Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement:

Appendix 8.4
Consultation

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Cottam
SOLAR PROJECT

Contents

Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Response / Matters Addressed
EIA Scoping		
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"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 **Figures 8.16.1 to 8.16.10** and the report at Section 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 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. Table 8.22 sets out the details of the design parameters used for the ES. For the relevant introductory information, refer to **ES Chapter 1** Introduction **[EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.1]**

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 Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2] and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3]. Proposed cumulative sites are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.1 and proposed cumulative developments are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.2. 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 Inspectorate considers that a 5km study area is broadly appropriate, however in the light of the extent of the Proposed Development and nature of the surrounding terrain with some elevated viewpoints, the assessment should consider the potential for landscape and visual receptors to be affected that are close to but outside the 5km buffer 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 Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2] and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3].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 such as Grayingham, Blyborough and Kirton in Lindsey that may have views of the

		Scheme. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA where relevant. including key Lincolnshire landmarks such as Lincoln Castle and Cathedral. The viewpoints assessed are listed in Table 8.12 and Table 8.13 of the LVIA chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate, Scoping Opinion, March 2022	"The final extent of the study area and viewpoints should be determined in consultation with the relevant local authorities."	Correspondence with the relevant local authorities is provided in Appendix 8.4 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4]. The final extent of the Study Area and viewpoints have been determined in consultation with the relevant local authorities. Correspondence from the workshops is provided in Appendix 8.4 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4] The extent of the Study Area and viewpoints have been determined in accordance with recognised LVIA methodology to encompass all receptors that may experience significant effects. The relevant local authorities have also been consulted in this process. Further consultation continued from the PEIR stage with LCC and NCC at additional workshops during July and August 2022, on the study area and viewpoints. The location and appearance/extent of taller/larger elements that form part of the Scheme was also discussed and the mitigation approach was agreed. The consultation also included detailed presentations on the mitigation measures, which would likely have visual impacts and that may require additional beyond those initially identified.

		Both LCC and NCC were in agreement with the receptors identified and this included the additional LCC viewpoints that are covered in the LVIA chapter and appendices and have been discussed in more detail during continued consultation with LCC. Viewpoint assessment sheets are provided for each of the viewpoints and panoramas/level of Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs) are agreed for each and set out within the LVIA at Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.1].
Bassetlaw District Council, 24 February 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."	As the Sites and Study Area/s for the Scheme are made up of four areas of land: Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b. 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. **Cumulative Sites** this is based on the Cottam Sites and the disassociated nature of these four 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 cumulative effects of each individual land area as a combined set of effects as '**Sites**' and reached an overall

		conclusion on where **likely significant** effects might occur. **Cumulative Developments** 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 '**Developments**' reaching an overall conclusion on where **likely significant** effects might occur. • Bumble Bee Farm • Field Farm • Gate Burton • High Marnham • Tillbridge • West Burton
Bassetlaw District Council, 24 February 2022	"Each topic chapter should assess mitigation, this should be detailed and include a schedule of deliverable environmental commitments".	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 Figures 8.16.1[EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.16.1] to 8.16.10 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.16.10] and the report at Section 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, 24 February 2022	"No reference is made to the relevant policies within the Bassetlaw Core Strategy, the Emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan (2020 – 203) 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 – 203) or made Neighbourhood Plans".
Bassetlaw District Council, 24 February 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, 24 February 2022	"This is one of the key considerations for the District. However, without more precise details, it is difficult to make full substantive comments on the methodology. It is impossible at this stage to assess whether a 500m study area (para 7.1.9) is going to be sufficient without knowing the full extent and design of the cabling".	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, 21 February 2022	"Landscape impact surveying should include views from high points within Bassetlaw (contour map attached), both alongside the river and from further away (e.g. Sturton le Steeple, South Leverton, etc), especially having regard to vistas from both roads and public footpaths. Although, given the distance involved, it is considered unlikely there would be any visual impact from the Bassetlaw side. Similarly, views of Bassetlaw assets from the east side of the river should also be considered (e.g. Sturton le Steeple church spire). As we have recently found with several other solar farm proposals in Bassetlaw recently, those key views might extend several miles and be less obvious until seen on the ground. But	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.

	again, this is considered less likely for Cottam, given the distances involved between those assets and the 3 solar farm sites.	
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 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.
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".	A cumulative assessment is undertaken within the LVIA Assessment process and findings are set out within the individual receptor sheets within Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2].and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3].. Proposed cumulative sites are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.15.1]. and proposed cumulative developments are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.15.2].. All sites and development included within the cumulative assessment have been discussed and agreed with the competent authority. West Burton, Gate Burton and Heckington have been taken into specific consideration during the assessment process.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"Overall, expect that the assessment of potential Landscape and Visual matters and evolving proposals relating to the Cottam Solar Project, as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	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.

	(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…"	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 Appendix 8.4 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4].). 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	"Also 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 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 '*Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021* and also '*Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'*. These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"The sixty seven proposed viewpoints appear to be appropriate, however the final locations are to be agreed with the Council".	These viewpoints have been agreed with the Council and additional LCC viewpoints are also covered and 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 Appendix 8.3.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.1].
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"To gain an understanding of the visibility of the development and how the panels and infrastructure would appear in the	The LVIA provides a full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within Appendix 8.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1]. Full verification work was

	surrounding landscape, Photomontages/Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs) should be produced…"	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 Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.2].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.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"As stated previously, the LVIA should be carried out in accordance with the GLVIA3 and undertaken by suitably qualified personnel…"	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 *'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021* and also '*Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'*. These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process.
Lincolnshire County Council, 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 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 such as Grayingham, Blyborough and Kirton in Lindsey that may have views of the Scheme. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA where relevant including key Lincolnshire landmarks such as Lincoln Castle and Cathedral.
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	"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 Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2] and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3].
Lincolnshire County Council, 25 February 2022	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 Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2] and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3].
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	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 LVIA Assessment, and the process and findings are set out within the individual receptor sheets within Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2]. and Appendix 8.3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3]. Cumulative sites are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.15.1].and Cumulative developments are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.15.2]. All sites and developments included within the cumulative assessment have been discussed and agreed with the local authorities. Bumble Bee Farm, Field Farm, Gate Burton, High Marnham, Tillbridge, and West

		Burton have been taken into consideration during the assessment process.
Lincolnshire County Council, 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…"	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 Figures 8.16.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.16.1] to 8.16.10 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.4.16.10] and the report at Section 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 can also be fixed, where appropriate and applicable.
Natural England, 25 February 2022	"The Environmental Statement should include an assessment of local landscape character through the consideration of relevant National Character Areas (NAs) and any local landscape character assessments. This should also include any likely in-combination/cumulative effects from other known Solar Projects in the area".	The LVIA considers both the Tent Vale Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013) and the Trent Vales 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 includes a fine grained assessment, which 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 *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire* (September 2011) within Section 8.5.6. 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 Appendix 8.5 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.5] 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, 25 February 2022	"A landscape and visual impact assessment should also be carried out for the proposed development and the surrounding area".	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 *'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021* and also '*Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'*. These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process.
Natural England, 25 February 2022	"The assessment should also include the cumulative effects of 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".	A cumulative assessment has been undertaken as part of the LVIA Assessment process, and the findings are set out within the individual receptor sheets within Appendix 8.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2] and Appendix 3 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3]. Proposed cumulative sites are shown on LVIA Figure 8.15.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.15.1] and proposed cumulative developments are shown on LVIA Figure

		8.15.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.15.2].. All sites and development included within the cumulative assessment have been discussed and agreed with the competent authority. West Burton and Gate Burton have been taken into specific consideration during the assessment process as required at the scoping stage.
Natural England, 25 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".	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 Appendix 8.5 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.5] 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.
West Lindsey District Council, 25 February 2022	"It is agreed that the LVIA should follow Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (paragraph 7.12)".	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 *'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021* and also '*Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'*. These documents are recognised as being relevant

		guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process.
West Lindsey District Council, 25 February 2022	"It is considered that a 5km study area, is generally appropriate (paragraph 7.17)". "However, t is noted (figure 7.1) 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 such as Grayingham, Blyborough and Kirton in Lindsey that may have views of the Scheme. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA where relevant including key Lincolnshire landmarks such as Lincoln Castle and Cathedral.
West Lindsey District Council, 25 February 2022	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".	The table within Appendix 8.5 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.5] 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. This table includes the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.
West Lindsey District Council, 25 February 2022	"Proposed viewpoints (Table 7.6; figures 7.11, 7.12) 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.	The LVIA provides a full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within Technical Appendix 8.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1]. 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 Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.2] 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.

Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Matters Addressed and how the Scheme has evolved
Section 42 Consultation with Local Authorities		
Lincolnshire County Council, March 2022, Introductory Meeting		
Meeting to introduce the project	Meeting to introduce the project and those involved in the consultation process moving forward. It was greed 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.	Correspondence from the meeting is provided in within the LVIA chapter at **Appendix 8.4.4** Introductory Meeting **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 Council, 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.	Correspondence from Workshop 1 is provided within the LVIA chapter at **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 Council, April 2022, LVIA Workshop 2		
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.	Correspondence from Workshop 2 is provided within the LVIA chapter at **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 Council, April 2022 LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Comments invited on Consultee Questionnaires		
Distribution of Questionnaires to LCC: 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 **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Questionnaires [**EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** Questionnaires produced to enable the collation of information into one document and to feed into future design.
Lincolnshire County Council, May 2022 LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Return of Questionnaires by LCC		
5th 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 **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Questionnaires **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 Workshops 1 and 2: Response to LCC Feedback on Questionnaires		
11th July 2022	Lanpro reviewed the LCC feedback from 5th 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 **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Questionnaires **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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		

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).	The LVIA chapter was prepared by Wendy Wright who is a Chartered Landscape Architect and Associate Director of Landscape Architecture at Lanpro Services. See Statement of Competence **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.1.1]**.
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Assessment Methodology		
GLVIA3	Methodology generally reflects the 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 **Chapter 2** EIA Process and Methodology **[EN010133/APP/C6.2.2]** of the ES.
Susceptibility and Value	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.	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. A summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of **Landscape Sensitivity** is set out at Table 8.1.4. 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. A summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of **Visual Sensitivity** is set out at Table 8.1.9.
Visual Receptors	Visual receptors should also include potential users of waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users.	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. Technical Appendix 8.3 of the LVIA also

		provides a summary of the findings to show how the identification and evaluation of likely significant effects has been made.
ZTV Mapping	ZTV should clearly demonstrate the full extent of the Scheme stating what has been included and the ultimate height/scale.	ZTV mapping uses LIDAR Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) 2019 2m data as the basis for the DTM. Woodland and other significant areas of vegetation were incorporated into the DTM using online aerial mapping and observation at the Sites. Buildings were incorporated into the DTM model using OS data. Heights used for both vegetation and building modelling were generic heights that are considered to be appropriate estimates. ZTV mapping cannot incorporate the matrix of varying features and heights of those features. Mapping is assumed to present a 'worst case' scenario and is used as a *guide only* for survey work on the Sites to enable the selection of representative viewpoint locations and determine the possible extent of landscape areas affected. ZTV mapping is based on analysis points set to the tops of tallest proposed structures. Refer to **Appendix 8.1.4 [C6.3.8.1.4]** for the ZTV Methodology.
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, **Appendix 8.1.4 [C6.3.8.1.4]** 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	The LVIA provides a full methodology of photography, photomontages and presentation that aligns with LI TGN 06/19 within Technical **Appendix 8.1**.

	have been modelled (Solar Arrays, substation etc.)	
Intervisibility with designated heritage assets	The intervisibility with each of the designated heritage assets (or groups of assets) within the Study Area should be reviewed and evaluated as part of the study, and where appropriate the steps to mitigate the impact need to be set out.	The LVIA makes use of existing historic landscape information, collaboration has been undertaken with the historic environment specialists, who are collating and recording such information as part of the ES. **Scheme Evolution:** This interface is set out within the table at Technical **Appendix 8.4.** GLVIA3 recognises at paragraph 5.7 that "*The relationship between landscape and historic landscape matters is close. The first is concerned with the landscape as it is today. The second is concerned with how the landscape came to be as it is, dealing with historic dimensions such as 'time depth' and historical layering – the idea of landscape as a 'palimpset', a much written-over manuscript.* The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES.
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.
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 Scheme.	The LVIA includes mitigation measures relating to the design and evolution of the Scheme and also specific measures for the Sites. These mitigation measures take into account the proposed structures, cable route corridors and substations and energy route storage. **Scheme Evolution:** The mitigation will be secured through the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)** that sets out a framework for the planting, management and monitoring of landscaping and ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats associated with the Scheme.
Landscape Receptors Large Scale Developments	With regard to the *Low* category at *Table 7.1 Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors* of the Scoping Report, in regards to power lines: The presence	The LVIA Methodology is updated at Table 8.1.4 Landscape Sensitivity Criteria to remove power lines and large-scale developments from this category.

	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.	
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: http://www.trentvale.co.uk/index.php. 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 Management Plan (June 2013). • Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment	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.
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 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	The LVIA Methodology has been updated at paragraph 1.3.8 to include potential users of waterways (travelling by boat), leisure cyclists and train users as well as road users, walkers, and horse riders. Refer to Chapter 8, **Appendix 8.1.1 [C6.3.8.1.1]** for the LVIA Methodology.

	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.	
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, **Appendix 8.1.2 [C6.3.8.1.2]** for the LVIA Visual Assessment Methodology.
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.	This review of intervisibility is taken into account within the Heritage Chapter. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES. Within the LVIA Chapter 8 (where inter visibility 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.
Long Distance Views	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	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.

	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.	
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Landscape Receptors		
5km Study Area	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.	Noted and accepted that this radius is adopted for the more sensitive receptors.
5km Study Area Statement	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 Grayingham, Blyborough, and Kirton in Lindsey that may have views of the Scheme.	The LVIA provides a clear statement on the justification for the extent of the Study Area and confirms that there is potential for receptors beyond 5km to be affected by the Scheme within Section 8.4 of Chapter 8.
Cable Route Study Area	At this stage, 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, Chapter 8 assesses the final option for the offsite cable route, and this is shown on **Figure 8.1**. The Study Area for the cable route is proposed as 500m from the outer boundary of the cable route search corridor.

AGLVs	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.	Noted and accepted that these sensitive receptors are taken into consideration within the LVIA, Chapter 8.
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.
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	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 **Figure 8.16**.

	should be retained, protected, and enhanced where possible, incorporating appropriate setbacks.	
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.	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. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES.
Local Landscape Features	The LVIA should include an assessment of the potential impacts of the Scheme on local landscape features and the local landscape character.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 includes a fine-grained assessment, which considers local landscape features and the local landscape character as set out within the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA), April 2010.
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 Cottam is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The project documents and the mapping can be accessed here.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the information collated as part of *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire* (September 2011) within Section 8.5.6 of Chapter 8. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES.
Local Lanes Baseline	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-	The LVIA, Chapter 8 takes into account the value of the local lanes in the context of both landscape and visual receptors at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8 within the baseline and then potential change in character to local lanes within the assessment at Sections 8.7, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.11 of Chapter 8.

	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.	
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		
Viewpoint Selection	Scoping session to identify the area that needs to be covered in assessing visual effects, the range of people who may be affected by these effects and the related viewpoints in the Study Area that will need to be examined. Discussions with the Council that it will not be possible to prepare viewpoints for every scenario, but to reach agreement over an appropriate number, type, and range of viewpoints to be selected.	Further 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 **Appendix 8.4.2 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.2]** 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. **Scheme Evolution:** These viewpoints are now agreed with the LPA. Correspondence from Workshop 1 is provided within the LVIA chapter at **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**.
Baseline Photographs	Scoping session to identify the location of the photographs and the nature of the views at these points, how the changes will appear and the role of the photographs in communicating information about the landscape and visual	In terms of baseline photographs, the 360-degree winter photography was made live and available for LCC to view on the project website at the PEIR Stage and will continue to be available on the consultation web site post submission of the ES.

	effects of the Scheme. Discussions with the Council that it will not be possible to prepare visualisations for every viewpoint and reach agreement over an appropriate number, type, and range of visualisations to be used.	**Scheme Evolution:** The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14].**
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.	Heritage features within and adjacent to the Sites are considered in the LVIA, Chapter 8 as part of both the visual assessment and the evolving proposals to ensure appropriate setbacks and mitigation are applied. The LVIA, Chapter 8 includes the Heritage Overlap Table at **Appendix 8.4**. GLVIA notes at paragraph 6.5 that "*Interrelationships with the cultural heritage topic area need to be borne in mind when developing the visual baseline and identifying visual effects. Specialist input from cultural heritage professionals is likely to be required to interpret the range of relevant cultural heritage studies that may help to identify important viewpoints.*" The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES.
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 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.	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 8.3 of Chapter 8. The table within **Appendix 8.5** 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	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.

	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 also includes supporting detailed plans showing Landscape Mitigation Measures at **Figure 8.16** 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 **Figure 8.7.** **Scheme Evolution:** The **Outline Landscape and Environmental Management Plan (LEMP)** 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 **Figure 8.16.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.16.10]** that is co-ordinated with other relevant disciplines such as Ecology through the provision of an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP).**
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	The LVIA sets out the detailed mitigation measures at Section 8.8 of Chapter 8and is supported by detailed plans at **Figure 8.16,** which in turn are co-ordinated with the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan** (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

	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.	physiological condition to ensure and future availability for agriculture is not compromised.
LVIA Workshops 1 and 2: Cumulative Effects		
Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects should be assessed, particularly in regard to the Cottam Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park.	The LVIA includes the assessment of cumulative effects within Section 8.10 of Chapter 8 and includes Gate Burton Energy Park and West Burton Solar Park.
Lincolnshire County Council, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Letter dated 16th 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 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 parks, and the need for a full assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of the cumulative effects of the Cottam scheme in conjunction with these other projects.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 carries forward the following cumulative developments from the PEIR documents (Table 8.6). This list of projects has been agreed with the LPA at the series of workshops set out within **Appendix 8.4.4 [C6.8.4.4]**. It includes the following projects that are carried forward into the LVIA: Bumble Bee Farm Field Farm Gate Burton Energy Park

	The document: LVIA Workshop Questionnaire D- Cumulative developments – WB, has been forwarded by LCC to West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) for review and comment. Feedback is outstanding from WLDC on cumulative developments.	Heckington Fen Solar High Marnham Solar Tillbridge Solar West Burton Solar Refer to Section 8.10 of Chapter 8 for the Cumulative Effects to be read in conjunction with **Appendix 8.2** Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.2]** and Appendix 8.3 Assessment of Potential Visual Effects **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3]**.
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- General Comments		
Comment G1 General	*Cottam Solar Project, Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report, Prepared by Lanpro, January 2022…*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 05th 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…Expect these elements to be fixed for the final ES…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.	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) 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 **Appendix 8.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1],** with the following subdivisions: • **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] • **Appendix 8.1.2** Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.2] • **Appendix 8.1.3** Cumulative Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.3] • **Appendix 8.1.4** Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.4]
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	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

	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.	landscape and visual effects would continue to play an important role in the evolution of the Scheme proposal. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 **Appendix 8.2.11.1** Cable Route (Cottom 1 to Cottom Power Station] **[C6.3.8.2.11.1]**. 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 **Appendix 3.8.4.4** Workshop 3 Minutes **[C6.3.8.4.4].**
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Detailed Comments on PEIR Volume 1: Report		
Comment V1-1 Taller Elements	Comments on the maximum Design Scenario (Section 4.2 of Chapter 8) are as follows: • 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*	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.

	project design parameters, i.e. the worst-case scenario…". • 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 this flat, rural landscape than PV panels.	
Comment V1-1 Updated ZTVs	Expect the location and extent (footprint) of these elements to be identified for the LVIA to allow for 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.	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 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	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.

	be visible in this landscape above boundary vegetation.	
Comment V1-1 Vegetation Loss	Regarding vegetation loss: • 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 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.	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 **Figure 8.16** 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.
Comment V1-2 Cable Routes	Comments on the Alternative Cable Routes (Section 5.5 of Chapter 8) are as follows: • 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*",	In relation to the cable route crossing the Trent, this has always been in the 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

	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 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.	to be temporary construction compounds which will be removed once construction is complete.
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 11th 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 **Appendix 8.4.3** of the LVIA. The Cultural Heritage topic is assessed under **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** 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	The LVIA also takes into account, at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8, 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

	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".*	Scheme is sensitive to the historic landscape. The relevant section for Cottam 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 have visual impacts that may require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified.	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. **Scheme Evolution:** 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 **Appendix 8.2.11.1** Cable Route (Cottom 1 to Cottom Power Station) **[C6.3.8.2.11.1].** 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 **Appendix 3.8.4.4** Workshop 3 Minutes **[C6.3.8.4.4]**.
Comment V1-6	Fourteen potential landscape receptors at varying scales are identified for consideration	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

Landscape Receptors	for the LVIA within section 8.7 (paras 8.7.90 to 8.7.102). 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 11th July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will include "*a finer-grained assessment that includes the Site and immediate area, including individual landscape elements such as trees, hedgerows, woodlands, ponds/water features, or historic landscape features.*"	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 Historic Landscape Historic Landscape Characterisation	As requested by AAH/LCC, comments issued by Lanpro on 11th July 2022, confirm that the LVIA Chapter will include reference to: • The Historic landscape characterisation project: *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire (September 2011): and*	The LVIA takes into account at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8, 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 Cottam is TVL1 – The Northern Cliff Foothills. The LVIA at Chapter 8 also takes into account the HLF funded Landscape Partnership documents, • *Trent Vales Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013)*

	• HLF funded Landscape Partnership: - *Trent Vales Landscape Conservation Management Plan (June 2013)* - *Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment*	• *Trent Vales Landscape Character Assessment*
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Detailed Comments on PEIR Volume 2: Appendices		
Comment V2-1 Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21	The methodology notes in para 1.1.1 that the assessment methodology follows GLVIA3 and also follows guidance from: • *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014);* • *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.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 references '*Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021* and also '*Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA Webinar Q&As'*. These documents are recognised as being relevant guidance and are taken account of in the assessment process within the LVIA.
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	The LVIA Methodology, Chapter 8 at **paragraph 1.2.1** 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."*

	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 **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1]** is updated as follows: "*Evaluating Landscape Sensitivity to Change*"
Comment V2-5 Landscape value	Under Landscape Value (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 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.".*	The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, at **paragraph 1.5.7** of **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1]** has added clarity as follows: "GLVIA3 paragraph also recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes, and at paragraph 5.19 states that "*value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to 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.".*
Comment V2-5 Landscape Value	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:	The LVIA Methodology, Chapter 8 at **paragraph 1.5.8** of **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1]** has updated the table to consider the new guidance *'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021.*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Landscape Receptor Value should be updated as required following incorporating this more recent guidance.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment V2-6

Landscape Sensitivity Matrix</td><td>With regard to Landscape Sensitivity, criteria are provided in Table 8.1.4, however value and susceptibility are combined (which would have already been defined within Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.3), potentially as a matrix, to assess Sensitivity may be more useful and would remove reference 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 than relying on the pre-determined criteria within Table 8.1.4.</td><td>The LVIA Methodology, Chapter 8 Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] is updated to provide the following additional Table 8.1.5:

Table 8.1.5: Matrix for Determining Landscape Sensitivity
<table><tr><th>Susceptibility
Value</th><th>High</th><th>Medium</th><th>Low</th><th>Very Low</th></tr><tr><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>Medium-High</td><td>Low-Medium</td><td>Negligible</td></tr><tr><td>Medium</td><td>Medium-High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Negligible</td></tr><tr><td>Low</td><td>Low-Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Negligible-Low</td><td>Negligible</td></tr><tr><td>Very Low</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment V2-7

Landscape Change Matrix</td><td>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.</td><td>The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, of Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] is updated at Table 8.1.7 to show that Magnitude of Landscape Change has a separate description column for Size, Scale and Nature, Geographical Extent and Duration & Reversibility.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment V2-8

Landscape Sensitivity</td><td>In regard to visual effects, 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</td><td>The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, of Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] is updated at paragraph 1.5.4 with a title:

‘Overview to Assessing Landscape Sensitivity’

The LVIA Methodology is updated at paragraph 1.6.11 with a title:</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>sensitivity, as para.1.6.14 is more focussed on susceptibility.</td><td>'Overview to Assessing Visual Sensitivity'</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment V2-9

Visual Sensitivity Matrix</td><td>With 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 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 arrived at rather than relying on the pre-determined characteristics within Table 8.1.9.</td><td>The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, of Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] is updated to provide the following additional Table 8.11:

Table 8.1.11: Matrix for Determining Visual Sensitivity
<table>
<tr><th>Susceptibility
Value</th><th>High</th><th>Medium</th><th>Low</th><th>Very Low</th></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>Medium-High</td><td>Low-Medium</td><td>Negligible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium</td><td>Medium-High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Negligible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>Low-Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Negligible-Low</td><td>Negligible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Very Low</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td><td>Negligible</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment V2-10

Cumulative Methodology</td><td>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.</td><td>The LVIA Methodology Chapter 8, of Appendix 8.1.1 LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1] is updated to remove Section 1.9 of the Cumulative Effects methodology and provides one combined methodology within Appendix 8.1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comment R1-1

General</td><td>The methodology reference that it has been prepared in accordance with Landscape</td><td>Noted and accepted</td></tr>
</table>

	Institute Technical Guidance Note *TGN 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment.*	
Comment R1-2 Visual Assessment	Para 1.1.9 references a RVAA Study Area as being *"limited to those properties within 1km of the proposed converter station which appear on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map".* Assume this is a typo, and the study area should be clarified in the ES.	The Review of Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology is updated at **paragraph 1.1.9** to note that the Study Area is clarified in Section 8.4 of Chapter 8.
Comment R1-2 Study Area	Any properties outside the 1km study area also identified with direct, extensive and/or open views towards the development, particularly larger and taller elements, or large open expanses of PV arrays, should also be identified and included if appropriate	The LVIA Chapter 8 includes clear justification at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8 regarding the extent of the Study Area for residential receptors as being: *"The study area for the residential receptors is limited to properties within a 1km radius. Any properties outside the 1km study area also identified with direct, extensive and/or open views towards the development, particularly larger and taller elements or large open expanses of PV arrays, should also be identified and included if appropriate."*
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Cumulative Methodology (Appendix 8.1.3)		
Comment C1-1 Text Update	Para. 1.1.6, 1.1.7, and 1.1.9 reference consultation with SDC– should this be West Lindsey, Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire County and Lincolnshire County?	The Cumulative Methodology is updated at **Paragraphs 1.1.6, 1.1.7, and 1.1.9** to exclude the following text: *"West Lindsey, Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire County and Lincolnshire County"* The LVIA Chapter 8 includes clear justification at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8 regarding the extent of the Study Area for cumulative assessment.
Comment C1-2 Text Update	Para. 1.1.7 suggests a study area has been agreed. It is assumed this is a typo and would subsequently be agreed with relevant stakeholders.	The Cumulative Methodology is updated at **Paragraphs 1.1.6, 1.1.7, and 1.1.6** to exclude the following text: *"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"*

		The LVIA includes clear justification at Section 8.4 of Chapter 8 regarding the extent of the Study Area for cumulative assessment.
Comment C1-2 Reference Update	Para. 1.2.10 references pg. 132 of GLVIA3, the quoted text is on page 131 of GLVIA3.	The Cumulative Methodology is updated at **Paragraphs 1.2.10** to include: *"P131"*
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology (Appendix 8.1.4)		
Comment Z1-1 ZTV Methodology	The methodology describes the ZTV has been 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 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.".*	The LVIA sets out at Section 8.5 of Chapter 8 the parameters that the ZTVs are generated upon and that additional ZTVs are run to take account of all works elements including battery storage and/or substations.
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Character Tables (Appendix 8.2)		
Comment C1-1 Published Landscape Character Areas	Tables of the identified published Landscape Character Areas have been included, which break down each landscape character area's 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,	The aim of the tables is to set out the baseline position for the landscape receptors. The LVIA includes updated tables at **Appendix 8.2** and explains their purpose at section 8.5 of Chapter 8: *"The Landscape Character Tables at **Appendix 8.2** 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."*

	which plot contains the key characteristics and the identification of significant effects.	
Comment C1-2 Clarity on SAO	It is unclear what "SOA" within the tables indicates.	SAO stands for "Study Area Only" meaning that the nature and extent of the potential landscape effects would not apply to the Sites themselves and only be confined to the Study Area.
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Viewpoint Analysis Tables (Appendix 8.3)		
Comment VP1-1 LCC Viewpoints	The viewpoints include those identified by LCC at earlier consultation stage. These have been indicated with an "LCC" prefix.	Noted.
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Consultation and Responses (Appendix 8.4)		
Comment CR1-1 LCC Consultation	The PEIR identifies hose 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 **Appendix 8.4.4** Workshop Minutes **[EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.4.4]**. **Scheme Evolution:** 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. Detailed Receptor Sheets for this element of the Scheme are set out within **Appendix 8.2.11.1** Cable Route (Cottom 1 to Cottom Power Station] **[C6.3.8.2.11.1].** Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented **Figure 8.16.1 [6.3.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [C6.3.8.16.10]** Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures.

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. 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."*	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. **Scheme Evolution:** The LVIA Workshop 3 minutes are set out within **Appendix 3.8.4.4** Workshop 3 Minutes **[C6.3.8.4.4]** 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 **Appendix 8.2.11.1** Cable Route (Cottom 1 to Cottom Power Station] [C6.3.8.2.11.1]. 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 **Appendix 8.2.12.1 [C6.3.8.2.12.1]** to **Appendix 8.2.12.5 [C6.3.8.2.12.5].** Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented **Figure 8.16.1 [6.3.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [C6.3.8.16.10]** Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures.
LCC Comments on PEIR Stage Submission: Landscape and Visual Impact- Review of Landscape Figures (Appendix 8.5)		
Comment F1-1 LVIA Figures	Generally: Figures are well presented and read well.	Noted.
Comment F1-2 Additional Plans	Figure 8.6: Cottam 1,2 and 3: Landscape Receptors and Figure 8.7: Cottam 1,2 and 3Visual Receptors: These figures present a lot of useful, pertinent information and as such, providing additional plans at a scale closer to	**Figures 8.6.1 [EN10133/APP/C6.4.8.6.1]** to **8.6.3 [EN10133/APP/C6.4.8.6.3] Detailed** Landscape Receptors **and Figures 8.7.1 [EN10133/APP/C6.4.8.7.1]** to **8.7.3 [EN10133/APP/C6.4.8.7.3]** Detailed Visual Receptors provide additional plans at 1:25,000 to see the detail at a scale proportionate to the Sites.

	1:40,000, split over 2 sheets, would be useful to see the detail at site scale. +	
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.
Comment F1- 4 Photo Resolution	Viewpoint photography: Overall, the images 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.	Full resolution images are provided for the final LVIA, Chapter 8.
Comment F1- 4 Photo Resolution	VP01: While a long-distance view, this viewpoint provides a panoramic view of Cottam 1 from a recognised viewing area (Tillbridge Lane Viewpoint) and the view likely includes West Burton and Gate Burton, so important for cumulative effects. The image included within	Full resolution images are provided for the final LVIA, Chapter 8. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.1].**

	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 the resolution; however, we would expect this viewpoint image to pick up views of these sites, and Cottam Power Station beyond, which on the current image would likely be indistinguishable.	
Comment F1- 4 Photography Clarity	VP04: Could not replicate this view on site.	View is now updated with the correct image used. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.4 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.4].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP09: May provide more context if rotated to the right (looking more to the north-east/east) to include the edge of the tree belt and some of the hedgerow so the view is not dominated by foreground trees.	View is now updated to be looking more to the north-east/east to include edge of tree belt. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.9 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.9].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP10: Image looking southwest, should be Northeast.	View is now updated looking Northeast. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.10 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.10].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Extent	VP16: Would this view be more illustrative if orientated west/southwest to pick up views of closer parcels? If it is anticipated that views would be possible of the parcels to the north,	View is now updated and includes a wider view (split over several sheets). The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.16 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.16].**

	VP16 should cover a wider view (split over several sheets) to illustrate this.	
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP23: Would this viewpoint also benefit from a view northwest to capture the southern tip of the northern parcel.	View is now updated to capture the southern tip of the northern parcel. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.23 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.23].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP27: This view should be rotated slightly to the left to capture long-distance views of the southern areas of Cottam 1, and potentially cumulative views of West Burton and Gate Burton.	View is now updated to capture long-distance views to the southern areas of Cottam. 1. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.27 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.27].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP31: Image of view is looking north and should be rotated to the left to capture views west/southwest.	View is now updated and rotated to capture views west/southwest. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.31 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.31].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP33: Check orientation of image– appears to be looking southeast.	View is now updated to be looking south. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.33 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.33].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP37: Image looking south needs reorientating to cover views northeast.	View is now amended to look southeast. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.37 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.37].**

Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP46: View should be rotated to the right (east) to fully capture Cottam 2 and extents of development amended as appears to show Cottam 3 rather than Cottam 2.	View is now rotated to the right. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.46 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.46].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP47: View would benefit from being rotated to the left (north) to have Cottam 2 more central to the view.	View is now rotated to the left (north) to have Cottam 2 more central in the view. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.47 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.47].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Clarity	VP48: Incorrect image – repeat of VP47.	View is now rotated to the left (north) to have Cottam 2 more central in the view. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.48 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.48].**
Comment F1- 4 Photo Direction	VP49: Extent of Development in this view would likely extend across the Corringham Grange Farm driveway to the left of the view (to the east).	View is now updated to extend across the Corringham Grange Farm. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.49 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.49].**
Comment F1- 4	VP50: View to be rotated to the right (north) to capture more of Cottam 2.	View has been rotated to the right to capture more of Cottam 2. The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages for VP01are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14.50 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14.50].**

Comment F1- 4 LCC Viewpoints	Additional LCC viewpoints have been located on Figure 8.13 as agreed however these photographs have not been included within the PEIR but are available online as 360-degree panoramas and AAH will review and provide comments to Lanpro.	In terms of baseline photographs, the 360-degree winter photography was made live and available for LCC to view on the project website at the PEIR Stage and is still available. **Scheme Evolution:** The Viewpoint Verified Photography and Photomontages are provided within Chapter 8 of the LVIA at **Figure 8.14 [EN010133/APP/C6.4.8.14].**
Comment F1- 5 Cumulative Developments	Figure 8.15: Cumulative Sites. The plan identifies 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.	A list of potential projects to be considered as part of the cumulative 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 Strategic Masterplan	Figure 8.16: Strategic Landscape Mitigation 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 8.16 are set out in Paragraph 8.8.24 of Chapter 8 of the PEIR.	**Scheme Evolution:** The Strategic Landscape Mitigation Measures have evolved since the PEIR submission, and more detail is now provided on **Figure 8.16.1 [6.3.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [C6.3.8.16.10]** Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures. These drawings take account of the offsets and buffers from the residential properties, PRoW and ecological features.
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	The LVIA chapter 8, includes the assessment and mitigation measures relating to the design and evolution of the Scheme. This assessment and mitigation

	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 regards to the development proposals, including the cable route corridor and location of any larger structures or buildings such as substations. The Sub Station and Battery Storage is currently illustrated on drawings *Cottom 1 West A Solar Project Preliminary Layout V3 and Cottom 1 West B Solar Project Preliminary Layout V3*. This location is near several sensitive receptors, including the residents of Willingham by Stow. If this location is 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.	measures take into account the proposed structures, cable route corridors and substations and energy route storage. **Scheme Evolution:** The LVIA Workshop 3 minutes are set out within **Appendix 3.8.4.4** Workshop 3 Minutes **[C6.3.8.4.4]** 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 **Appendix 8.2.11.1** Cable Route (Cottom 1 to Cottom Power Station] **[C6.3.8.2.11.1].** 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 **Appendix 8.2.12.1 [C6.3.8.2.12.1]** to **Appendix 8.2.12.5 [C6.3.8.2.12.5].** Further consultation continued at the LVIA Workshop 3 on the layout of the Sites to inform the mitigation measures where Lanpro presented **Figure 8.16.1.[6.3.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [C6.3.8.16.10]** Landscape and Ecology Mitigation & Enhancement Measures.
Nottinghamshire County Council, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Comments are a repeat of the Lincolnshire County Council Comments, July 2022 (above) apart from viewpoint comments which are specific to the West Burton Sites. The West Burton specific comments are addressed in the West Burton Solar Project LVIA Chapter 8 for the ES.		
Bassetlaw District Council, 27th July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Policy Matters	It is positive 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	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

	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.	
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 **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** of the ES.
Cabling	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.	The LVIA, Chapter 8 assesses the cable route, and this is shown on **Figure 8.1**. The Study Area.
West Lindsey District Council, 27th 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.
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. There is also potential for longer distance views from key Lincolnshire landmarks – namely Lincoln Castle and Cathedral. It is not clear if this has been explored or scoped out, or not.	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 such as Grayingham, Blyborough and Kirton in Linsey that may have views of the Scheme. Sensitive receptors beyond the 5km Study Area are therefore taken into consideration within the LVIA where relevant including key Lincolnshire landmarks such as Lincoln Castle and Cathedral.
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).	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. Section 8.4 is also undertaken in accordance with recognized national guidelines and a full methodology suite is included in **Appendix 8.1 [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1],** with the following subdivisions: • **Appendix 8.1.1** LVIA Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.1]

		• **Appendix 8.1.2** Visual Assessment of Residential Properties Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.2] • **Appendix 8.1.3** Cumulative Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.3] **Appendix 8.1.4** Zone of Theoretical Visibility Methodology [EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.1.4]
Sensitivity of Visual Receptors	It is note that the PEIR does identify sensitive receptors, including high sensitivity residential receptors in proximity to the sites.	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 8.6) is noted. It recognises the potential for sequential and combined visual effects with both the West Burton and Gate Burton Projects. It is considered that views from the east and elevated limestone escarpment should be considered when assessing cumulative effects.	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 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 (Tillbridge Lane) will be sensitive to, and	The LVIA picks up the sequential effects at Section 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.

	experience both this and the other projects during their journey, which may be over many kilometres.	
National Farmers Union, 27th July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
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 **Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan** 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, 27th July 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	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.

	reference made to Natural England's National Character Areas and advise that the development should complement and where possible enhance local distinctiveness.	
Cumulative Landscape Impacts	We would also like to stress the importance of cumulative landscape impacts from the development; welcome the assessment of the developments listed within PEIR Table 8.6.	The LVIA, at Section 8.10 of Chapter 8, identifies there is likely to be some significant landscape and visual effects predicted and potential cumulative developments that are likely to yield significant effects, which are drawn from PEIR Table 8.6.
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 Section 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. **Scheme Evolution:** The Strategic Landscape Mitigation Measures have evolved since the PEIR submission, and more detail is now provided on **Figure 8.16.1 [6.3.8.16.1]** to **Figure 8.16.10 [C6.3.8.16.10]** 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 **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)** that's sets out a framework for the planting, management and monitoring of landscaping and ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats.
Fillingham Parish Council, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		

Temporary Structures versus Life Assessment	15 years is a significant part of people's lives. How much longer would it then take to address problems (see also the comment regarding Assessment Life versus "Temporary Structures" 2.3.9)	Noted. 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, the mitigation has a greater impact on reducing effect from year 1-15 and therefore as there is an incremental increase in the height of vegetation there is an incremental decrease in the effects experienced by receptors. As such the effects decrease up to year 15 and any residual effects are identified beyond year 15.
Stow Parish Council, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Screening	Hedges and trees are the 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 –	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.

	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'.	
Canal and River Trust, July 2022: Comments on PEIR Stage Submission		
Visual receptors of waterways	The sites for the solar panels are set well away from the River Trent and their location and the local topography suggest that they are unlikely to be visible from the river. However, notwithstanding the distance between the solar panels and the river, as noted in the PINS Scoping Opinion, the Environmental Statement should assess glint and glare impacts to river users where significant effects are likely to occur. The River Trent is a navigable waterway which is also designated as a commercial waterway carrying freight. It is therefore important that visual impacts (including impacts from glint and glare) on the river do not result in any 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 considered in the LVIA chapter (Chapter 8).
Visual receptors of waterways	The Trust notes the comments at para 16.4.36 of the Glint and Glare chapter, but we do not consider that potential impacts on river users can be discounted without providing evidence to support such a position. The Environmental Statement should therefore provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that significant visual impacts will not occur, and we consider that the potential for adverse impacts on navigational	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).

	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.	
Visual receptors of waterways	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).

Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Response / Matters Addressed
Heritage Topic Area		
Landscape and Heritage Interface Meeting: 5th July 2022		
Meeting to discuss the heritage features within and adjacent to the Site to ensure they are considered in both the visual assessment and the evolving proposals.	The LVIA Chapter was discussed with the heritage consultant and the process of how the viewpoints had been agreed with the local authorities at a series of LVIA Workshops. At these workshops, it was agreed with local authorities that some of the LVIA viewpoints could be scoped out since they had the potential not to yield significant effects and that instead these viewpoints would be presented as annotated baseline photographs only. These scoped out viewpoints are set out in **Appendix 8.3.2.2 [C6.3.8.3.2.2].** The purpose of the meeting with the heritage consultant was therefore to ensure that of the scoped-out views, whether any might need to be bought back into the assessment (where they would be considered to have potential significant effects on the settings of the heritage assets, including important views to and from those assets). Even though the setting of heritage assets is a matter of the Cultural Heritage **Chapter 13 [C6.2.13]** the discussions and cross consultation with the LVIA Chapter is an important part of the EIA process.	It was agreed with the heritage consultant that the viewpoints below (that are scoped out in the LVIA Chapter) would not be needed to support the Heritage Chapter and that an annotated baseline photo would be sufficient to support any assessment work being undertaken in their assessment: VP03: Scmp/31/1 (Bridleway) VP24: B1398 VP44: Junction of School Lane and Chapel Lane VP51: Wltn/13/1 (Footpath) LCC-C-B: PRoW Stur/72/3
Where there are heritage assets within the vicinity that are considered to be of ***medium sensitivity***, appropriate setbacks and mitigation are applied where appropriate.	The LVIA Chapter was then discussed further and the process of the Viewpoints that would be carried forward into the assessment process, and where the evolving Scheme is considered not to have potential significant effects. The purpose of this discussion was to ensure that the heritage	VP26: Ingh/24/2 (Bridleway) VP29: Ingh/17/2 (Footpath) just off the B1398 VP30: Junction of High Street and the B1398 VP46: Corringham Windmill

	consultant was happy with these viewpoints being represented as AVR Level 1 and that they did not need anything in further detail to support their assessment on the settings of the heritage assets, including important views to and from those assets. Accurate Visual Representations (AVR's) have been produced. AVR Level 1 shows the location, size and the degree of visibility of the proposals alongside a verifiable photograph. This is what can and cannot be seen.	VP47: Junction of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane VP55: Pilham Lane VP57: Bonsdale Farm VP67: Monson Road LCC-C-A: Ingham Road LCC-A-C: PRoW Stur/73/1 LCC-A-E: PRoW Ingh/27/2
Where there are heritage assets within the vicinity that are considered to be of ***high sensitivity***, appropriate setbacks and mitigation are applied where appropriate.	The LVIA Chapter was then discussed further and the process of the viewpoints to be carried forward into the assessment process, and where the evolving proposals are considered to have potential significant effects. The purpose of this discussion was to ensure that the heritage consultant was happy with these viewpoints being represented as AVR Level 3 and that they did not need anything in further detail to support their assessment on the settings of the heritage assets, including important views to and from those assets. Accurate Visual Representations (AVR's) have been produced. AVR Level 3 shows the fully rendered photomontage, photo-realistic with texture, shading and reflections as appropriate alongside a verifiable photograph.	VP06: War Memorial, off Thorpe Lane VP16: Ingham Road, Furze Hill VP17: Stow/83/1 (Footpath) VP18: St Ediths's Church and Coats Hall VP38: South Lane LCC-C-J: Fillingham Lane
Comments from LCC on PEIR Stage Submission, July 2022	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-	GLVIA3 recognises at paragraph 5.7 that:

	distance views to Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle. Comments issued to AAH/LCC by Lanpro 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 LC and NCC that take account of locations where heritage assets may be affected".*	*"The relationship between landscape and historic landscape matters is close. The first is concerned with the landscape as it is today. The second is concerned with how the landscape came to be as it is, dealing with historic dimensions such as 'time depth' and historical layering – the idea of landscape as a 'palimpset', a much written-over manuscript.* The LVIA makes use of existing historic landscape information, and collaborates with the historic environment specialists, who collate and record such information as part of the ES. The interface is set out within this table**.** Views from Lincoln Cathedral and Castle are located outside the 5km Study Area. Due to the distance between the Scheme and these assets the effects are likely to be barely perceptible.

West Burton and Cottam Solar Projects: NSIP		
LVIA Workshop 3		
29th September 2022		
9:30-12:00 and 14:00-16:30		
York Lanpro Office: In person (LP and LCC) and LLA and NCC via Teams		
1.0 Introductions:		
1.1	Attendees below:	
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands) (NCC)	
	Nottinghamshire CC (VIA East Midlands (NCC)	
	Lincolnshire CC (AAH Planning Consultants) (LCC)	
	Lanpro Services (Associate Director) (LP)	
	Lanpro Services (Senior Landscape Architect) (LP)	
	Liz Lake Associates (Associate Landscape Architect) (LLA)	
	Lanpro Services (Principal Archaeology & Heritage Consultant) (LP)	
2.0 Project Background:		
2.1	LP noted it is a stage-by-stage process working towards the ES submission for final application in Nov 2022. Examination 2023. This meeting is to focus on the final push towards completion of the LVIA, including needing NCC and LCC approval over methodology, approaches to analysis and evaluation and landscape mitigation.	
3.0 Progress to Date:		
3.1	LLA stated that WB4 layout is now removed from the Scheme and that the substation and battery storage would be located within WB3. Formal notification is expected to be released from IGP this week/next. NCC (HJJ and ME) confirmed that they would still expect to be involved in the consultation process especially given the interface with the cable runs to the power stations and the Trent crossing, and to retain the project continuity.	
3.2	LP expressed that the meeting is good timing for closing out formal comments and feedback on the methodology and cumulative developments, and in moving forward with the final LVIA stages. Approval of the cumulative list is needed in particular from LCC and NCC to run the Cumulative ZTVs. Approval of views to be scoped out of the assessment is also required and those to be taken forward in terms of their significant effects.	
3.3	LLA confirmed that the cumulative ZTVs would from the basis of the LVIA written assessment for the cumulative effects. LCC (OB) and NCC (ME and HJ) confirmed that AVRs are not necessary to show the cumulative developments and that written assessment with baseline photographs 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 LCC happy with this approach.
3.4	On the presentation of the AVRs, NCC and LCC agreed that they could be presented as Year 1 Winter Views (with mitigation) and Year 15 Summer Views (with mitigation).
3.5	LP discussed the approach in the LVIA with regard to the finer grained assessment and how each landscape element has been taken in turn within tables placed 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/presentation 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	LLA noted that 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 as a tool in the NSIP process.
4.0 Identification of Outstanding Matters:	
4.1	LCC and NCC commented that the LVIA Section 8.6 Mitigation 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. (LP) (WW) noted that this information would be added to the LVIA.
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	LLA and LCC noted that they 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 Consultation Feedback:	
5.1	LP 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. NCC and LCC are happy with this approach.
6.0 Cumulative Sites:	
6.1	LP note that NCC and LCC approval is required of the list of developments asap regarding 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 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 and vice versa LP are happy to provide support with on-site meetings where more clarity is required for the LPA.
8.0 Projected Timescales/next steps/meetings:	
8.1	LP and LLA noted that submission of WB unlikely to be 2022. Cottam is currently a priority for 2022.
9.0 AOB:	
9.1	LCC and NCC happy with progress to date on the LVIA for both West Burton and Cottam sites and look forward to continuing collaboration. They are happy to receive work in progress as the landscape mitigation develops and support discussions over design matters where required. One of the NCC landscape architects is retiring in November and there will be a further representative bought forward to support NCC, which is to be confirmed shortly.
9.2	LLA will send out invitations for final West Burton workshop post 2022 prior to submission. No further workshops are anticipated for the Cottam project unless requested by the LPA.

Viewpoint	Location	Co-ordinates		Distance to Site (m) (distance to nearest site boundary)	Represented Visual Receptors Eg, road, PRoW, Residential	Cumulative Yes / No (List which Sites)		Field of view (90,180 or 360 Degree)	Photograph Yes / No	Quadrant	Photomontage Yes / No	AVR Level
1	Tillbridge Lane	495419.484	378364.362	4.02km	Road, Vantage Point	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR 1
2	Scmp/31/1	493860.094	378854.825	2.5km	PRoW	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	No	Annotated baseline photo. Scope out
3	Scmp/31/1	379645.244	379645.244	1.02km	PRoW	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	No	Scope out
4	Thorpe Lane, Bridge	492072.194	380644.197	5m	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR3
5	TLFE/31/2	491557.426	380679.32	0m	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
6	Thorpe Lane	491225.185	380731.352	38.7m	Road, Residential	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
7	Thorpe Bridge TLFe/32/1	490511.562	380652.148	9.1m	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
8	Stur/80/1	490092.694	380609.052	416.7m	PRoW	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	No	Annotated baseline photo
9	Fleets Road, Stur/79/1	489363.428	380543.63	1143.5m	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-SW	No	Scope out
10	Stur/73/1	489959.305	380543.63	40m	Road, PRoW	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
11	TLFe/31/2	491486.477	381322.598	0m	PRoW	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-SW	No	Annotated baseline photo
12	Camm/31/2	491406.094	382043.8	14.7m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SW	No	Annotated baseline photo
13	Fleets Lane, Stow Pasture	489796.401	382096.138	0m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-SW	No	Annotated baseline photo
14	Ingham Road	489527.618	382096.138	11.7m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-SW	No	Annotated baseline photo
15	Squire's Bridge	490397.706	382378.984	39.4m	Road	Yes	C1	360	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
16	Ingham Road, Furze Hill	490819.018	382442.451	396.8m	Road	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
17	Stow/83/1	490510.71	382821.867	250.2m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
18	St Edith's Church and Coates Hill	490829.632	383046.2	652.7m	Residential	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SW	No	AVR3
19	Bridge over River Till	489364.15	382929.939	1.8m	PRoW	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-SW	No	AVR3
20	Normanby Road	488241.321	382936.139	11.2m	Road	No	n/a	90	Yes	C1-SW	Yes	AVR3
21	Stow/83/1	492537.094	383603.835	0m	PRoW	Yes	C1	360	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR3
22	Ingh/27/5	492839.906	383067.011	424.3m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR 1
23	Ingh/27/5	492869.227	382672.081	117.7m	Road	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR3
24	B1398	494804.942	381860.858	1.5km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-SE	No	Scope out.
25	Stow Lane and Lincoln Road Crossroads	494921.433	382797.156	1.6km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	No	Scope out
26	Ingh/24/2	494314.387	383715.717	1.1km	Road, Residential	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR 1

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27	Junction of Church Hill and the B1398	495717.952	83573.212	2.4km	PRoW	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	No	Scope out
28	Junction of Ingh/18/2, Ingh/18/1, Ingh/17/1 and	494754.677	384250.495	1.3km	PRoW	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
29	Ingh/17/2 just off of B1398:	495651.361	384336.638	2.2km	Road	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
30	Junction of High Street and the B1398	495503.726	385842.159	1.9km	Road	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
31	Fill/87/1 Just of Willingham Road	494672.679	385292.36	1.3km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
32	Fill/86/1	493420.739	384840.108	0km	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR3
33	Fill/86/1 off Willingham Road	493348.442	385245.005	140m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR3
34	Fill/85/2	492753.16	385714.443	300.4m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
35	Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/767/1	492518.553	385766.805	388.8m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
36	Fill/767/1	492139.542	385700.373	18.6m	PRoW	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR3
37	Junction of Gypsy Lane and Willingham Road	490482.814	385258.776	15.8m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR3
38	South Lane	489814.276	384501.039	107.1m	Road	Yes	C1	180	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR3
39	Junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane	488433.302	384316.388	43.9m	Road, Residential	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR3
40	Junction of Fillingham Lane and Stone Pit Lane	488300.788	384670.032	357.9m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-NW	No	Scope out
41	Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road	492261.662	387137.371	574m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-NE	No	Annotated photo only
42	Gltw/88/1	494733.355	387215.547	1.4km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
43	Owmb/5/2 just off A15	496842.714	386801.051	3.3km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
44	Junction off School Lane and Chapel Lane	487728.346	389815.546	1.7km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C2-SW	No	Scope out
45	A361	489828.572	390811.981	1.1km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-SE	No	Scope out
46	Corringham Windmill	487934.901	390915.989	679m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-SW	Yes	AVR 1
47	Junction of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane	486474.533	391565.34	1.3km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-SW/ C3-SW	Yes	AVR 1
48	East Lane	487424.782	391590.817	352.6m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-SW/C3-SE	No	Annotated photo only
49	East Lane	129.283, Y=3915	391576.05	25.7m	Road	No	n/a	90	Yes	C2-SW/ C3-SE	Yes	AVR3
50	Yawhthorpe	489641.418	391851.859	533.9m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-SE/ C3-SE	Yes	AVR 1
51	wltn/13/1	492839.783	393065.76	3.9km	PRoW	No	n/a	360	Yes	C2-NE	No	Scope out
52	Pilham Lane	486386.146	392989.583	1.6km	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SW	Yes	AVR 1

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53	Corr/22/1	487229.365	392659.248	695m	PRoW	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SE	No	Scope out
54	Unnamed Road just north of Corringham Beck	487968.783	392852.406	222m	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SE	No	Scope out
55	Corr/22/1	486350.307	393926.914	389.4m	Road, Residential	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SW	Yes	AVR 1
56	Pilh/20/1	486552.134	394160.826	99.2m	PRoW, Residential	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SW	Yes	AVR3
57	Bonsdale Farm	487990.281	393967.328	368.2m	Road	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NWC3-C3-SE	Yes	AVR 1
58	Junction of Pilh/20/1 and Unnamed Road	488035.347	394353.615	0m	Road	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SE	Yes	AVR3
59	Blyton Level Crossing	488027.55	394953.612	7.8m	Road	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-SE	Yes	AVR3
60	Kirton Road	487737.216	395275.786	1.8m	Road	Yes	C2/C3	360	Yes	C2-NW/C3-NE	Yes	AVR3
61	B1025	488089.981	395583.382	13m	Road	No	n/a	360	No	C2-NW/C3-NE	Yes	AVR3
62	Kirton Road	486096.784	395097.127	120m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C2-NW/C3-NW	Yes	AVR 1
63	Laughton Road	485745.953	395842.397	48.5m	Road	No	n/a	90	Yes	C2-NW/C3-NW	Yes	AVR3
64	A159	485971.797	397758.5	1.6km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C3-NW	Yes	AVR3
65	Scotton Common Nature Reserve	487335.526	398465.975	1.5km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-NE	No	Scope out
66	Nthp/504/1	488214.991	397346.868	724m	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C3-NE	Yes	AVR 1
67	Monson Road	489513.185	396978.939	1.7km	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C3-NE	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-A	Ingham Road	488935.8381	382122.8053	401.6m	Road	Yes	C1/WB4	360	No	C1-SW	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-B	PROW Stur/72/3	48898.3264	381474.8614	1029.5m	PRoW	Yes	C1/WB4	360	No	C1-SW	No	Scope out. Replace with LCC-C-C.
LCC-C-C	PROW Stur/73/1	489416.3886	381123.2881	580m	PRoW	Yes	C1/WB4	360	No	C1-SW	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-D	Blackthorn Lane	493330.2337	382166.1129	31.2m	Road	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR3
LCC-C-E	PROW Ingh/27/2	494565.0004	382904.1922	1.3km	PRoW	No	n/a	180	Yes	C1-SE	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-F	PROW Ingh/24/1	493814.4307	384405.1063	379.2m	PRoW	Yes	C1	360	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-G	PROW Fill/85/2	492862.3772	385260.9004	28m	PRoW	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR3
LCC-C-H	PROW Fill/767/1	492213.8595	385500.0549	49.1m	PRoW	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
LCC-C-I	Willingham Road	4911.85.5962	385270.9016	7.3m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR3
LCC-C-J	Fillingham Lane	490288.522	385165.6902	36.4m	Road	Yes	C1	90	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR3
LCC-C-K	Fillingham Lane	488909.6574	384809.1896	420.3m	Road	Yes	C1	360	Yes	C1-NW	Yes	AVR 1

Viewpoint	Location	Co-ordinates		Distance to Site (m) (distance to nearest site boundary)	Represented Visual Receptors Eg, road, PRoW, Residential	Cumulative Yes / No (List which Sites)		Field of view (90,180 or 360 Degree)	Photograph Yes / No	Quadrant	Photomontage Yes / No	AVR Level
LCC-C-L	B1398	495224.8654	387633.5489	2.04km	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C1-NE	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-M	Kexby Road	493712.0625	387493.5985	767m	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-NE	No	Scope out
LCC-C-N	Glentworth Road	490386.1627	386466.8488	909.2m	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-NW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-O	Glentworth Road	487836.7593	385769.1971	1.5km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C1-NW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-P	Corringham Beck	487450.5359	392339.439	320.5m	Road	No	n/a	360	Yes	C2-NW	Yes	AVR 1
LCC-C-Q	Junction at Temple Field Road and Yawthorpe Road	490064.9705	391482.8925	1.03km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C2-SE	No	Scope out
LCC-C-R	A159	484763.4122	393878.5384	1.9km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-SW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-S	PROW Blyt/24/1	485740.0743	394354.3951	906m	PRoW	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-SW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-T	Kirton Road	486213.8268	395116.803	5.4m	Road	Yes	C3	180	Yes	C3-NW	Yes	AVR3
LCC-C-U	PROW Blyt/32/1	485193.6798	395924.6746	587.2m	PRoW	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-NW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-V	Dring Lane	485988.1715	396960.1986	1.25km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-NW	No	Scope out
LCC-C-W	Northorpe Road	489579.6137	397707.3248	2.04km	Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-NE	No	Scope out
LCC-C-X	Scotton Nature Reserve				Road	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	C3-NE	No	Scope out

Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Response / Matters Addressed
Section 47 Consultation with Local Communities		
Public engagement events: November 2021		
Public engagement events, November 2021	Meeting to introduce the project and those involved in the design and assessment process moving forward. Discussion over the LVIA on matters relating to scoping, the assessment methodology, Study Area, landscape receptors, visual receptors, and potential cumulative developments.	Correspondence from the events is provided in Appendix 8.4 within the PEIR Stage Report. Comments received have been reviewed and considered throughout the design process.
Clayworth Memorial Hall: Wednesday 22 June 2022, 2:00-6:00pm		
TBC		
Saxilby Village Hall: Thursday 23rd June 2022, 3:30-7:30pm		
Carol Gilbert Sturton By Stow PC	- Found lots of historical - Solar panels on village hall and play equipment - Neighbourhood Sturton By Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan - Site visit and open day to look at proposal - Thorpe Bridge – Barn owl box and squires	
Chris Turner Stow Parish Council	- Cottam 1 – Footpath to Green Lane through empty field.	

	- circular walks - Stiles and Signage - Owned by Coates	
Blyton Memorial Hall: Friday 24th June 2022, 11:00-3:00pm		
Jullian and Lisa Thompson [redacted] 24TH June		
Alan Winfield The Cottage	- Cottam 2 – property right in the middle. Might look to visit and suggest mitigation	
Marton and Gate Burton Village Hall: Saturday 25th June, 12:30-4:30pm		
TBC	-	
Willingham Village Hall: Friday 1st July 2022, 10:00-2:00pm		
Mrs G Roberts [redacted] 1st July	- No days to be arranged with Lanpro. - Saturday 2 – Specific Maps - Following week alternative not Wednesdays - Sent email 26/6/22	
Steven Rose [redacted] 1st July	- Access issue with tunnel - Looking down on panels - Agricultural land - Oil pipeline	

Pauline Organ East Farm, Stow	- Speak to Tony about field to east if in line with our plan. - Oak to mask PRoW	
Willingham Village Hall 1st July	- Alexander Amaira – National bases, single monopoly EU regulations. Obligated to sew it - Low Farm and Orchard House – Glentworth village residents were not notified. - Tony Lockwood in westland not notified. - David Broadbent. - Sophie – Closing of bridleway. - Michael Bates – Riverside Grange Farm, Willingham. - Sue Bingham – Green Farm Willingham. - Ben Loriman – Saxilby B1241 cyclist. Owns Bransby Horse Rescue - Permissive cycle path connects Saxilby, Brandby, Stow and Willingham. - Sheep Grazing – Saxilby nature project. Check previous footpath connections.	

	- Victoria Elliot, Head of Estates at Bransby - Please don't plant sycamore seed heads as they can kill horses. Also, the same with Oak trees on bridleways. - 10-year strategy – what things can we do? 1400 acres of land to help carbon footprint. - Site in Langworth – new (infrastructure) - Site to south (not very good utility connection) - Send links to Biodiversity mapping	
Gringley on the Hill Community Centre: Saturday 2nd July 2022, 11:00-3:00pm		
The Pastures	- West Burton 1 – sent to wrong house (got lots of others wrong) - Flooded in 2019 but does not get a lot of rain. - Domino effect - Not sufficient research to substitute this. If you drop a horse from height it will explode. - Miscarriage	

	- Flooding is a huge issue - Why is 3A, 2 and 1 included? - Why have we not included any Grades 1 and 2 land. Agricultural land qualifies. - Food Security Report – Removing 7000 acres of food producing land. How is that going to be replaced? - Is it about battery storage? - How many people will lose their jobs? - Who is going to be employed on this? - Construction traffic and subsidence weight restriction – 7.5 tonnes 'The Narrows' - Ask Chris to reply to Jerry Parker's email.	
Richard Carter DN10 SAD	- Cabling maps land to northwest of site. Land referring letters	
Steve Rose	- Opposition figure and statistics - Visual impact on PRoW - Provenance of panels	

Mrs Ann Hargrave	- Why can't we look at other sites? - Use of agricultural land	
Cathy McIlroy	- Impact of construction traffic on menage - Impact of construction as a cumulative - Impact of cold weather on panels	
Collin Evans	- Met Mark, Laura on access road for south Sunen. Asked "what's the process for this?" Ian Douglas answered the question	
Richard NS Yvonne Warren	- Site selection and visual impact effects on the landscape of WB4. Incremental impact - Question QUTPA economics	

Consultee	Comments / Matters Raised	Response / Matters Addressed
Voluntary Consultation		
Simon & Kate Skelton, [redacted]	Cottam 1 - requested panels south and north of property would be removed. Some views to the west that they would like to see mitigated.	
Ken Turley, [redacted]	Cottam 1 - Son has autism. Concerns regarding glint and glare. Property is screened to northwest but open views to northeast which he would like to be mitigated. (Easily done) would like to purchase field directly north of his property. (Doesn't want panels in the field directly north which makes sense)	
Norman Read, Stow Parish Council	Cottam 1 - Good meeting. Really positive want to contribute. Concerns with PRoW. Questions if we could create a new PRoW to connect existing PRoW along the Till (River)	
Ray Stansfield, [redacted]	Email From Ray Stansfield "My neighbour (Mr. Peter Fieldson) at Manor Farm would also like a talk with you on the same day. Manor Farm is situated on Main Street about halfway between The Rectory (where you have been) and my house. Manor Farm has tourist accommodation which may be affected by the development. Smithy Cottage at the crossroads."	
Email correspondence with Chris Hardy 26th January 2022	- Lanpro emailed Chris to discuss the project with him from a landscape perspective and asked Chris on his preference of date to meet (16th February or 17th February). - -Chris emailed back letting Lanpro know that 16th February is better for him at 11 am.	

Email correspondence with John Mee 26th January 2022	- Lanpro emailed John to arrange a site visit following the West Burton and Cottam Solar Projects in November, to discuss the project from a landscape perspective. - John email emailed back letting Lanpro know that the 16th February would be best for him at 4pm.	
Email correspondence with Ken Turley 3rd February 2022	- Lanpro emailed Ken to arrange a site visit for the 17th February 2022 at 11am to discuss the associated landscape proposals - Ken emailed back confirming that he was available on the 17th February 2022 11am for Lanpro to visit and discuss landscape measures with him	
Email correspondence with Norman Reed 26th January 2022	- Lanpro emailed Norman to check his availability for a site visit (either 16th or 17th February) to further discuss the project in terms of landscape proposals - Norman emailed back confirming that he is available on the 17th February to meet. But had questions about what the meeting involved. - Lanpro emailed back letting Norman know what the day involved and what concerns that they could address.	
Email correspondence with Ray Stansfield 4th March 2022	- Lanpro emailed Ray asking his availability to meet (either 22nd March or 23rd March) to further discuss the project from a landscape perspective - Ray emailed back on the 6th March letting Lanpro know that he is available on the 22nd March. He also let Lanpro know that his neighbour (Mr. Peter Fieldson at Manor Farm) would also like to talk with Lanpro on the	

	same day as Manor Farm has tourist accommodation which may be affected by the development.	
Email correspondence with Rebecca 4th March 2022	- Lanpro emailed Rebecca to confirm dates for a site visit (either 22nd or 23rd March) to discuss the project from a landscape perspective. - Rebecca emailed back on 5th March confirming that she is free on the 22nd after 1pm and on the 23rd March up to 10am and then can become available again after 3pm.	
Email correspondence with Simon from North Farm	- Island Green Power started emailing Simon on .. to let him know that the Lanpro team will be in contact with him soon to discuss the project further with him - Lanpro emailed Simon on 24th January to arrange a site visit with him (either on 16th or 17th February) to discuss the project in a landscape perspective. - Simon emailed back and let Lanpro know that he is avaible in the morning of the 17th to host the site visit.	