

Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.5: Heritage Statement (Part 3 of 4)

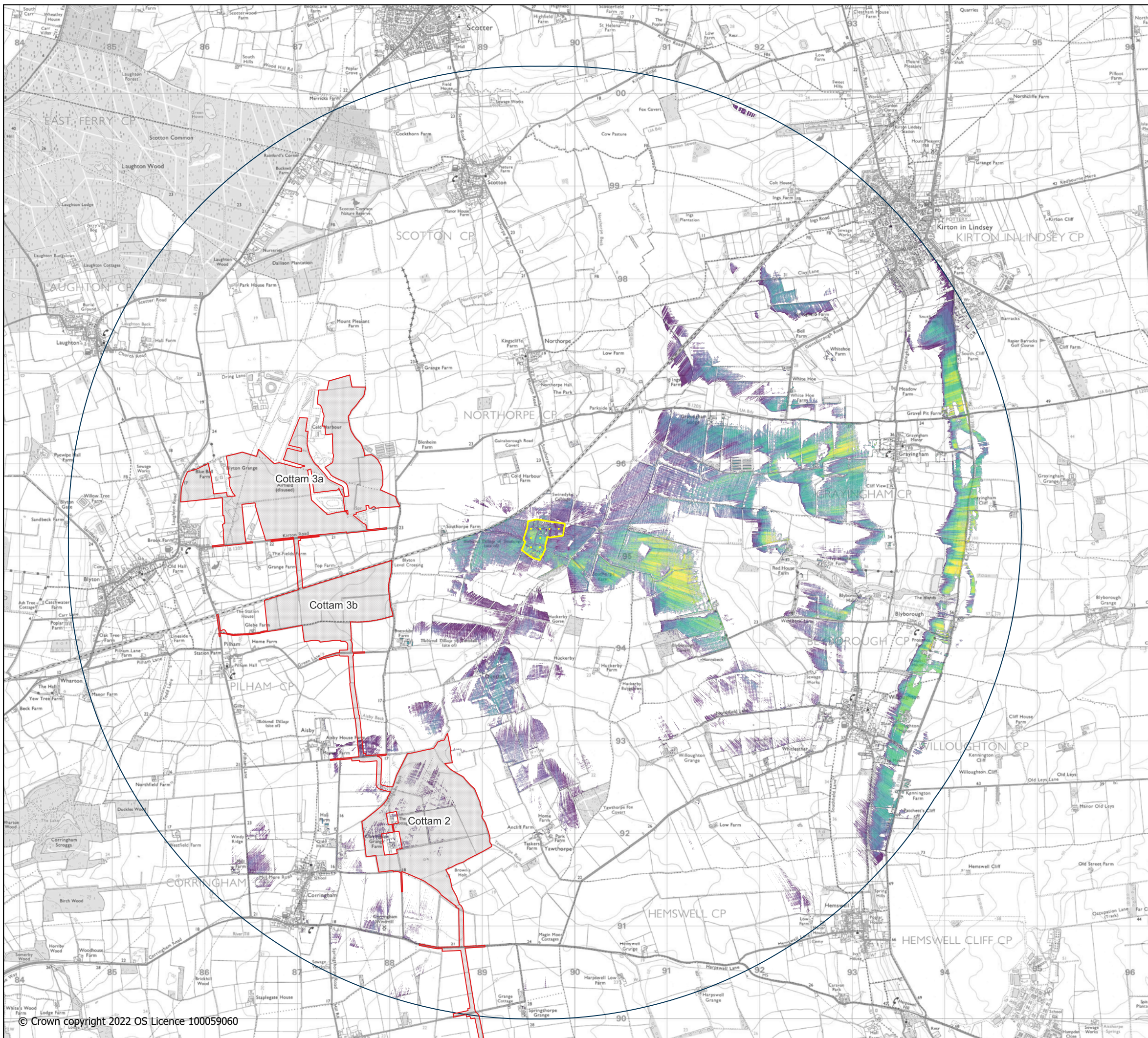
Prepared by: Lanpro Services
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APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)





Figures 11-19

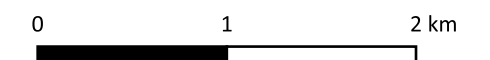


Cottam Site boundaries

- Southorpe medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016794)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 2 observer points
- Visible from 3 observer points
- Visible from 4 observer points
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 6 observer points

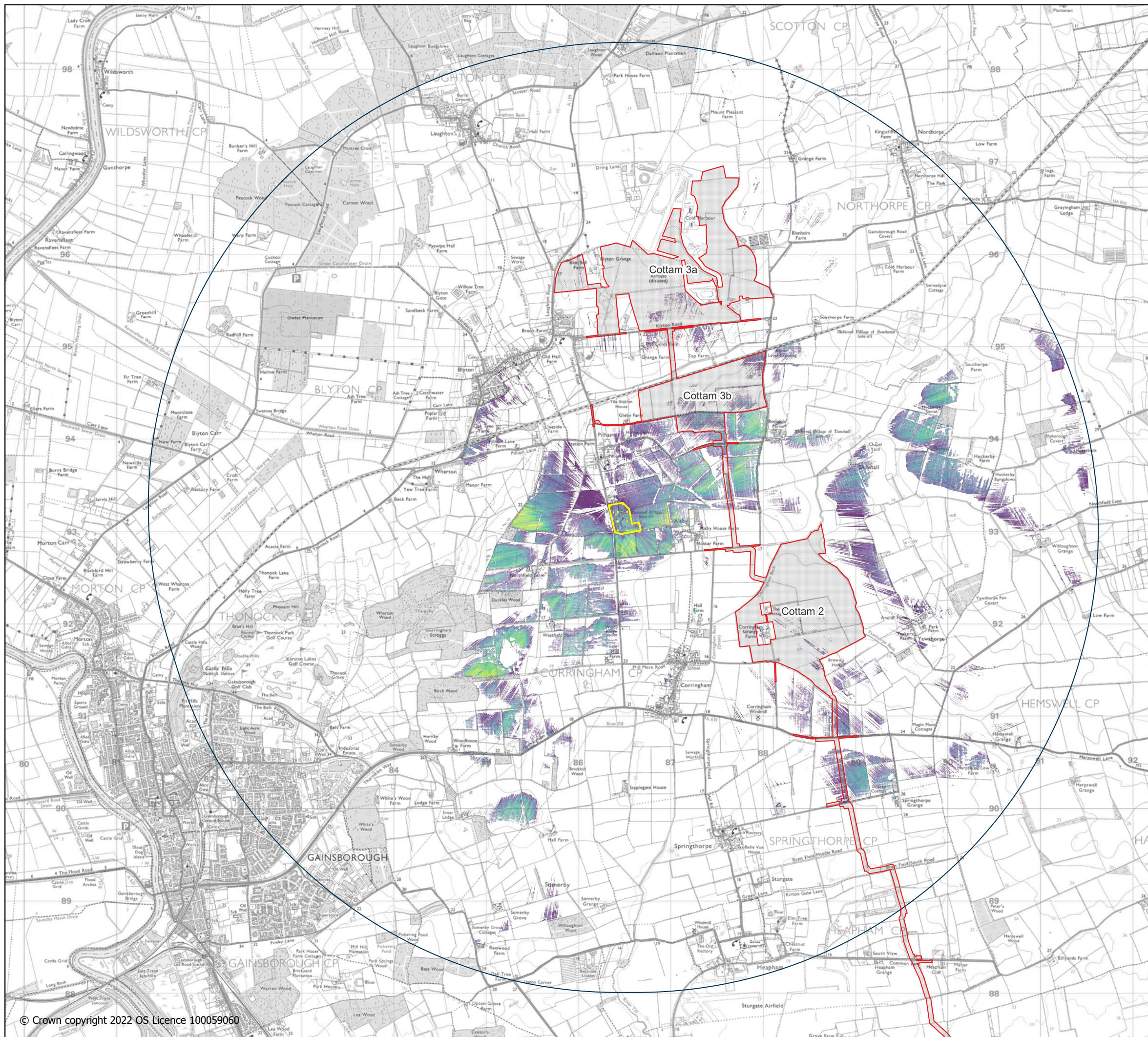
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 6 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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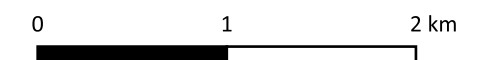
Figure App.13.5-11:
ZTV from Southorpe medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016794)



- DCO application boundary
- Gilby medieval settlement (NHLE 1016795)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 3 observer points
- Visible from 6 observer points
- Visible from 9 observer points

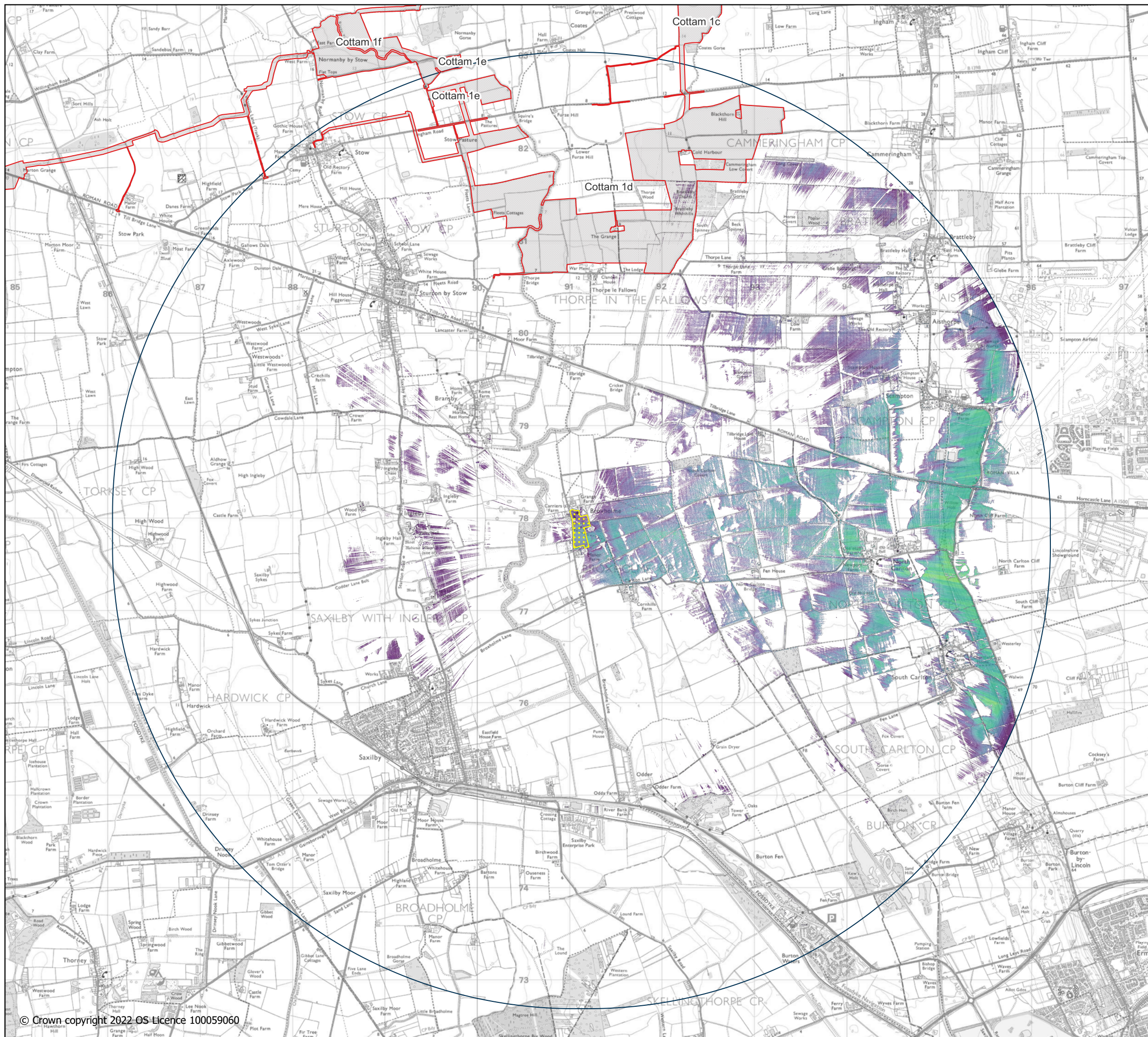
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 9 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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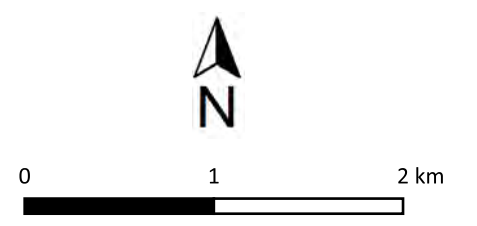
Figure App.13.5-12:
ZTV from Gilby medieval settlement
(NHLE 1016795)



- DCO application boundary
- Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 10 observer points
- Visible from 15 observer points
- Visible from 20 observer points
- Visible from 23 observer points

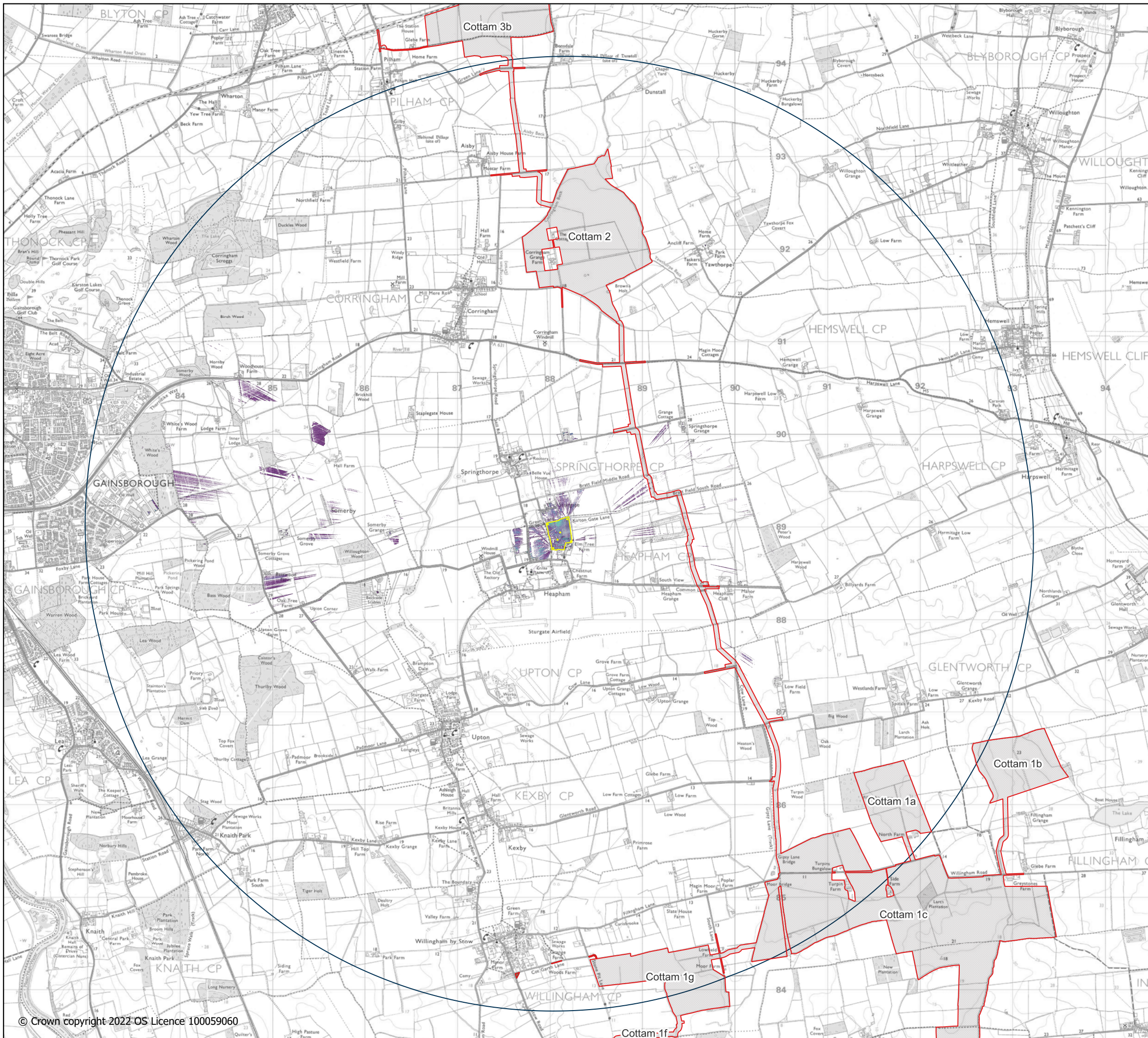
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 23 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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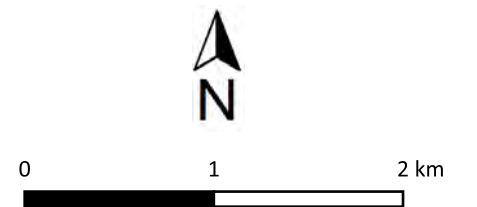
Figure App.13.5-13:
ZTV from Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797)



- DCO application boundary
- Moated manorial complex immediately north west of Elm Tree Farm (NHLE 1016920)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 2 observer points
- Visible from 3 observer points
- Visible from 4 observer points
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 6 observer points

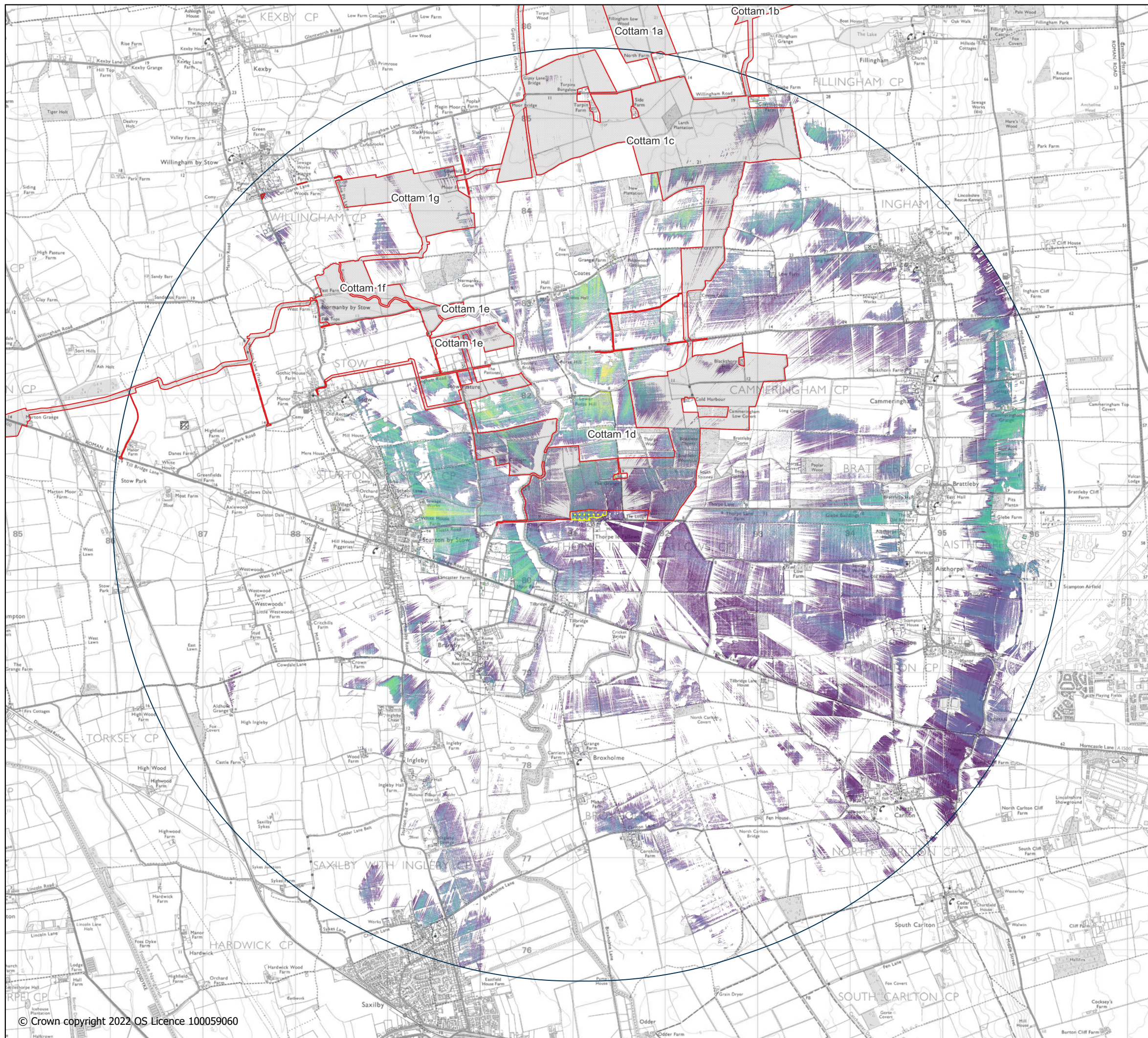
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from 6 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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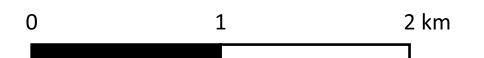
Figure App.13.5-14:
ZTV from Moated manorial complex immediately north west of Elm Tree Farm (NHLE 1016920)



- DCO application boundary
- Thorpe medieval settlement (NHLE 1016978)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 10 observer points
- Visible from 12 observer points

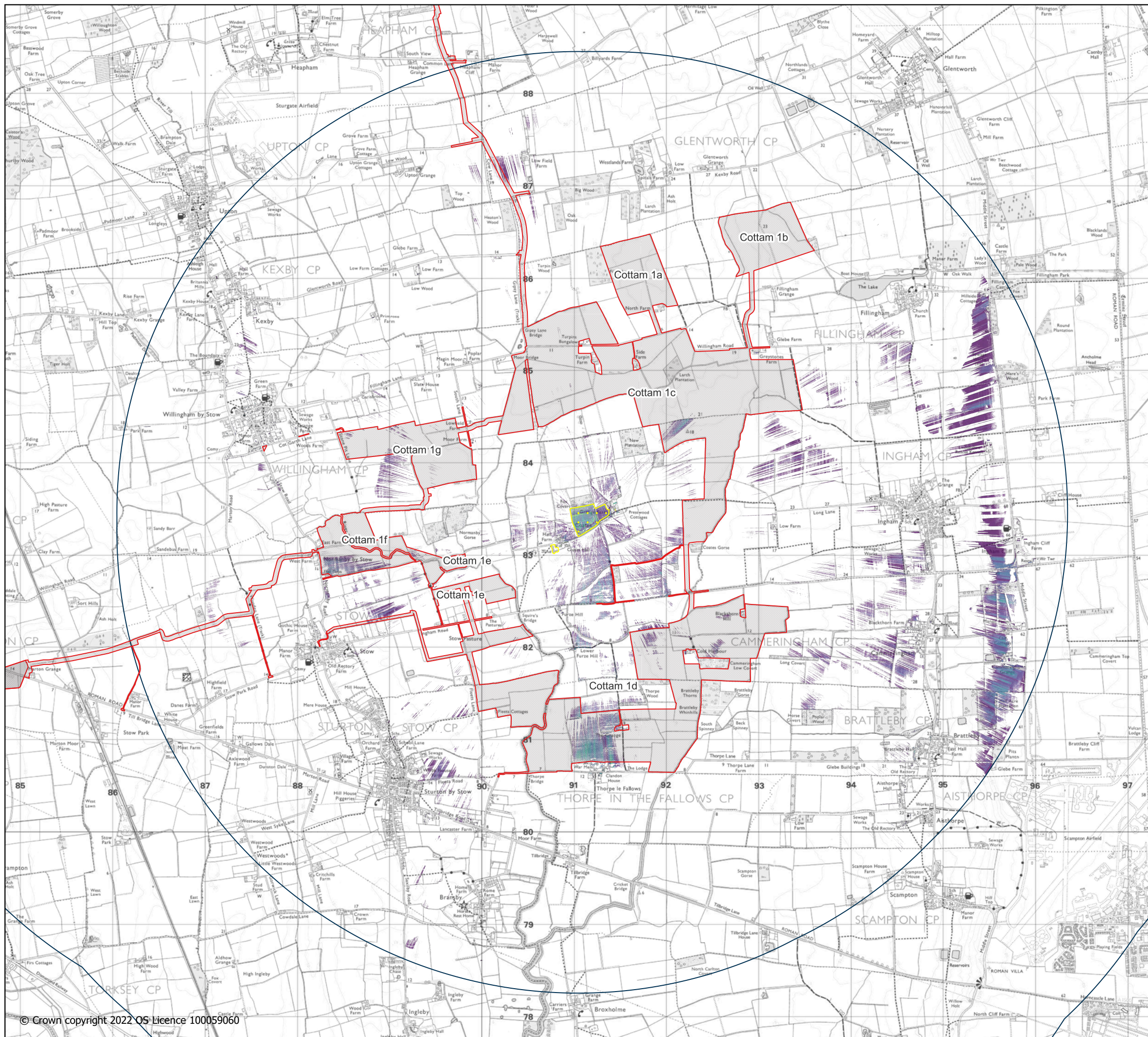
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 12 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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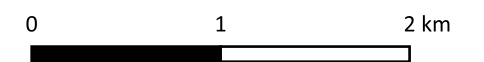
Figure App.13.5-15:
ZTV from Thorpe medieval settlement
(NHLE 1016978)



- DCO application boundary
- Coates medieval settlement (NHLE 1016979)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 2 observer points
- Visible from 3 observer points
- Visible from 4 observer points
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 6 observer points
- Visible from 7 observer points
- Visible from 8 observer points

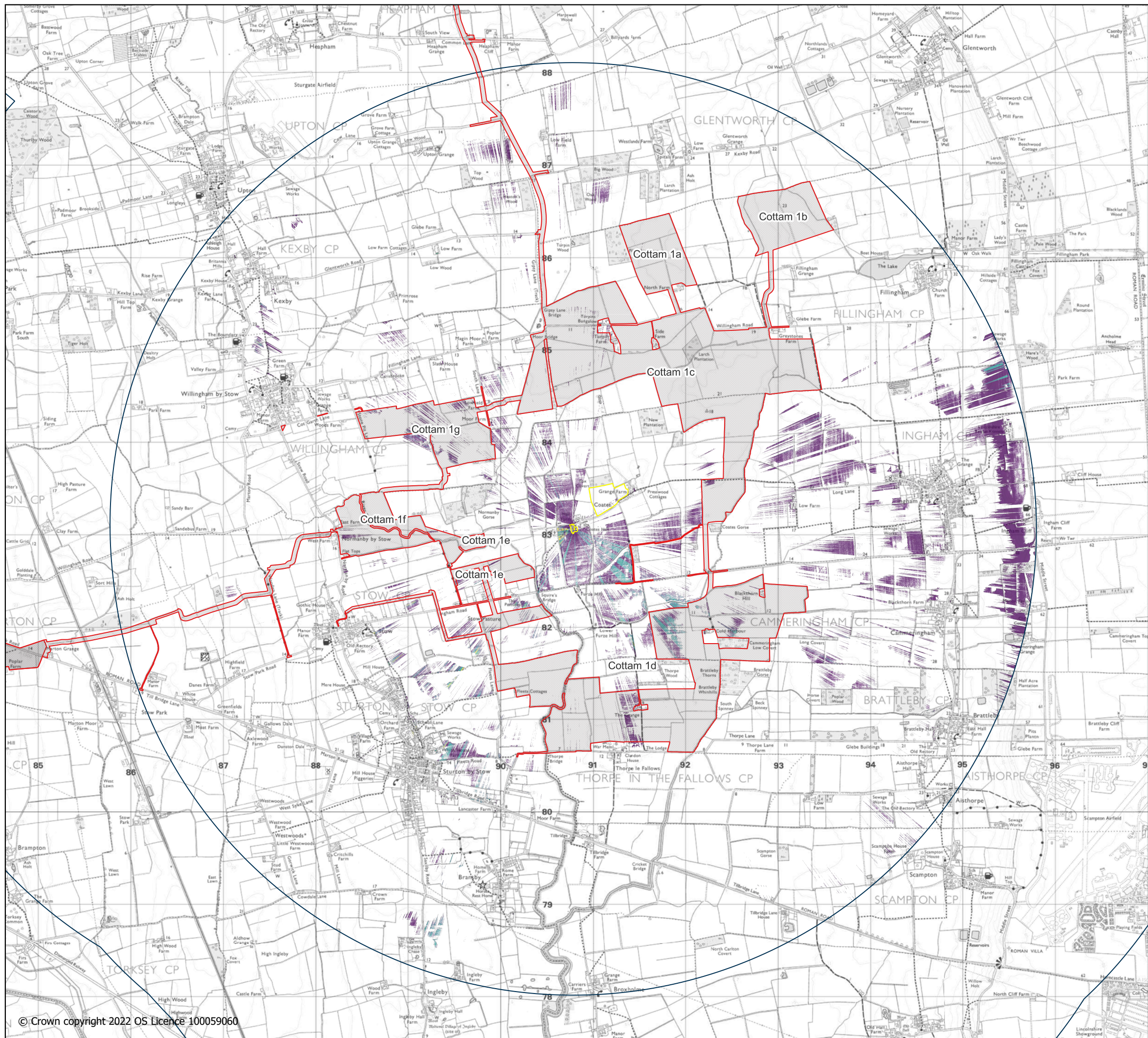
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 6 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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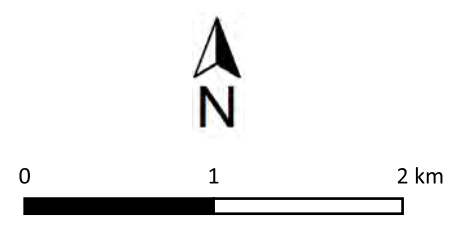
Figure App.13.5-16:
ZTV from Coates medieval settlement
NHLE 1016979)



- DCO application boundary
- Coates moated site (NHLE 1016979)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 2 observer points
- Visible from 3 observer points

ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 3 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



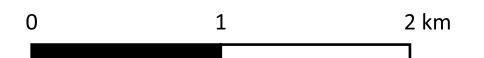
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Figure App.13.5-17:
ZTV from Coates moated site
(NHLE 1016979)

- DCO application boundary
- ZTV observer point at Cross in All Saints churchyard, Heapam (NHLE 1018290)
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Extent of ZTV from NHLE 1018290

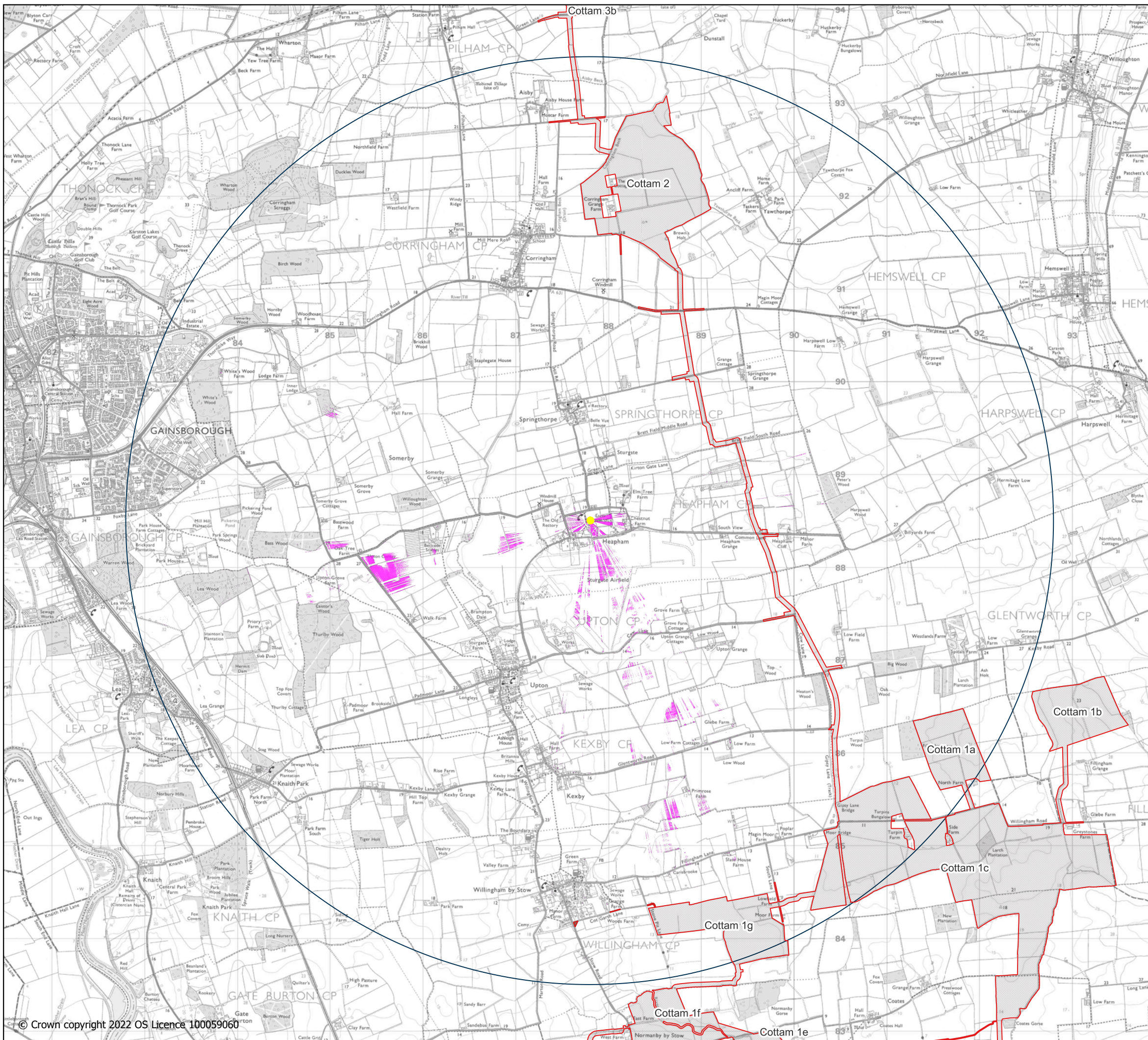
ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a single observer point adjacent to the cross with an eye level height of 1.85m.

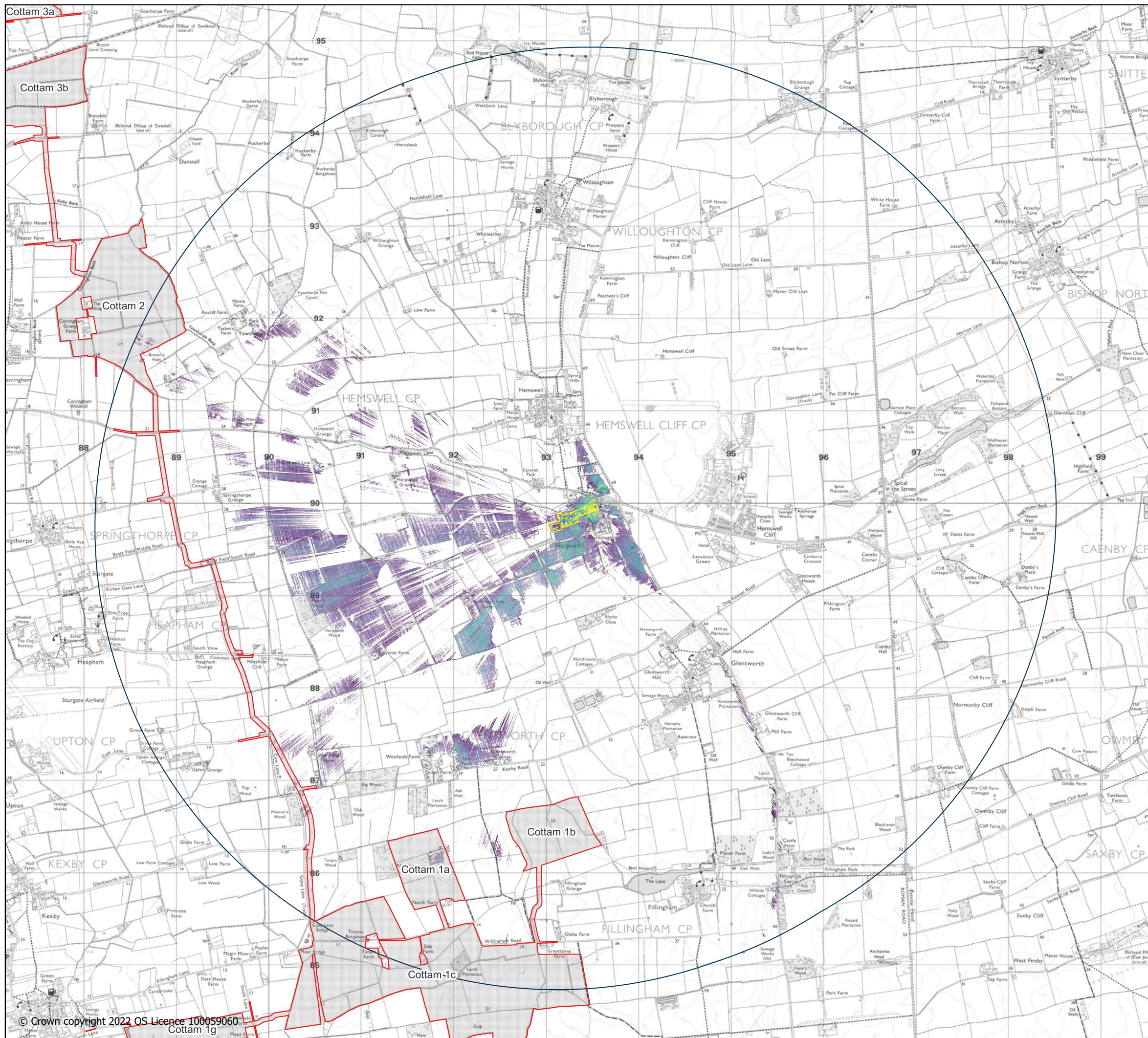
Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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Figure App.13.5-18:
ZTV from Cross in All Saints churchyard,
Heapam (NHLE 1018290)

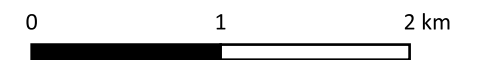




- DCO application boundary
- Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068)
- ZTV observer points
- 5km extent of ZTV
- Visible from 1 observer point
- Visible from 5 observer points
- Visible from 10 observer points
- Visible from 15 observer points

ZTV produced using the QGIS Visibility Analysis plugin from a grid of 3 observer points within the scheduled area with an eye level height of 1.85m.

Digital Elevation Model derived from the Environment Agency's 1m resolution LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM), i.e. with buildings and vegetation included.



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Figure App.13.5-19:
ZTV from Harpswell Hall: a post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1019068)