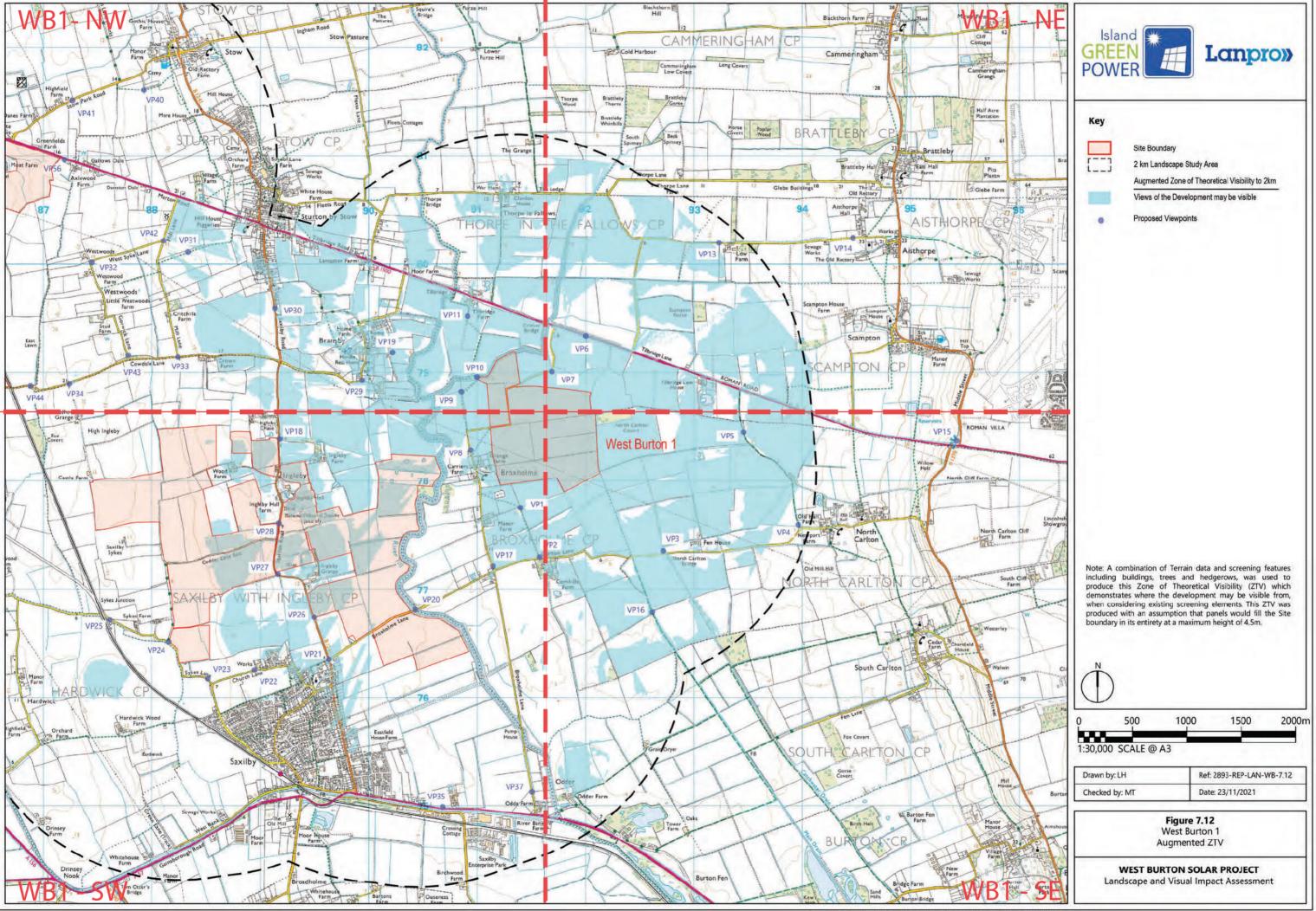
- Viewpoints reviewed for Cottam 3/ 2 only. Review of viewpoints for Cottam 1 to be carried out in an additional meeting.
- Query from CJ on approach to Landscape Cumulative Impacts. OB explained this issue is yet to be agreed.

#### **Meeting Actions**

- LP to coordinate additional meeting to finalise review of viewpoints.
- LP to issue OB a table with all viewpoint info included to review.
- LP to issue OB with full suit of viewpoint photography to help inform requirement for photomontages.

Note: Please see Viewpoint Review Sheets produced during the Workshop by WW.

### Lanpro»



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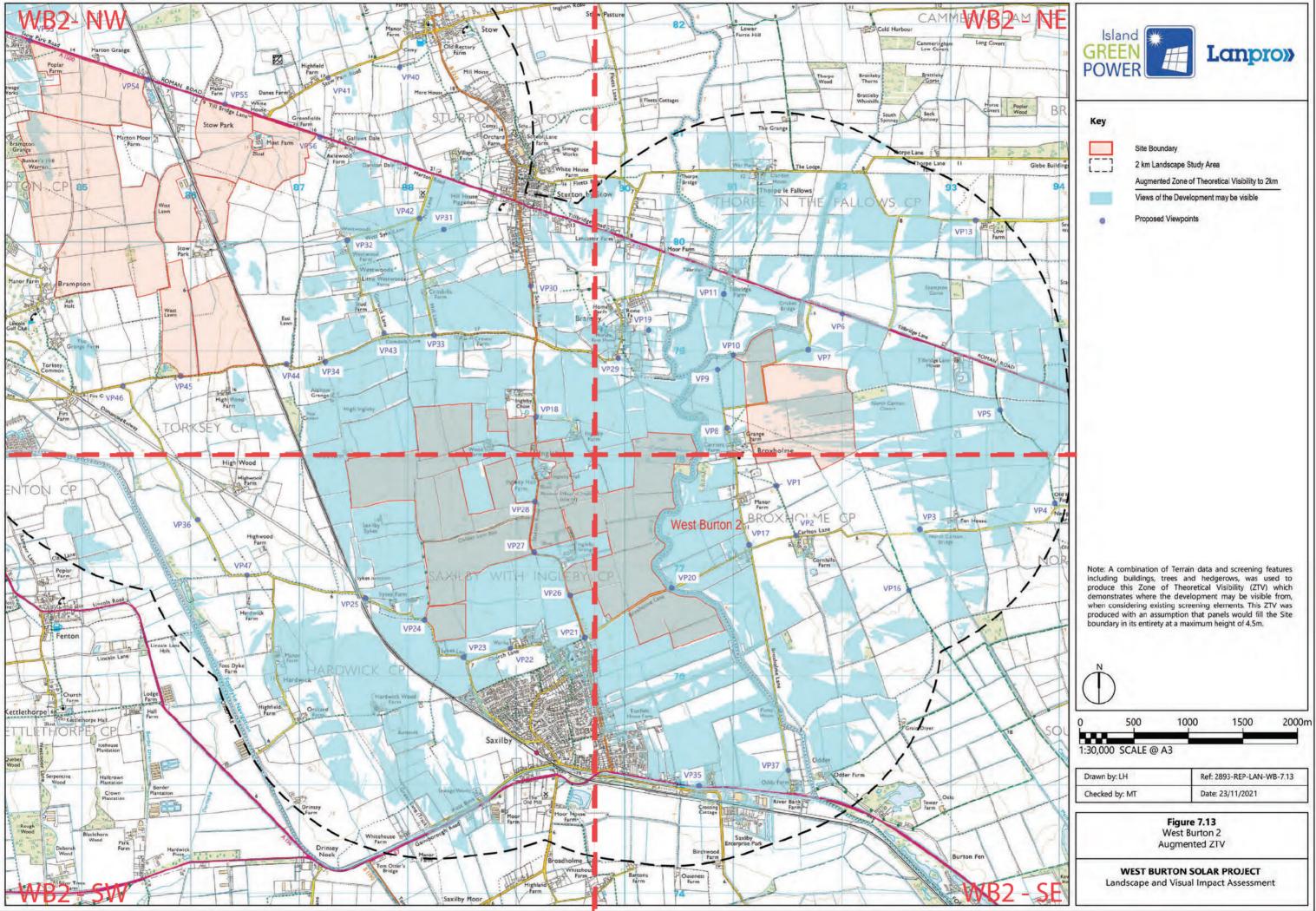
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-	undulating	rolling lowland	coast		deep gorge	VARIETY:	uniform	simple	varied	complex
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	built-up	pasture	mixed wood		reservoir	MOVEMENT: TEXTURE:	dead	calm managed	busy rough	frantic
	road	moor	parkland		cliff	COLOUR:	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish
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	mineral working	decid.wood	river		dune	SECURITY:	comfortable	safe	unsettling	threatening
	arable	conif.wood	lake	1.00	mudflat	STIMULUS:	boring	bland	interesting	invigorating
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	residential	pylons	shelter belt		canal					
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ABANDONED UNICUT & VILAVENEE AT BROKHOLME.

Lanpro Services Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors WB1 - NE 31/03/2022 VP6 BUSY ROAD & PERRETAINTING OF VIEWS THOM THERMAGE LANE VP6 BUSY ROAD & LOUIL AT PHOTOS TO NATURE DECISION. AVR.3 PICK UP ON FORD VP7: NOT SURE & REPRESENTATIVE OF MOUNT THROUGH. THE STEE. PICK UP ON FORD RECEPTORS AT VIEWPOINTS WITHIN. BAN BACK -SO SET BACK. VP13: PHOTO ONUM DUE TO DISTANCE. & VACK OF VIEWS. & UTYPAN-X OF VEGENATION. VP14: CATURINA (ATMATCTIVE) & SETTLEMENT BACK. FUCTIONS. AWAY, OF THE RIOGE IN THE TRANSITION ALDA. - PUT ON HOUD. -NOT A VIEWS OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record your immediate impressions by marking the box nearest to the most appropriate word. x x x conspicuous x x evident x inconspicuous LANDFORM SCALE: small vast flat vertica hills broad valley intimate large plain rolling **ENCLOSURE** tight enclosed open exposed craqs narrow valley undulating rolling lowland VARIETY: uniform simple varied complex coast deep gorge HARMONY: balanced discordant chaotic steep plateau estuary harmonious LAND COVER MOVEMENT dead calm busy frantic built-up mixed wood TEXTURE: managed rough wild pasture reservoir smooth cliff COLOUR: muted colourful garish road moor parkland monochrome Industry/colliery RARITY: scrub marsh beach ordinary unusual rare unique mineral working SECURITY comfortable safe unsettling threatening decid wood river dune STIMULUS invigorating arable conif.wood lake mudflat boring bland interesting LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : PLEASURE: offensive unpleasant pleasant very pleasant farm buildings plantation mast.poles pond OTHER . residential pylons shelter belt canal industrial walls tree clumps footpath churches isolated trees track fences ruins hedgerow trees hedaes road historic site banks river motorway reservoi exposed rock waterfall railway settlement scree slopes rapids car park woodland falls

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	rolling	plain	hills crags	broad valley narrow valley	SCALE: intimate ENCLOSURE: tight	small large vast enclosed open exposed
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	deep gorge	VARIETY: uniform	simple varied complex
AND COVER	steep	plateau	estuary		HARMONY: harmonious	balanced discordant chaotic
	built-up	pasture	mixed wood	reservoir	MOVEMENT: dead TEXTURE: smooth	calm busy frantic managed rough wild
	road	moor	parkland	cliff	COLOUR: monochrome	muted colourful garish
	mineral working	scrub	marsh	beach	RARITY: ordinary	unusual rare unique
	arable	decid.wood conif.wood	river	dune mudflat	SECURITY: comfortable STIMULUS: boring	safe unsettling threatening bland interesting invigorating
NDSCAPE E	LEMENTS :				PLEASURE: offensive	unpleasant pleasant very pleasant
	farm buildings	mast.poles	plantation	pond	OTHER :	
	residential	pylons	shelter belt	canal	11000	
	industrial	walls	tree clumps	footpath	VP23: WBZ	* *
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-	ruins	hedges	hedgerow trees	road	VP24 WB2	🔸 👘
	historic site	banks	river	motorway	VP25: WB2	✓ ₩
	reservoir	exposed rock	waterfall	railway	V1 = 5 11 5	1
	settlement	scree slopes	rapids		VP26 DUE T	to proximity to WB2 + 1
	car park	woodland	falls		VP 27 WB2	4
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	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley	ENCLOSURE:	tight	enclosed	varied	complex
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	deep gorge	VARIETY:	uniform	simple	discordant	chaotic
	steep	plateau	estuary		HARMONY:	harmonious	balanced	busy	frantic
LAND COVER					MOVEMENT:	dead	calm	rough	wild
	built-up	pasture	mixed wood	reservoir	TEXTURE:	smooth	managed	colourful	garish
	road	moor	parkland	cliff	COLOUR:	monochrome	unusual	rare	unique
	industry/colliery	scrub	marsh	beach	RARITY:	ordinary	safe	unsettling	threatening
	mineral working	decid.wood	river	dune	SECURITY:	comfortable	bland	interesting	invigorating
	arable	conif.wood	lake	mudflat	STIMULUS:	boring	unpleasant	pleasant	very pleasa
LANDSCAPE	ELEMENTS :				PLEASURE:	offensive	unpleasant	pleasant	rory product
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	residential	pylons	shelter belt	canal					
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	churches	fences	isolated trees	track					
	ruins	hedges	hedgerow trees	road					
	historic site	banks	river	motorway					
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	reservoir	exposed rock	waterfall	railway					
	settlement	scree slopes	rapids						
	Settement								
	car park	woodland	falls						



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Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors 31/03/2022 Lanpro Services WB2 - NW WOULD V/ 32 BE SHIFTED = A SIMILAR VIEW. BECAUSE OF LANDFOLM R IT 0069 OHANGE PTOW & TRACK PICKED UP HERE. SEE HOW IT DIFFERS SAME AS 28- STRONG HORGEROW PHOTOMENTAGE WILLS NOT SHOW MUCH. SET BACK FROM HERGEROW PEULEW. DROP UCHMANTIN DUE TO ULEWS WB3-LOOK WEST TOWARDS WB3. KATHOR MAN SETTH. 11818: WB3 - FOOTPATH INTO BACK OF HIW HOUSE PIGEFERIES. 32: SEG WHAT HAPPONS WITH [G.] 33" JUNCTION OF MILL LANE - HERGEROLD GIVES LAYERING SEE PHOTO Record your immediate impressions by marking the SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : box nearest to the most appropriate word. inconspicuous evident x x conspicuous x x x vast large LANDFORM small intimate SCALE: broad valley hills exposed open vertical enclosed flat ENCLOSURE: tight narrow valley complex craqs plain varied simple rolling uniform VARIETY: deep gorge chaotic coast discordant rolling lowland halanced undulating harmonious HARMONY: frantic estuary plateau husy calm steep MOVEMENT dead wild rough LAND COVER managed smooth TEXTURE reservoir mixed wood garish colourful pasture muted built-up monochrome COLOUR: cliff parkland unique rare moor unusual road ordinary RARITY: beach threatening marsh unsettling scrub industry/colliery safe comfortable SECURITY: dune invigorating river decid.wood interesting mineral working bland boring STIMULUS: mudflat very pleasant lake pleasant conif.wood unpleasant arable PLEASURE offensive LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : pond plantation VP34: NEWS SOUTH EAST FROM THE mast.poles OTHER : farm buildings MARN BACK TOWARDS WBZ & UNCOLN PHOTOGRAPH DUE TO DISTANCE SEE TO VIEW POINT JUST CLANNTY. PHOTO canal shelter belt pylons residentia footpath tree clumps walls industria track isolated trees fences churches road hedgerow trees hedges ruins NO PHOTO GILLPH JUST ADD TO motorway river banks historic site railway waterfall exposed rock reservoi TAGUE rapids scree slopes settlement falls woodland car park VP 42 W63 NB3 JUNCTION OF RUPLOS. BRENSIN VP45: WB3 S WINDMIN AT VP46: WB3 S MIN UNE. VP 43 : 44 SEE PHOTO TO DELIDE PHOTO.

Lanpro Services	
WB2 - NE	

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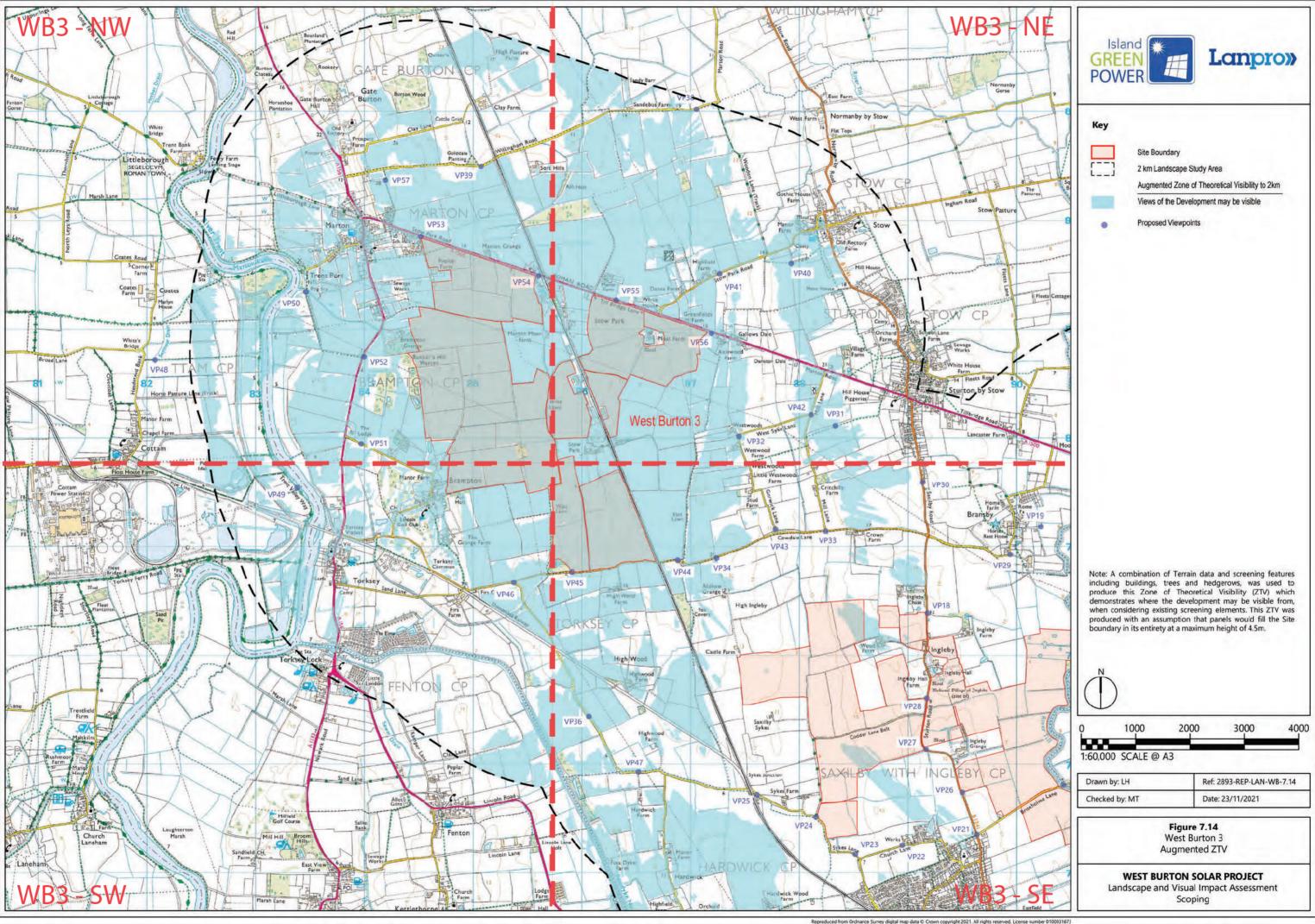
Survey Parameters Sheet – Visual Receptors 31/03/2022

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	flat	vertical	hills	broad valley	SCALE: intimate	small large vast
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley	ENCLOSURE: tight	enclosed open exposed
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	deep gorge	VARIETY: uniform	simple varied complex
	steep	plateau	estuary		HARMONY: harmonious	balanced discordant chaotic
ND COVER					MOVEMENT: dead	calm busy frantic
	built-up	pasture	mixed wood	reservoir	TEXTURE: smooth	managed rough wild
	road	moor	parkland	cliff	COLOUR: monochrome	muted colourful garish
	industry/colliery	scrub	marsh	beach	RARITY: ordinary	unusual rare unique
	mineral working	decid.wood	river	dune	SECURITY: comfortable	safe unsettling threatening
	arable	conif.wood	lake	mudflat	STIMULUS: boring	bland interesting invigorating
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	farm buildings	mast.poles	plantation	pond		
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	flat rolling	vertical plain	hills	broad valley	SCALE: intimate	small large vast
	undulating	rolling lowland	crags	deep gorge	ENCLOSURE: tight VARIETY: uniform	enclosed open exposed
	steep	plateau	estuary	ueep gorge	HARMONY: harmonious	balanced discordant chaotic
LAND COVER	R:				MOVEMENT: dead	calm busy frantic
	built-up	pasture	mixed wood	reservoir	TEXTURE: smooth	managed rough wild
	road	moor	parkland	cliff	COLOUR: monochrome	muted colourful garish
	industry/colliery mineral working	scrub	marsh	beach	RARITY: ordinary	unusual rare unique
	arable	decid.wood conif.wood	lake	dune	SECURITY: comfortable	safe unsettling threatening
LANDSCAPE	ELEMENTS :		lake	mudflat	STIMULUS: boring PLEASURE: offensive	bland interesting invigorating unpleasant pleasant very pleasant
	farm buildings	mast.poles	plantation	pond	onchave	unpleasant pleasant very pleasant
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Lanpro Services WB2 – SE				Survey Parameters Sheet – Visual Rec 31/03
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\* VPIT: WBI THW HORSE FOWS PHOND ONCY.

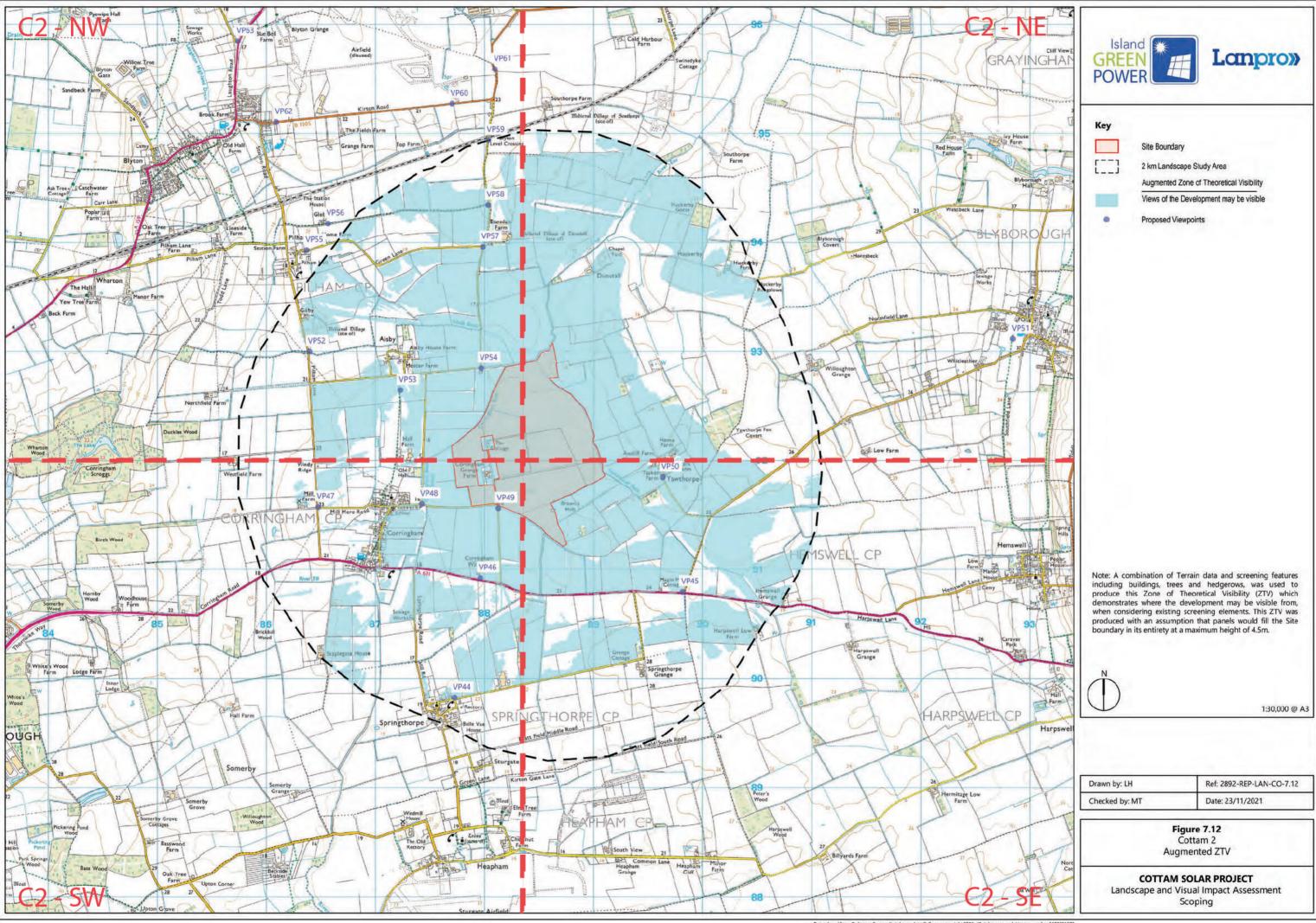


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OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record V	HADJED M	e sub		SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record your immediate impressions by marking the
OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record v	what is present by marking i	evident x	inconspicuous	box nearest to the most appropriate word.
LANDFORM : flat rolling undulating steep LAND COVER : built-up road industrycollery mineral working arable LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : farm buildings residential industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial churches industrial industrial churches industrial industr	vertical plain rolling lowland plateau pasture moor scrub decid.wood conif.wood conif.wood mast.poles pylons walls fences hedges banks exposed rock scree slopes woodland	hills	broad valley narrow valley deep gorge reservoir cliff beach dune mudflat pond canal footpath track road motorway railway	SCALE:       intimate       small       large       vast         ENCLOSURE:       uniform       simple       varied       complex         VARIETY:       uniform       balanced       discordant       chaotic         HARMONY:       harmonious       balanced       discordant       chaotic         MOVEMENT:       dead       calm       busy       frantic         TEXTURE:       smooth       managed       rough       garish         OCLOUR:       monochrome       muted       colorful       garish         YECURITY:       comfortable       safe       unsetting       interesting         SECURITY:       comfortable       safe       unsetting       interesting         PLEASURE:       offensive       unpleasant       pleasant       very pleasant         OTHER:       VPS4:       SECONDMACOSS       A       USEVPOINT         If there <ttoother< td="">       SCOLART THE       MORANT       THE USEVS         MOAT       SECONDMACOST       A       USEVPOINT         PLASURE:       offensive       unpleasant       pleasant       very pleasant         OTHER:       VPS4:       SECONDACATESTINK       A       USEVPOINT</ttoother<>

Lanpro Services Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors WB3 - NE 31/03/2022 D ACCESS ROAD POWN TO FAMME STABLES. CLEAR VIEWS EVAST M to WEST BURTON 3. USBEVU VIEW LOOKUNG SE AVR 3 BACK TO WBS. AT MOAT FARM CONTERT (PYLONS) SETTEMENT OF STOLD. PROW. (VIEWS SOUTH). BOTH SIMILAR. HORTINGE MORE EVEVATED. [AVES] looks VP 21. SOUTH ARLAND AT TIGH FIELD FAMME WHULATUR. JUST A PHONO TRISTISC LOGA ROAD: COWER MORE WRZ **OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST** Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record your immediate impressions by marking the box nearest to the most appropriate word. x x x conspicuous x x evident x inconspicuous LANDEORM flat SCALE: vertica hills intimate small vast broad valley large rolling plain craos narrow valley ENCLOSURE: tight enclosed open exposed undulating rolling lowland coast deep gorge VARIETY: uniform simple varied complex steep plateau estuary HARMONY: harmonious balanced discordant chaotic LAND COVER MOVEMENT: dead calm busy frantic built-up pasture TEXTURE: wild mixed wood reservoir smooth managed rough road moor parkland cliff COLOUR: monochrome muted colourful garish industry/colliery scrub marsh beach RARITY: ordinary unusual rare unique mineral working decid.wood SECURITY: comfortable safe threatening unsettling river dune arable conif.wood STIMULUS: lake mudflat boring bland interesting invigorating LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : PLEASURE offensive unpleasant pleasant very pleasant farm buildings pond mast.poles plantation OTHER : residentia SIMIUL TO VPSI BUT MOUNTERE HORE AS BETTOR [AVR3] shelter helt ovions canal industrial walls tree clumps footpath churches fences isolated trees track ruins hedges hedgerow trees road SS: PHOTOS UNLY - GAD IN HERE historic site banks river motorway VP SG. PHOTOS ONLY -CAP IN HODOW reservoir exposed rock waterfall railway settlement scree slopes rapids car park woodland falls STOW PANN : NELATION SHIP BETWEEN RA

N. VP	46: ·	WDE T -Jo TOO PHORO	PUE T IN CTIC HAR	D M M	VIA., TULLE JAN.	ADD SEC	T ALO	one Ng W	FLOM EST 6	AUN.	NO	SIGNIA	9 UNT ECTS
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ECTIVE	E CHECKLIST	Record what is pre	sent by marki	ng relevar	nt words thus :			SUBJECTIVE	CHECKLIST			nmediate impres the most approp	sions by marking priate word.
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+++	flat	vertical	-		hills	-	broad valley	SCALE: ENCLOSURE:	intimate tight	small	he	open	vast exposed
	undulating	rolling	owland	-	crags coast	-	deep gorge	VARIETY:	uniform	simple		varied	complex
++	steep	plateau	June of the second s		estuary		deep gorge	HARMONY:	harmonious	balanc		discordant	chaotic
COVER :		plateat			estuary			MOVEMENT:	dead	calm		busy	frantic
	built-up	pasture			mixed wood	1	reservoir	TEXTURE:	smooth	manag	ed	rough	wild
	road	moor			parkland		cliff	COLOUR:	monochrome	muted		colourful	garish
	industry/colliery	scrub			marsh		beach	RARITY:	ordinary	unusua	al	rare	unique
	mineral working	decid.v	vood		river		dune	SECURITY:	comfortable	safe	- (1	unsettling	threatening
	arable	conif.w	bod		lake		mudflat	STIMULUS:	boring	bland		interesting	invigorating
CAPE E	LEMENTS :							PLEASURE:	offensive	unplea	sant	pleasant	very pleasa
	farm buildings	mast.p	bles	1	plantation		pond	OTHER :					
	residential	pylons			shelter belt		canal	Officia.					
	industrial	walls	-		tree clumps		footpath						
	aburah												
	churches	fences			isolated trees		track						
	ruins	hedges			hedgerow trees		road						
	historic site	banks			river		motorway						
	reservoir	expose	d rock		waterfall	-	railway						
	settlement	screes	lopes		rapids								
			nd		falls								

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VP :	34 : N	ONTH BACK	TOWARDS	BISHOPIS	LOT MORE OPE TED VIEW. AU PAUTCE BUT AT EST PUBLIC NE FIELD BU	A OISTANCE. LOCATION 10 SUTAT.
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		rd what is present by marki			SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST	Record your immediate impressions by marking the
OBJECTIV				lacasasieuous		box nearest to the most appropriate word.
LANDFORM :	x x	x conspicuous x	x evident >	inconspicuous	-	
	flat	vertical	hills	broad valley	SCALE: intimate	small large vast
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley	ENCLOSURE: tight	enclosed open exposed simple varied complex
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	deep gorge	VARIETY: uniform HARMONY: harmonious	balanced discordant chaotic
	steep	plateau	estuary		MOVEMENT: dead	calm busy frantic
LAND COVER	: built-up	pasture	mixed wood	reservoir	TEXTURE: smooth	managed rough wild
	road	moor	parkland	cliff	COLOUR: monochrome	muted colourful garish
	industry/colliery	scrub	marsh	beach	RARITY: ordinary	unusual rare unique
	mineral working	decid.wood	river	dune	SECURITY: comfortable	safe unsettling threatening bland interesting invigorating
	arable	conif.wood	lake	mudflat	STIMULUS: boring PLEASURE: offensive	unpleasant pleasant very pleasant
LANDSCAPE			plantation	pond		
	farm buildings	mast.poles			OTHER :	
	residential	pylons	shelter belt	canal	Luc in Luci	in use for The
	industrial	walls	tree clumps	footpath	VIP 41 INCL	NDE JUST TE
	churches	fences	isolated trees	track	1 VIEW	NOE JUST FOR THE LOOKING NOLAH.
	ruins	hedges	hedgerow trees	road	•	
	historic site	banks	river	motorway		
		exposed rock	waterfall	railway		
	reservoir					
	settlement	scree slopes	rapids			



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Lanpro	Services
C2 - NE	

Survey Parameters Sheet – Visual Receptors 31/03/2022

VV	SI:	JUST	APr	1000	-ON K	ASIA	as cal	Δ.				
			1. 1. <sup>1</sup>	in autoine and	averative relative t			SUBJECTIVE	CHECKLIST	Record vol	ur immediate impre	ssions by marking
ECT	IVE CHECKLIS	Record w	hat is present by	marking rei	evant words thus :			SUBJECTIVE	ONEONEIOT		st to the most appro	
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T	flat		vertical		hills		broad valley	SCALE:	intimate	small	large	vast
1	rolling		plain		crags		narrow valley	ENCLOSURE:	tight	enclosed	open	exposed
	undulating		rolling lowland		coast	12 2 2	deep gorge	VARIETY:	uniform	simple	varied	complex
	steep		plateau		estuary			HARMONY:	harmonious	balanced	discordant	chaotic
COVE	ER :							MOVEMENT:	dead	calm	busy	frantic
	built-up		pasture		mixed wood		reservoir	TEXTURE:	smooth	managed	rough	wild
	road		moor		parkland	(C	cliff	COLOUR:	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish
	industry/colliery		scrub		marsh		beach	RARITY:	ordinary	unusual	rare	unique
	mineral working		decid.wood	200	river		dune	SECURITY:	comfortable	safe	unsettling	threatening
	arable		conif.wood		lake		mudflat	STIMULUS:	boring	bland	interesting	invigorating
SCAP	E ELEMENTS :							PLEASURE:	offensive	unpleasant	pleasant	very pleasan
	farm building:	3	mast.poles		plantation		pond	OTHER :				
-	residential		pylons		shelter belt		canal	Official.				
							Contraction (					
	industrial		walls		tree clumps		footpath					
-	churches		fences		isolated trees		track					
	ruins		hedges		hedgerow trees		road					
	historic site		banks		river		motorway					
	reservoir		exposed rock		waterfall		railway					
-	settlement		scree slopes		rapids							
	settement											
	car park		woodland		falls							

Lanpro Services Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors C2 - NW31/03/2022 P : ROAD USED BY DOG WALLERS & LOCAL POUPLE. AVES TREPRESENTATIVE OF VIEWS TO WEST OF SITE VPS2: HERMARE ALONG THE MEDIEVAN VILLAGE. THERDS + INTERNEWING HEREAUUS PHOTO. PS3: JUST PHOTOS FOR THUS ONE VPS4: PHOTOMOTIVE TAVE 3 OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record your immediate impressions by marking the box nearest to the most appropriate word. x x x conspicuous x x evident x inconspicuous LANDFORM flat vertical hills broad valley SCALE. intimate small rolling large vast plain crags narrow valley ENCLOSURE: tight enclosed undulating open rolling lowland exposed coast deep gorge VARIETY: uniform simple varied steep plateau complex estuary HARMONY: LAND COVER harmonious balanced discordant chaotic MOVEMENT: dead calm built-up busy frantic nasture mixed wood reservoir TEXTURE: smooth managed rough wild road moor parkland cliff COLOUR: monochrome muted industry/colliery colourful garish scrub marsh beach RARITY: ordinary mineral working unusual rare unique decid.wood river dune SECURITY: comfortable safe unsettling arable threatening conif.wood lake mudflat STIMULUS: boring LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : bland interesting invigorating PLEASURE: offensive unpleasant pleasant farm buildings very pleasant mast.poles plantation pond residentia OTHER : pylons shelter belt canal industrial walls tree clumps PSG: Also PANT OF C3 E PRIMAMING LOOKOX AT THIS. footnath churches fences isolated trees track ruins hedges hedgerow trees road historic site IP S8: AUGO PANT OF C3 banks river motorway reservoir exposed rock waterfall railway settlement scree slopes rapids & PERMANY LOOKUNG car park woodland falls AT THI

Lanpro Services Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors C2 - SE31/03/2022 De JUNICARION OF BENDO IN ROAD & CIRAVEN PUW IN. BUPLEFIELD ROAD & JUST APHOTO -VP 45: PHOTO ONUN -TOO DISHART TO HAVE ANY IMPAGE -VP SO: CLOSER AT THIS LOCATLES YAUTHORDE [AVR.3] ELEVADER VIEL OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record your immediate impressions by marking the box nearest to the most appropriate word. x x х conspicuous x x evident x inconspicuous LANDFORM flat vertical hills broad valley SCALE: intimate small large vast rolling ENCLOSURE: enclosed exposed plain crags narrow valley tight open undulating rolling lowland complex coast deep aorae VARIETY uniform simple varied steep plateau HARMONY: harmonious balanced discordant chaotic estuary LAND COVER MOVEMENT frantic calm busy dead wild built-up pasture mixed wood reservoir TEXTURE smooth managed rough parkland cliff oarish road moor COLOUR: monochrome muted colourful industry/colliery scrub marsh beach RARITY: ordinary unusual rare unique mineral working decid.wood river dune SECURITY: comfortable safe unsettling threatening arable conif.wood lake mudflat STIMULUS: bland interesting invigorating boring LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : PLEASURE: very pleasant offensive unpleasant pleasant farm buildings mast.poles plantation pond OTHER : residential pylons shelter belt canal industrial walls tree clumps footpath churches fences isolated trees track ruins hedges hedgerow trees road historic site banks river motorway reservoir exposed rock railway waterfall settlement scree slopes rapids car park falls woodland

Survey Parameters Sheet - Visual Receptors Lanpro Services 31/03/2022 C2 - SW VP 44: FORT GANDS GAPE - SLITHENY OF FIELD PARCELS VP 46: CORRECT HAM LOINDRING. USTOO & SET BACK FROM LIGHTWAY NOT SKUTCHT = PHOTO INTOWONING SETTLEMENT & OLD HAW & HAW FAMM. JUST A PHOTO. BRGE OF SETTEMENT - YOU HEART. FHOTOGRAPH HERE PUT TO P. Record your immediate impressions by marking the SUBJECTIVE CHECKLIST OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST Record what is present by marking relevant words thus : box nearest to the most appropriate word. evident х inconspicuous conspicuous x x x x x LANDFORM vast large small SCALE: intimate hills broad valley flat vertical exposed ENCLOSURE: enclosed open tight narrow valley rolling plain craos complex varied uniform simple VARIETY: deep gorge undulating rolling lowland coast chaotic discordant balanced harmonious HARMONY: estuary plateau steep frantic calm busy MOVEMENT: dead LAND COVER wild managed rough TEXTURE: smooth reservoir mixed wood pasture built-up muted colourful garish COLOUR: monochrome cliff parkland moor road unique rare RARITY: ordinary unusual beach marsh industry/colliery scrub unsettling threatening safe comfortable SECURITY: dune river mineral working decid.wood invigorating interesting bland STIMULUS: boring lake mudflat conif wood arable very pleasant PLEASURE: offensive unpleasant pleasant LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS : pond plantation mast.poles farm buildings OTHER : shelter belt canal residentia pylons UP 49. OPON ASPECT HONE. CORRECT HONE FAMM tree clumps footpath walls industrial isolated trees track fences churches hedgerow trees road ruins hedges AVR3 motorway river banks historic site railway exposed rock waterfall reservoir scree slopes rapids settlement woodland falls car park

2

West B	urton and Cottam PEIR: LVIA							
Consul	tation: West Burton 4							
LVIA W	/orkshop 2							
7 <sup>th</sup> Apr	il 2022							
1.0 Inti	roduction:							
1.1	Attendees below:							
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands)	)						
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands)	)						
	Lincolnshire CC (AAH Planning Consultants)	) -						
		Apologies						
	Bassetlaw DC (Heritage Officer)	)						
	Archaeological Research Services (Heritage	) -						
	Lead)	Apologies						
	Liz Lake Associates (Associate Landscape Architect)							
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director)	)						
	Lanpro Services (Senior Landscape Architect)	///////////////////////////////////////						
	AECOM (Associate Director)	) -						
		Apologies						
2.0 Pro	ject Overview:							
2.1	(LH) Stage by stage process working towards the PEIR submission in June							
	2022. Comments on viewpoints by April 2022. Final application to be							
	submitted Oct 2022. Examination 2023.							
3.0 NC	C and DBC Update:							
3.1	(HJ) NCC have yet to visit WB4. All feedback to c							
	analysis. DBC have visited WB4 and comments (	Heritage related) on						
	viewpoints will be provided at this workshop							
3.2	Both BDC and NCC noted that the workshop wa							
	and welcome on infrastructure projects such as							
	stages in the process. They both felt that the wo capturing comments and feedback and in movir	-						
	retain a strong landscape led approach.	ig forward, it will help to						
4 0 Ad	ditional viewpoints by NCC and BDC:							
4.1	(ME) Happy for the workshop to address the ad	ditional viewpoints to be						
	considered in the round with all the views.							
	(WW) The additional NCC viewpoints would reta	ain the coding system already						
	in place by NCC and would be added to the View	vpoint Rationalisation (VR)						
	Tables as a unique reference point for considera	ition.						
5.0 Qu	estionnaire Sheets: Visual Baseline							
5.1	(WW) Main focus of workshop is to review the v	viewpoints and discuss the						
	following matters:							
	1. Where views are likely to be material to							
	2. The type and nature of views, represent							
	3. Photography and visualisations required	i; and						
E 2	Views to be carried forward into the EIA.							
5.2	(WW) The approach is to run systematically thro							
	analysis work focussing on geographical quadra relating to each area.	(1000, 100, 500, and 50)						

5.3	The comments on each LVIA viewpoint relating to <b>West Burton 4</b> are set out below:
VP58	Gringley On The Hill FP5
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> May reveal views of WB4 within the mid ground landscape. Could interrupt the appreciation of views towards the south across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking south towards northern edge of WB4. Confluence of FP and road where walkers are heading from village green at Gringley. FP continues to northern edge of WB4. View is representative of an open, lower lying location within the landscape setting of Gringley. Typifies local FP network to south of Gringley.
	Visualisation: Annotated photograph. Possible significant effects.
VP59	A631 and High Street
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> May reveal views of WB4 within the mid ground landscape. Could interrupt the appreciation of views towards the south across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking south towards northern edge of WB4. Confluence of A631 and High Street. View is representative of the road network at the eastern edge of the settlement. Also representative of a road location where the landscape falls away from the settlement edge.
	<u>Visualisation:</u> AVR3.
VP60	A631
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> May reveal views of WB4 within the mid ground landscape. Could interrupt the appreciation of views towards the south across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking south towards north-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of the strategic road network at the eastern edge of the settlement. Transient views as road users pass between Gringley and Beckingham. Also representative of a road location where the landscape falls away from the settlement edge. Baseline includes the Rosekeys Residential Home and the small geometric woodland blocks that stand out on the horizon.
	<u>Visualisation:</u> AVR1.
VP61	Beckingham FP3
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 due to layering and filtering of hedgerows and topography. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking southwest towards eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of FP at the confluence with the local road network. Transient views as walkers approach Gringley. This location is south of Grange Farm.

	<u>Visualisation:</u> None required
VDC2	
VP62	Gringley On The Hill FP16 <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Will reveal views of WB4 within the foreground. Could
	interrupt the appreciation of distant views towards the south across the
	Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of
	the panels at this location. The layout has responded to this view. VP63 may
	reveal a more representative view.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking south towards north-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the local road network and a national walking route.
	Transient views experienced as receptors head south from Gringley. Baseline
	includes the Secret Garden and other residential properties.
	Vieualization: AVP2 and illustrative gross sections. Possible significant effects
VP63	<u>Visualisation:</u> AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VP03	Gringley On The Hill FP16
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Will reveal views of WB4 within the foreground. Would interrupt the appreciation of distant views towards the south across the
	Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Experienced from a gap in the hedgerow,
	which may not be representative of the full situation. Two views from this
	location (NE and SW) would give a fuller understanding of the experience for
	the receptor and the degree of change likely.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking south towards north-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the local road network and a national walking route.
	Transient views experienced as receptors head south from Gringley.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VP64	Clayworth FP9
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Will reveal views of WB4 within the foreground. Would
	interrupt the appreciation of distant views towards the south across the
	Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). There is limited hedgerow cover along
	this section of the FP.
	LVIA Rationale: Looking southwest from north-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of a national walking route. Transient views experienced as
	receptors head south from Gringley. This is representative of the views at the
	higher elevations along Lovers Lane.
	Visualisations: AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VP65	Clayworth FP9
	LVIA Commentary: Will reveal views of WB4 within the foreground. Would
	interrupt the appreciation of distant views towards the west across the
	Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b) towards the Floodplain Valleys (LCA 3a).
	This is known to be a recognised place by local residents. Mitigation would
	include improvements to the hedgerows and connecting vegetation between
	isolated trees to reinstate former field boundaries where possible.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking west from the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of a national walking route at the intersection with a
	bridleway. Transient views experienced as receptors pass east to west across
	the landscape to the south of Gringley. This is representative of the views at
	the lower elevations along Toft Dyke and Mill Lane. Baseline includes views
	towards Highfield Farm and small geometric woodlands that are common in
	this landscape.
VP65	Clayworth FP9 <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Will reveal views of WB4 within the foreground. Would interrupt the appreciation of distant views towards the west across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b) towards the Floodplain Valleys (LCA 3a) This is known to be a recognised place by local residents. Mitigation would include improvements to the hedgerows and connecting vegetation betwee isolated trees to reinstate former field boundaries where possible. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking west from the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of a national walking route at the intersection with a bridleway. Transient views experienced as receptors pass east to west across the landscape to the south of Gringley. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations along Toft Dyke and Mill Lane. Baseline includes views towards Highfield Farm and small geometric woodlands that are common in

	Visualisations: AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VP66	Clayworth BW7
	LVIA Commentary: Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 due to the landform,
	where the horizon would conceal views. An annotated photo to confirm the
	nature of the views from this location would help to define any matters for
	further consideration.
	LVIA Rationale: Looking west from the eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the local footpath network to the east of WB4. Transient
	views experienced as receptors pass east to west across the landscape. This is
	representative of the views at the mid elevations near to Toft Dyke and Mill
	Lane.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP67	North Wheatley FP and other route with public access.
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is
	likely to filter views towards WB4. However, this viewpoint is likely to be
	carried forward into EIA the to understand the contextual views to the SE of
	WB4 and the likely impacts and effects. Compare VP67, VP68 and VP69 to
	decide which will be taken forward. Annotated photos to decide the case.
	LVIA Rationale:
	Looking north towards the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative
	of a national walking route. Transient views experienced as receptors head
	north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the lower
	elevations along Northfield Leys Road. Baseline includes views towards
	Freemans Gorse, Rosekeys and the water tower at Gringley.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3
VP68	North Wheatley FP1#1
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is
	likely to filter views towards WB4. Unlikely this viewpoint will be carried
	forward since VP67 may help better to understand the contextual views to
	the SE of WB4 and the likely impacts and effects. Compare VP67, VP68 and
	VP69 to decide which will be taken forward. Annotated photos to decide the
	case.
	LVIA Rationale:
	Looking north towards the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative
	Looking north towards the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north
	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north
	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations
	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance.
VP69	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP69	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required Trent Valley Way
VP69	towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required <u>Trent Valley Way</u> <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is
VP69	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required <u>Trent Valley Way</u> <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is likely to filter views towards WB4. Unlikely this viewpoint will be carried
VP69	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required <u>Trent Valley Way</u> <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is likely to filter views towards WB4. Unlikely this viewpoint will be carried forward since VP67 may help better to understand the contextual views to
VP69	of a local footpath. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the mid elevations along a bridleway. Baseline includes views towards the agricultural polytunnels, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required <u>Trent Valley Way</u> <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Layering of the intervening vegetation and tree cover is likely to filter views towards WB4. Unlikely this viewpoint will be carried

r	
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking north towards the south-eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of a national walking route. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations along the Trent Valley Way. Baseline includes views towards Freemans Gorse, Highfield Farm and Gringley in the distance.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP70	Mill Lane
VF70	
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> The location is unlikely to yield meaningful visibility, since intervening vegetation, landform and tree cover would filter views towards WB4. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking southeast towards the western eastern edge of WB4. View is representative of the wider context to the northwest. Transient views
	experienced as receptors head east towards Gringley. This is representative of the views at the higher elevations along the A631. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP71	Clayworth Common
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> This viewpoint is located at a parking space and a bend in the road where views may be directly focussed on the southern edge of WB4. Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels from the southern edge
	of WB4. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking north towards the southern edge of WB4. View is representative of a
	local lane. Transient views experienced as receptors head north towards Clayworth from Townend Bridge. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations along the Floodplain Valleys (LCA 3a). Baseline includes views of boats along the canal and Mill House.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP72	Clayworth FP10
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> This viewpoint is located along the canal corridor, which is a popular recreational route where views may be directly focussed on the southern edge of WB4. Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels from the southern edge of WB4. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking north-east towards the southern edge of WB4. View is representative of a national walking route. Transient views experienced as receptors follow the canal towpath from Townend Bridge, through Clayworth and then heading north towards Wiseton. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations along the Cuckoo Way. Baseline includes views of boats along the canal, Mill House, the southern edge of Clayworth, Highfield Far, the water tower at Gringley and geometric woodland blocks scattered across the landscape.
	Visualisations: AVR3

	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> This viewpoint is located off Mill Lane, leading to Toft Dyke Lane, which is a popular recreational route. Views may be directly focussed on the southern edge of WB4. Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels and layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. The gapping up and reinforcement of hedgerows is also proposed at this location. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking north-east towards the southern edge of WB4. View is representative of a FP and local lane. Transient views experienced as receptors head from Clayworth to continue their journey on either Toft Dyke Lane to the north or Mill Lane to the east. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations from Clayworth. Baseline includes the bus depot, Highfield Farm, and single storey residential properties off Mill Lane. <i>Visualisations:</i> AVR3
VP74	Gringley Road
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> This location represents the transition out of Gringley. Although the hedgerows are intermittent in this location, this is a popular location at the heart of the conservation area looking almost directly east towards the southern edge of WB4. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking north-east towards the southern edge of WB4. View is representative of a FP and a local road. Transient views experienced as receptors head from Clayworth to continue their journey along Gringley Road to the north to Gringley. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations from Clayworth on leaving the settlement.
	Visualisations: AVR1. Possible significant effects.
VP75	Gringley Road
	<ul> <li><u>LVIA Commentary:</u> This location represents the transition out of Gringley.</li> <li>Although the hedgerows are well-established in this location, this is recognised point of exit from the settlement looking almost directly east towards the southern edge of WB4. Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels and layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. The vegetation bordering Toft Dyke also provides a distinctive framework and improvements to planting along its length may assist with filtering of the views.</li> <li><u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking east towards the western edge of WB4. View is representative of residential properties and a local lane. Transient views experienced as receptors head from Clayworth to continue their journey along Gringley Road to the north. This is representative of the views at the lower elevations from Clayworth on leaving the settlement. Baseline includes the bus depot, residential properties to the northern edge of Town Street and Freemans Gorse on the horizon.</li> <li><u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.</li> </ul>
VP76	Clayworth FP3
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 due to the layering of intervening hedgerows and tree cover. There is a break in the hedgerow cover where the FP turns west to the south of Lords Wood. This viewpoint is similar to VP77, where there are open views to the north looking towards Gringley.

	An annotated photo would be helpful here to represent the panoramic and
	elevated nature of the view.
	LVIA Rationale:
	Looking east towards the western edge of WB4. View is representative of a
	FP. Transient views experienced as receptors head from Clayworth to
	continue their journey towards Gringley to the north. This is representative of
	the views at the lower elevations from Clayworth on leaving the settlement
	on the PRoW network.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP77	Gringley On The Hill FP4
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> May reveal narrow view of WB4 on horizon. Could
	interrupt the appreciation of the skyline and views east to west across the
	Wooded Valley Farmlands (LCA 5b) may therefore be affected. The scattered
	woodland blocks are strong features along this route, which may impinge
	visibility in some directions, however.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking east towards north-western edge of WB4. FP runs
	north to south across arable farmland. FP continues almost parallel to western
	edge of WB4. View is representative of an open, lower lying location within
	the wider landscape setting of Gringley. Typifies local FP network to south of
	Gringley.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3
VP78	Gringley On The Hill FP4
V1 /0	LVIA Commentary: May reveal view of WB4 from a more elevated position
	along the FP. Could interrupt the appreciation of views towards the southeast
	across the Wooded Valley Farmlands (LCA 5b). The West Burton Power
	Station is a feature on the horizon when walking along this route.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking southeast towards north-western edge of WB4. FP
	runs north to south but at a point where it heads east towards Gringley. View
	is representative of an open, higher elevation within the immediate landscape
	setting of Gringley. Typifies local FP network to south of Gringley and gives
	the appreciation of the landscape setting of the settlement.
	and approximation of the landscape setting of the settlement.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3
VP79	High Street
	LVIA Commentary: Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 from this location due to
	the filtering and layering of built form at the edge of the settlement. The
	wooded edge to the southern part of Gringley will also curtail views.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking southeast towards the northern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of a higher elevation within the village of Gringley. Typifies
	local aptiloment and gives the enpresistion of the concentration area and the
	local settlement and gives the appreciation of the conservation area and the
	High Street.
	High Street.
VP80	High Street. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VP80	High Street. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required Clayworth Road
VP80	High Street. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required         Clayworth Road <u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 from this location due to
VP80	High Street. <u>Visualisations:</u> None required Clayworth Road

	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking south towards the northern edge of WB4. Confluence
	of Clayworth Road and Gainsborough Road. View is representative of the
	strategic road network to the south of Gringley.
	Visualisations: AVR3
5.4	The comments on each additional Bassetlaw DC suggested viewpoint
	(Heritage Officer) are set out below:
BH_VP1	Beacon Hill Camp
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Heritage Viewpoint suggested by Bassetlaw
	Heritage Officer. The view from the top of the beacon would reveal views
	south from the edge of the settlement. The location is not a publicly
	accessible viewpoint, but it is guaranteed that Heritage England will require a
	view from this location.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking south towards the northern edge of WB4. The
	monument is located at the confluence of Beacon Hill Road, High Street and
	Green Road. WB4 is just evident in the centre of the view but filtered through
	tree cover. Representative of a view from a designated heritage.
	Visualisations: AVR3
BH_VP2	Clayworth Road
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Additional Heritage Viewpoint suggested by Bassetlaw
	Heritage Officer. The view is from the road and illustrates the work that
	Bassetlaw have undertaken on the topography within this landscape, by
	emphasising the contours with strategically managed woodlands. Important
	to retain the open character of the landscape in views from this location.
	Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering
	of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of
	views. WB4 would not appear in the foreground of the view, but the distant
	horizon could be interrupted by the presence of the panels on the skyline.
	LVIA Rationale: Looking southeast towards north-western edge of WB4. Also
	looking northeast towards the settlement edge of Gringley which frames the
	skyline. View is representative of a higher elevation along the road. Views
	towards the southwest across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b)
	landscape are important. This is an unobstructed view through gaps in the
	hedgerow.
	Heugerow.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3
BH VP3	Clayworth Road
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Heritage Viewpoint suggested by Bassetlaw
	Heritage Officer. The view is from the road and illustrates the work that
	Bassetlaw have undertaken on the topography within this landscape, by
	emphasising the contours with strategically managed woodlands. Important
	to retain the open character of the landscape in views from this location.
	Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering
	of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of
	views. WB4 would not appear in the foreground of the view, but the distant
	horizon could be interrupted by the presence of the panels on the skyline.
	LVIA Rationale: Looking southeast towards north-western edge of WB4. Also
	looking east towards the landscape setting of Gringley. View is representative
	of the journey along the Clayworth Road. Views towards the southwest across
	e. the jearney delig the elay worth head the we towards the southwest across

	the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b) landscape are important. Further
	photography is required to capture a view through a gap in the hedgerow.
	P
	Visualisations: Annotated photograph. AVR TBC.
BH_VP4	Clayworth
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Heritage Viewpoint suggested by Bassetlaw
	Heritage Officer. An annotated photograph would help with understanding
	the nature of the view and any predicted effects.
	LVIA Rationale: Looking east towards the western edge of WB4. View is
	representative of residential properties and a local lane. Transient views
	experienced as receptors head from Clayworth to continue their journey
	along Gringley Road to the north. This is representative of the views at the
	lower elevations from Clayworth on leaving the settlement.
	Visualisations: Annotated photograph. AVR TBC.
5.4	The comments on each additional Nottinghamshire CC (VIA) suggested
	viewpoint are set out below:
VL_VP1	A631
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Similar
	to VP60. May reveal views of WB4 within the mid ground landscape. Could
	interrupt the appreciation of views towards the south across the Wooded
	Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the
	panels at this location. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover
	could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this
	view.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking south towards north-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the strategic road network at the eastern edge of the
	settlement. Transient views as road users pass between Gringley and
	Beckingham. Also representative of a road location where the landscape falls
	away from the settlement edge. Baseline includes the Rosekeys Residential
	Home and the small geometric woodland blocks that stand out on the
	horizon.
	101201.
	Vieurliestions: None required
VL_VP2	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required Wood Lane
VL_VFZ	
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Similar
	to VL_VP2. Unlikely to reveal views of WB4 as would be set behind the
	horizon and unlikely to appear on the skyline. Clarity required on the
	understanding of visibility at this location. Annotated baseline photo required
	to show extent of panels in the context of the field parcels.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking south towards north-eastern edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the FP network at the interface of Wooded Village
	Farmlands (LCA 5b) and Unwooded Valleys (LCA 4a). Transient views as FP
	users pass between Beckingham and Clayworth in a broadly diagonal route
	from north to south across the landscape.
	<u>Visualisations:</u> Annotated photograph. AVR TBC.
VL_VP3a	Mill Lane

	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Will reveal views of WB4 at close range. The bridleway passes through WB4 and riders could experience views above the hedgerow. Additional planting along both sides of the bridleway will alter the sense of openness along this route. Panels will be set back from hedgerows and guided by ecology buffers with at least 15m offset in general with 20m in some locations. Lower height panels may also be explored for this location also. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking east to west from the bridleway within the southern part of WB4. View is representative of the bridleway network within the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Transient views as bridleway users pass between Clayworth and the Trent Valley Way across the landscape. <u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VL_VP3b	Mill Lane
	<ul> <li><u>LVIA Commentary:</u></li> <li>Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Will reveal views of WB4 at close range. The bridleway passes through WB4 and riders would experience views above the hedgerow. Additional planting along both sides of the bridleway will alter the sense of openness along this route. Panels will be set back from hedgerows and guided by ecology buffers with at least 15m offset in general with 20m in some locations. Lower height panels may also be explored for this location.</li> <li><u>LVIA Rationale:</u></li> <li>Looking east to west from the bridleway within the southern part of WB4. View is representative of the bridleway network within the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Transient views as bridleway users pass between Clayworth and the Trent Valley Way across the landscape.</li> <li><u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3</li> </ul>
VL_VP4a	Toft Dyke
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Will reveal views of WB4 within foreground. Could interrupt the appreciation of views towards the north and northeast across the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b). Mitigation measures suggest offsetting of the panels at this location. Layering of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover could then assist with filtering of views. The layout has responded to this view. Open views to the west will be retained where panels are offset. Mitigation will also seek to enhance existing hedgerows at this location and close any gaps. Panels will also be set back from hedgerows and guided by ecology buffers with at least 15m offset in general with 20m in some locations. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking north from Toft Dyke at the southern extent of WB4. Located within the WB4 area. Baseline includes vegetation to each side of Toft Dyke Lane, the ditch lines and bridleway. <u>Visualisations:</u> AVR3 and illustrative cross sections. Possible significant effects.
VL_VP4b	Toft Dyke
	<u>LVIA Commentary:</u> Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Similar to VL_VP4b, which would yield a better view. <u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking south from Toft Dyke at the southern extent of WB4. Located within the WB4 area. Baseline includes vegetation to each side of Toft Dyke Lane, the ditch lines and bridleway.

	<u>Visualisations:</u> None required
VL_VP5	Gringley Road
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Similar
	to BH_VP3, but annotated photograph will help understand the nature of the
	view and the predicted impacts and effects, and whether AVRs may be
	necessary.
	<u>LVIA Rationale</u> : Looking east towards western edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the journey from Clayworth along Gringley Road. Views
	across to the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b) landscape are experienced
	from here. Further photography is required to capture views at this location.
	Visualisations: Annotated photograph. AVR TBC.
VL_VP6	Gringley Road
	LVIA Commentary: Additional Landscape Viewpoint suggested by VIA. Similar
	to BH_VP3, but annotated photograph will help understand the nature of the
	view and the predicted impacts and effects, and whether AVRs may be
	necessary.
	<u>LVIA Rationale:</u> Looking east towards western edge of WB4. View is
	representative of the journey from Clayworth along Gringley Road. Views
	across to the Wooded Village Farmlands (LCA 5b) landscape are experienced
	from here. Further photography is required to capture views at this location.
	Visualisations: Annotated photograph. AVR TBC.
6.0 AOB	
6.1	The current extent of the panels was shared to aid discussions, with the
	caveat that the layout is evolving to reflect the survey findings as they come
	forward from each discipline.
6.2	Both BDC and NCC representatives were very complimentary over the
	approach towards off-setting of panels to both conservation areas and
	Gringley/Clayworth Road.
6.3	BDC stated that the setting back of the panels from the conservation areas
	may be sufficient mitigation to alleviate any heritage concerns associated with
	WB4.
	ng Actions
7.1	BDC and NCC to provide comments and feedback on minutes of Workshop 2 on WB4.
7.2	Lanpro to provide shapefile viewpoint locations for BDC and NCC to assist the
/.2	verification work and further feedback on WB4.
7.3	Cumulative viewpoints and mapping to be prepared and agreed after
	Workshop 2 via specific questionnaire.
7.4	No photography will be undertaken for the cable route areas.
7.5	Proposed infrastructure taller than panels will be captured within the final
	ZTVs.
7.6	Comments and feedback on LVIA Methodology will be captured via separate
	questionnaire.
7.7	Comments on Visual (Residential and Transport) Receptors to be captured via
	separate questionnaire.
7.8	Comments on Landscape Receptors to be captured via separate
/.0	

Viewpoint	Location	Coord	dinates	Distance to Site (m) (distance to nearest site boundary)	Represented Visual Receptors Eg, road, PRoW, Residential		umulative Yes/No which Sites)	Field of View (90, 180 or 360 Degree)	Photograph Yes / No	Quadrant	Photomontage Yes / No	AVR Level
2	Brox/198/1	491575.546	377285.478	660	Walkers, Motorists, Residents, Pedestrians	Yes	WB1 / WB2	360	Yes	WB1-SW/WB2-SE	Yes	3
8	Broxholme Ln and Brox/197/1	490943.947	378283.549	200m	Walkers, Motorists, Residents, Pedestrians	Yes	WB1/WB2	360	Yes	WB1-SW/ WB2-NE	Yes	3
24	Sykes Lane and other route with public access	488155.897	376515.775	Adjacent West Burton 2	Walkers, Road users	No	WB2	180	Yes	WB1-SW /WB2-SW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
26	Sturton Road	489538.118	376605.402	Adjacent West Burton 2	Road users, Walkers	No	WB2	360	Yes	WB1-SW /WB2-SW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
27	Sturton Road	489169.101	377127.391	Adjacent West Burton 2	Road users, Walkers	No	WB2	360	Yes	WB1-SW /WB2-SW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
28	Sturton Road	489171.163	377594.376	Adjacent West Burton 2	Walkers, Road users	No	WB2	360	Yes	WB1-SW /WB2-SW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
33	Cowdale Lane	488242.312	379137.705	670m	Road users, Walkers, Residents	Yes	WB2 / WB3	360	Yes	WB1-NW/ WB2-NW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
34	Cowdale Lane	487238.525	378896.122	580m	Road users, Walkers,	Yes	WB2 / WB3	360	Yes	WB1-NW/ WB2-NW /WB3-SE	Yes	3
40	Stow/71/2	487928.29	381677.705	1km	Walkers, Residential properties	No	WB3	90	Yes	WB1-NW /WB2-NW/WB3-NE	Yes	3
46	Cowdale Lane	485360.326	378670.225	450m	Road users	No	WB3	180	Yes	WB2-NW/ WB3-SW	Yes	3
57	Mton/69/1	484202.06	382381.636	630m	Walkers, Road users	No	WB3	90	Yes	WB3-NW	Yes	3
59	A631 and High Street	474384.94	390658.003	225m	Road Users	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NE	Yes	3
62	Gringley On The Hill FP16	474155.35	390412.478	90m	Road Users, Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NE	Yes	3
63	Gringley On The Hill FP16	474179.616	389937.363	Within Site West Burton 4	Road Users, Walkers	No	WB4	360	Yes	WB4-NE	Yes Direction: Both NE and SW	3
64	Clayworth FP9	474826.226	389219.056	Adjacent West Burton 4	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SE	Yes	3
65	Clayworth FP9	474596.678	388666.329	Adjacent West Burton 4	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SE	Yes Cross sections: Suggested	3
67	North Wheatly FP7 and other route with public access.	474439.261	387716.12	425m	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SE	Yes	3
72	Clayworth FP10	472849.73	387568.74	620m	Walkers	No	WB4	90	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes	3
73	Mill Lane and Clayworth BW7	473191.666	388019.37	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road Users, Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes	3
75	Gringley Road	473166.031	388528.032	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road Users, Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes	3
77	Gringley On The Hill FP4	472835.11	389730.358	800m	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NW	Yes	3
78	Gringley On The Hill FP4	473389.75	390411.171	210m	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NW	Yes	3
80	Clayworth Road	473582.27	390491.994	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road Users,	No	WB4	90	Yes	WB4-NW	Yes	3
LCC-D	Read Robinson Avenue			230m	Walkers, residential properties	No	WB2	180	No	WB1-SW/WB2-SW/WB3-SE	Yes	3
LCC-O	Cowdale Lane			Adjacent West Burton 3	Road users	Yes	WB2 / WB3	360	No	WB2-NW/WB3-SE	Yes	3

BH-VP2	Clayworth Road	473634.075	390203.913	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road users	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NW	Yes	3
BH-VP3	Clayworth Road	473615.217	389847.492	260m	Road users	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-NW	Yes	3
VL-VP1	A631	474840.736	390467.133	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road users	No	WB4	90	Yes	WB4-NE	Yes	3
VL-VP3a	Mill Lane	474100.564	388666.812	Within Site West Burton 4	Horse riders, and walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SE	Yes Direction: Both NE and SW Cross sections: Also suggested	3
VL-VP3b	Mill Lane	474100.564	388666.812	Within Site West Burton 4	Horse riders and walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SE	Yes Direction: Both NE and SW Cross sections: Also suggested	3
VL-VP4a	Toft Dyke	473453.462	388340.33	Adjacent West Burton 4	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes FoV: 180 degrees	3
VL-VP4b	Toft Dyke	473453.462	388340.33	Adjacent West Burton 4	Walkers	No	WB4	180	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes	3
VL-VP5	Gringley Road	473297.579	388854.95	Adjacent West Burton 4	Road users	No	WB4	90	Yes	WB4-SW	Yes	3

#### Workshop 2

#### Lincolnshire County Council

#### West Burton

#### LVIA Questionnaire A

#### Assessment Methodology

Do you have any comments and feedback on the scope of the Assessment Methodology 1 which will form the basis for the assessment of the landscape and visual effects in the LVIA? Comments are based on information made available, and is primarily based upon the of the West Burton Solar Project EIA Scoping Report (January 2022), Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual. While the comments below are focussed on the methodology presented at section 7.4 of the Scoping Report, they also include general comments on the project from a landscape and visual perspective. **General Comments** The LVIA should be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and carried out to the third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) by the Landscape Institute and IEMA, and relevant updates and Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs) produced by the Landscape Institute (LI), such as the recently published LI TGN 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations. The methodology provided at Section 7.4 of the West Burton Solar Project EIA Scoping Report (January 2022) is typical of those used for ES Chapters and standalone LVIA's where potential significant effects can be considered and generally reflects the guidance in GLVIA3. 5km (from site boundaries) provides a reasonable study area and would include more sensitive receptors in the area such as Ridge AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment and the Scampton viewing area, but the LVIA should also provide a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the study area and confirm that receptors beyond 5km would not be affected. This is particularly relevant to PROW and villages in an elevated position along the limestone escarpment such as Ingham and Fillingham that may have views of the development. At this stage, we cannot comment on, or agree the study area (currently proposed as 500m at para. 7.1.10 of the Scoping Report) for any offsite cable runs until the final option is selected. Section 7.4 does not contain criteria and thresholds of Susceptibility and Value to inform the LVIA judgements, or how these would be combined (potentially as a matrix) to assess

Sensitivity, as required by GLVIA3. Including these would assist in transparency and provide a consistent approach as to how the sensitivity of a receptor has been arrived at.

#### Landscape

In regards to the *Low* category of *Table 7.1 Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors* of the Scoping Report, in regards to power lines: The presence of power lines does not necessarily create *low* landscape sensitivity as there are examples of valuable, high sensitivity landscapes that are intercepted by power lines at local, national and international level, due to their landscape characteristics and attributes.

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.

It would be useful to take into account the information collated as part of the Historic landscape characterisation project: *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011)*, to ensure that the development is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL 1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The project documents and the mapping can be accessed here: <u>Historic Landscape Characterisation – Lincolnshire County Council</u>

An HLF funded Landscape Partnership was carried out in the Trent Vale area in 2007-2013: the archived website is here: <u>Trent Vale Landscape Partnership</u>. It would be useful to have an assessment of how the proposed developments will address the relevant priorities outlined in the reports:

- Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013).
- Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment:

#### Visual

Visual receptors should also include potential users of waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users. Currently only road users, walkers, horse riders and residents are identified. Having visited site over the period of several days, we have observed that while many of the lanes and tracks within the study area are rural and remote in character and primarily used for motor vehicles and farm access, they are also well used by dog walkers, horse riders and leisure cyclists, and subsequently the assessment should consider this within the methodology. The presence of several well-tended benches and grass verges with swathes of spring bulb planting reinforce the local value of these networks beyond being road access, which also provide suitable PROW connections for walkers improving the connectivity of the wider recreational footpath network.

Para. 7.4.29 (RVAA) of the Scoping Report: The assessment process is unclear, for clarity, we would expect that steps 1-3 would be carried out and all phases asessed (as typical of an LVIA): construction; Operation (Year 1); and Operation (Year 15), and not just year 15

### Lanpro»

(residual). Then, as stated in para. 7.4.29, if at year 15 there remain significant effects of the highest magnitude, a RVAA would be undertaken for those affected properties.

The ZTV methodology utilises a proposed height of 4.5m, however does not contain details of the dimensions of all structures which will form part of the development, such as battery storage or sub stations. Consequently, the ZTV may be unrepresentative of the full extent of visibility and the ZTV should clearly demonstrate the full extent of the proposed development stating what has been included and the ultimate height/scale.

A full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation should be provided that aligns with LI TGN 06/19. This should include full details of the elements that have been modelled (Solar Arrays, sub station etc.)

From a Listed Building and Scheduled Monument perspective, we would like to see the intervisibility with each of the designated assets (or groups of assets) within the study area be reviewed and evaluated as part of the study, and where appropriate the steps to mitigate the impact need to be set out. There are potential long distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. While Lincoln lies approximately 8.5km to the south east of West Burton 1 and West Burton 2, the intervisibility between the Site and study area of these nationally important Grade I listed buildings needs to be assessed: admittedly these would be from a long distance, however due to the scale of the development (particularly cumulatively), and the elevated positions of these buildings, is such that it should be considered.

#### **Cumulative impacts**

Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impacts should be assessed, particularly in regards to the Cottam Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park.

#### **Mitigation and Layout**

As this is an iterative process, and the baseline elements are still being defined, at this stage we are not providing comment on any potential mitigation or layout of the development. We would expect this to be covered at forthcoming meetings/workshops. However, best practice guidance, relevant published landscape character assessments and District and County Council Policy and Guidance shall be referred to and implemented as appropriate. We would also expect the landscape and planting scheme is coordinated with other relevant disciplines, such as Heritage, ecology or civils (e.g. SuDS features), to improve the value of the landscape and reflect appropriate local and regional aims and objectives. The assessment and proposals should set out the measures to be taken to ensure the development will deliver high standards of design and green infrastructure, setting out the justification of the selected design in terms of landscape. Any Landscape Scheme and associated Outline Management Plan should accompany the LVIA.

The development of Solar provides the opportunity for enhancing the ecological and landscape value of an area. However, as the majority of the proposed development is on agricultural land, and is temporary (40 years), we would expect that any landscape and ecological mitigation ensures the future return to agricultural uses is not overly onerous, and any new field patterns (from new hedgerow and tree planting) are still of a scale and shape to be useable in the future, and any ground cover planting (such as meadow grasses and/or wildflowers) do not require excessive soil modification, ensuring availability for future agricultural uses.

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#### Workshop 2

Lincolnshire County Council

West Burton 1,2 and 3

LVIA Questionnaire C

Landscape Receptors

1	Do you have any opinions on the scope of the Study Area which will form the basis for the assessment of the landscape effects in the LVIA?
	5km (from site boundaries) provides a reasonable study area and would include more sensitive receptors in the area such as Ridge AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment and the Scampton viewing area, but the LVIA should also provide a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the study area and confirm that receptors beyond 5km would not be affected. This is particularly relevant to PROW villages in an elevated position along the limestone escarpment such as Ingham and Fillingham that may have views of the development.
	At this stage, we cannot comment on, or agree the study area (currently proposed as 500m at para. 7.1.10 of the Scoping Report) for any offsite cable runs until the final option is selected.
2	Are there any individual components that you can you identify within the Site which you consider to be material to the assessment process of the landscape effects in the LVIA?
	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 identifies and 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.
	The finer grained assessment should identify key individual components within the site. With the majority of the site comprising relatively flat, open, agricultural land the key elements are primarily focussed to field boundaries in the form of hedgerows and hedgerow trees with the fields being devoid of vegetation. Occasional woodland blocks (including ancient woodland) and shelter belts are evident within the site also, and along with field boundary vegetation should be retained, protected and enhanced where possible, incorporating appropriate setbacks. Heritage features within and adjacent to the site should also be considered in both the assessment and evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation.
3	Are there any individual components that you can you identify within the Study Area which you consider to be material to the assessment process of the landscape effects in the LVIA?

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	By incorporating a 5km (from site boundaries) study area, more sensitive components/receptors would be included such as Ridge AGLV, and Gainsborough AGLV, settlements to the east along the Limestone Escarpment and the Scampton viewing area.
	While more of a visual consideration, having visited site over the period of several days, we have observed that while many of the lanes and tracks within the study area are rural and remote in character and primarily used for motor vehicles and farm access, however they are also well used by dog walkers, horse riders and leisure cyclists, and subsequently the assessment should consider the value and potential change in character to these lanes. The presence of several well-tended benches and grass verges with swathes of spring bulb planting reinforce the local value of these networks beyond being road access, which also provide suitable PROW connections for walkers improving the connectivity of the wider recreational footpath network.
4	Are there any specific cumulative matters you consider should be carried forward to the assessment process of the landscape effects in the LVIA?
	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impacts should be assessed, particularly in regards to the Cottam Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park. The document: <i>LVIA Workshop Questionnaire D - Cumulative Sites – WB</i> , has been forwarded to West Lindsey District Council for review and comment, being better placed to identify additional sites within the area, and will be forwarded on when available.
5	Do you have any other comments on the scope, content, and appropriateness (detail, geographic extent) of the landscape baseline which will form the basis for the assessment of effects in the LVIA?
	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.
	It would be useful to take into account the information collated as part of the Historic landscape characterisation project: <i>The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011),</i> to ensure that the development is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for West Burton is TVL 1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The project documents and the mapping can be accessed here: <u>Historic Landscape Characterisation – Lincolnshire County Council</u>
	<ul> <li>An HLF funded Landscape Partnership was carried out in the Trent Vale area in 2007-2013: the archived website is here: <u>Trent Vale Landscape Partnership</u>. It would be useful to have an assessment of how the proposed developments will address the relevant priorities outlined in the reports:</li> <li>Trent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013).</li> <li>Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment:</li> </ul>

West Burton	Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and brief description	Distance from project	Overlap in temporal scope	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant effect
West Burton & Cottam West Burton & Cottam	NSIP (refer to PIN's website) NSIP (refer to PIN's website)	IGP Cottam Solar Project IGP West Burton Solar Project	1.5km north of WB1 1.5km south of Cottam 1	Y	Y Y
West Burton & Cottam	NSIP (refer to PIN's website)	Low Carbon Gate Burton 500MW solar and energy storage (battery)		Ŷ	ТВС
West Burton	NSIP (refer to PIN's website)	EDF West Burton C 299MW gas fired generating capacity	Potential 200m to WB Sub (depending on exact locatyion as yet known)	ТВС	TBC
West Burton West Burton Cottam	NSIP (refer to PIN's website)	Decommisioning of West Burton A Heckington Fen solar generation exceeding 50MW with energy storage	g 41km southeast of WB2	TBC Not within any ZOI but requested by LincoInshire CC	ТВС
West Burton	131174, 137071, 141615	Outline planning application for 230 residential development, to include associated estate roads and open space. Access to be considered and not reserved for subsequent applications. Land at Saxilby Heights	0.35km south of WB2	Y	TBC
West Burton	132286, 138574, 14210, 142022, 140813, 140143, 139469, 13842	Hybrid application to include outline planning application for the erection of up to 133 dwellings with all matters reserved and change of use of agricultural land to cemetary. Land off Sturton Road, Saxilby	0.23km south of WB2	Y	TBC
West Burton	133907, 143820, 142807, 142806, 141141	Land off Stow Park Road, Marton. Hybrid planning application to include outline planning application for the erection of up to 39 dwellings with all matters reserved and change of use of agricultural land to school car park	On the opposite side of A1500 to WB3	Y	TBC
West Burton	21/01550/SCR	Installation of a solar battery farm and Battery Storgare Facility with Associated Infrastructure. Land East of Bumble Bee Farm Saunby Rpoad, Gainsborough	3km away from West Burton	Y	TBC
West Burton	21/01840/COND, 15/01304/OUT	<ul> <li>Discharge of conditions 5, 11 and 15 of PA.</li> <li>15/01304/OUT. Outline Planning</li> <li>Permissions with some matters Reserved</li> <li>for Residential Development of Nineteen</li> <li>Dwellings and Construct Newe Access.</li> <li>Land Northeast of Dunelm Church Street,</li> <li>Beckingham</li> </ul>	2.5km away from West Burton	Y	TBC
West Burton	21/01284/FUL	Lakeland House Farm Ranskill Road Mattersey Doncaster DN10 5EA. Change of Use of Land for the Siting of up to 43 Holiday Lodges, Including Creation of a Fishing Lake, Access Works and a New Sewage Treatment Plant	5.5km south of WB4	Potentially visible within ZOI of landscape. Need to consider any views	TBC

West Burton	200011/FUL, 21/01552/VOC, 21/01411/COND, 21/01453/COND	Land North West and South of Field Farm Wood Lane Sturton Le Steeple Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm	0.85km south west iof WB Sub (depending on exact location as yet unknown)	Y	ТВС
West Burton	21/01661/DEM	Demolition of Cottam Power Station	2.9km south west of WB3	Within ZOI of landscape. Construction activites.	ТВС
West Burton	Emerging Policy ST6: Cottam Priority Regeration Area	Cottam Power Station Proposed Redevelopment. Comprehensive Masterplan and design code to be prepared.	2.5km west of WB3		ТВС
West Burton & Cottam	Site Allocation Strategic Policy LP8 Employment Site Land at Lincolnshire Showground (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017)	Propsoed D1, D2 uses, C2 B1, C1 and other associated development with the function of the shows. To be defined through an LDO		Just within ZOI of landscape. Development is within the existing showground which is an established use	ТВС
West Burton	F/0800, ES/2089	Land to the North and East of Sturton Le Steeple. The extraction of sand gravel, construction of new access, erection of processing plant, ancilliary buildings wharf facility. Restoration to agriculture, woodland and water areas for amenity and nature conservation end users		Y	TBC

Taken Forward to ES

Comments



#### Workshop 2

#### 7th April 2022

#### Nottinghamshire County Council

#### West Burton 4

#### LVIA Questionnaire D

#### **Cumulative Sites**

1	Do you have any comments and feedback on the list of cumulative sites which will form the basis for the assessment of the landscape and visual effects in the LVIA?

From:	
To:	
Cc:	
Subject:	RE: West Burton and Cottom: LVIA Workshop 2
Date:	11 July 2022 17:38:00
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	image004.png
	image005.png
	image006.jpg
	image072.jpg
	image000.png
	image009.png image010.png
	image01.png
	image012.png
	image013.jpg
	LVIA Workshop Questionnaire A - Assessment Methodology - AAH LLA Response.pdf
	LVIA Workshop Questionnaire C - Landscape Receptors - AAH LLA Response.pdf
	2981 LVIA v1 2 20220711 CJ WB Viewpoint Table.pdf
	LVIA Workshop Questionnaire D - Cumulative Sites - List.pdf
	LVIA Workshop Questionnaire D - Cumulative Sites.pdf
Hello	

We trust all is well.

#### West Burton LVIA Workshops

Thank you for the responses to our questionnaires from both Workshops 1 and 2.

Just by way of update:

- 1. We have completed the LVIA PEIR stage submission and are now currently progressing the LVIA ES stage.
- 2. Extensive site survey verification work has now been undertaken including a review of the additional viewpoints proposed by the LCC and NCC following the first workshop.
- 3. There has also been re-verification of some of the viewpoints, since discussion from the second workshop required more clarity in terms of the type of visualisation to be carried forward into the ES.
- 4. The photography for all the additional viewpoints requested by LCC is now complete; and
- 5. The summer photography is now complete.

By way of progress, we have now had chance to review your response to the feedback from the Workshop questionnaires and set out or way forward to each below.

#### **Questionnaire A: Feedback on Methodology**

We have reviewed the comments on the Methodology and the attached PDF states where we could incorporate LCC and NCC comments within the LVIA Chapter. We have therefore suggested some minor changes to both the LVIA Methodology and Visual Assessment Methodology (see attached PDFs) to take account of LCC and NCC comments.

#### **Questionnaire B: Feedback on Visual Resource**

We have since been to site and undertaken further verification work for the additional viewpoints proposed by NCC and LCC and have updated our Viewpoint Table to suit (see attached PDF). This now shows a comprehensive list of viewpoints with updates, clarity on suggested AVR types and the viewpoints that we propose to carry forward into the LVIA.

In terms of the baseline photographs, the 360 degree photography is now live and available for the viewpoints on the project You can find it by clicking on the banner at the top or scrolling down to the relevant section of the homepage.

Alternatively, you can find it by going directly to:

The website currently contains the winter photography and this will be updated with the photography for the LCC and NCC additional viewpoints and with the summer photography, and will advise when this is available.

#### **Questionnaire C: Feedback on Landscape Resource**

We have reviewed the comments (see attached PDF) and state where we could incorporate suggestions within the LVIA Chapter. We have suggested some minor changes to the LVIA Methodology and Visual Assessment Methodology (see attached PDFs) to take account of these comments and feedback.

#### **Questionnaire D: Feedback on Cumulative Developments**

LCC feedback on our proposed list of cumulative developments to be taken forward into the LVIA is still outstanding. This feedback is needed as soon as possible to enable the running of the cumulative ZTVs to facilitate the assessment so that we can stay within our critical programme.

#### Way Forward:

LCC approval is therefore required of the attached as PDF files to complete the baseline work for the LVIA Chapter:

- 1. LVIA Methodology (V1-2) (example for Cottam but the same changes would apply to WB)
- 2. Visual Assessment Methodology (V1-2) (example for Cottam but the same changes would apply to WB)
- 3. Questionnaire A feedback (V1-2)
- 4. Questionnaire C feedback (V1-2)
- 5. VP Consultation Table (V1-2); and
- 6. Questionnaire D: Cumulative developments.

We trust this gives full clarity on progress since the two PEIR stage workshops and next steps for the LVIA Chapter. A response by **Monday 25<sup>th</sup> July** is required please to enable the LVIA assessment work to be completed in line with the overall programme.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch should you wish to discuss matters in further detail.

Regards

From:	
Sent: 05 May 2022 18:32	
To:	
Cc:	

Subject: RE: West Burton and Cottom: LVIA Workshop 2

Afternoon

As requested, please find attached our responses to your Cottam and West Burton LVIA questionnaires.

Please let me know if you need any additional information at this stage. Please note, I will now be on leave until 23<sup>rd</sup> May and will be able to respond to any queries or requests then.

If anything is urgent over the next couple of weeks, please contact my colleague who is copied into this email.

Regards

BA (HONS) DIP LA CMLI Landscape Architect



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27 Old Gloucester Street London WC1N 3AX +44 (0)207 419 5113

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AAH Consultants

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From:	>
Sent: 03 May 2022 11:26	
To: >	
Cc:	
	>
Subject: RE: West Burton and Cottom: LVIA Workshop	2

Good Morning

Thank you for the update on progress and the endeavour to provide feedback as soon as possible.

A response by Friday 13 May would be very much appreciated as we are now starting to plan for the phase two consultation by which time we would hope to have made final decisions about key aspects of the LVIA through consultation with Lincolnshire County Council.

In the meantime, if you have any further questions or need clarification on any matters, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Regards

Associate Director of Landscape Architecture



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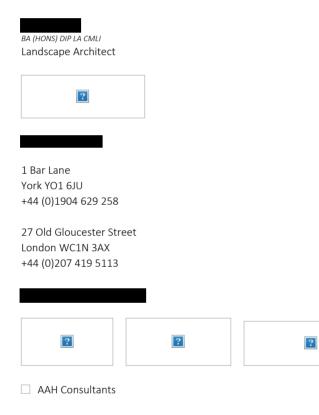
om:	>	
nt: 20 April 2022 11:31		
:	>	
:		

Subject: RE: West Burton and Cottom: LVIA Workshop 2

Morning

Thanks you for forwarding the information. We are going through it now, however it is very unlikely we will be able to provide detailed feedback by the 26<sup>th</sup> April. We will endeavour to provide this as soon as we are able and will provide an update later next week.

Regards



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From: >	
Sent: 12 April 2022 23:04	
То:	
Subject: West Burton and Cottom: LVIA Workshop 2	

# West Burton Solar Project

# Environmental Statement Appendix 8.4.4: Workshops

Prepared by: Lanpro Services March 2023

PINS reference: EN010132 Document reference: APP/WB6.3.8.4.4 APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)





Email 1 of 2

#### West Burton and Cottam: LVIA Workshop 2

Thank you for attending the Cottam LVIA Workshop 2 last Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> April in support of the forthcoming PEIR stage. We trust you found the event helpful and informative and we duly attach minutes for LCC comment and approval.

We also attach the following workshop questionnaires covering the full suite of topics under discussion in this round of consultation relating to the preparation of the LVIA for both the West Burton and Cottam sites:

- Questionnaire A: Assessment Methodology Cottam
- Questionnaire A: Assessment Methodology West Burton
- Questionnaire B: Visual Receptors Cottam (The majority of this topic was discussed at Workshops 1 and 2, but we have attached the sheet for completeness)
- Questionnaire B: Visual Receptors West Burton (The majority of this topic was discussed at Workshops 1 and 2, but we have attached the sheet for completeness)
- Questionnaire C: Landscape Receptors Cottam
- Questionnaire C: Landscape Receptors West Burton

Can you therefore complete each of the above questionnaires by Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> April, if possible.

We are seeking in particular, the approval of the Assessment Methodology, comments on the Landscape Receptors and any outstanding matters that LCC consider could be taken forward into the LVIA baseline. Can you also please provide comments on the extent of the Study Areas and those LCAs that play 'host' to the landscape and visual receptors within these areas. We also require comments on the Cumulative Sites please.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Associate Director of Landscape Architecture

#### **D:** +44 (0)1904 803800



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West B	Irton Solar Project: NSIP	
LVIA W	orkshop 3	
29 <sup>th</sup> Sej	tember 2022	
9:30-12	00	
York La	npro Office: In person (LP and LCC) and LLA and NCC via Teams	
	oductions:	
1.1	Attendees below:	
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands) (NCC)	
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands (NCC)	
	Lincolnshire CC (AAH Planning Consultants) (LCC)	
	Liz Lake Associates (Associate Landscape Architect) (LLA)	
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director)	
	Lanpro Services (Principal Archaeology &	
	Heritage Consultant) (LP)	
2.0 Pro	ect Background:	
2.1	(WW) Stage by stage process working towards the ES submission for final	
	application in Nov 2022. Examination 2023. This meeting is to focus on th	e
	final push on LVIA, including approval over methodology, approaches to	
	analysis and evaluation and landscape mitigation.	
	press to Date:	
3.1	LLA stated that WB4 layout is now removed from the Scheme and that the	2
	substation and battery storage would be located within WB3. Formal notification is expected to be released from IGP this week. NCC (HJ and M	E)
	confirmed that they would still expect to be involved in the consultation	C)
	process especially given the interface with the cable runs to the power	
	stations and the Trent crossing, and to retain an element of continuity.	
3.2	LP (WW) expressed that the meeting is good timing for closing out formal	
5.2	comments and feedback on the methodology and cumulative	
	developments, and in moving forward with the final LVIA stages. Approva	I
	of the cumulative list is needed in particular to run the ZTVs. Approval of	
	views to be scoped out of the assessment is also required and those to be	2
	taken forward given their significant effects.	
3.3	LLA (CJ) confirmed that the cumulative ZTVs would from the basis of the	
	LVIA written assessment for the cumulative effects. LCC (OB) and NCC (MI	E
	and HJ) confirmed that AVRs are not necessary to show the cumulative	
	developments and that written assessment would be sufficient. LP (WW)	
	confirmed that they would provide a secondary plan to show the other	
	cumulative developments that are not solar or DCO projects. NCC and LC	С
	happy with this approach.	
3.4	On the presentation of the AVRs, NCC (HJ and ME) and LCC (OB) agreed	
	that they could be presented as Year 1 Winter Views (with mitigation) and	
	Year 15 Summer Views (with mitigation).	



3.5	(WW) Discussed the approach in the LVIA in regard to the finer grained assessment and how each landscape element has been taken in turn within tables in the appendices. LCC and NCC happy with this approach. Topics include landscape character areas, trees, woodlands, PRoW for example. Any significant effects are then bought forward into the LVIA Chapter for detailed discussion over impacts and effects. LCC and NCC happy with that approach and prefer succinct chapter text backed up with
	detailed technical appendices setting out the assessment in a transparent way following GLVIA3.
3.6	(CJ) Using the 360 viewer has been very helpful and the aim is continue with its use during the ES stage, but also with supporting photo sheets as paper copies to comply with PINs requirements. LCC and NCC happy with this approach and are very impressed with the viewer.
4.0 Identi	fication of Outstanding Matters:
4.1	LCC (OB) and NCC (HJ) commented that the LVIA <b>Section 8.6 Mitigation</b> could include a table to show the design pathway and how the landscape mitigation has been amended to take account of the evolving design and other disciplines such as ecology and heritage. Details on the landscape mitigation including a species list and plant spacing would also be a helpful addition to this section.
4.2	NCC very happy with the LEMP being used to set out the progress of how landscape and ecology have fed into the landscape mitigation plans.
4.3	(OB) LCC would like to see the mitigation plans as they are refined. Comment is that to date the plans deliver the right scale of detail which is proportionate to the extent of the development with a good balance between ecology and landscape.
5.0 Consu	Itation Feedback:
5.1	LP (WW) commented that the public consultation events went well and that 'Near Neighbour' visits are now drawing to a close. Feedback will be taken into consideration within the LVIA via Counter Context who are leading on this ES topic.
6.0 Cumu	lative Sites:
6.1	NCC and LCC approval of the list of developments required asap over the list below:
	Bumble Bee Farm, Saundy (Bassetlaw 22/00358/FUL)
	Cottam Solar NSIP (EN010133)
	Field Farm, Sturton le Steeple (Bassetlaw 20/00117/FUL)
	Gate Burton Solar NSIP (EN010131)
	Heckington Fen Solar NSIP (EN010123)
	High Marnham Solar (Bassetlaw 22/00707/FUL)
	Tillbridge Solar NSIP (no reference number)



	West Burton Solar NSIP (EN010132)	
7.0 Site V	7.0 Site Visits:	
7.1	Some further visits required to ground truth the assessment as required. LCC and NCC confirmed they would be happy to accompany any site visits where required.	
8.0 Projec	8.0 Projected Timescales/next steps/meetings:	
8.1	(CJ) Submission of WB unlikely to be 2022. Cottam is currently a priority.	
9.0 AOB:	9.0 AOB:	
9.1	LCC and NCC happy with progress to date and look forward to continuing collaboration and happy to receive work in progress as the landscape mitigation develops and support discussions over design matters where required. NCC (HJ) is retiring in November and there will be a further representative bought forward to support ME.	
9.2	(CJ) Will send out invitations for final workshop post 2022 prior to submission.	