Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement: Appendix 8.3 Potential Visual Effects <u>Revision A</u>

Prepared by: Lanpro January November 2023

PINS reference: EN010133 Document reference: <u>APPEX2</u>/C6.3.8.3<u>A</u> APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)



Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
1	Tillbridge Lane	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visil
2	Scmp/195/2								
3	Scmp/31/1								
4	Thorpe Lane, Local Bridge	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze closest West Burtor closed down by the the distance. Simila therefore has no po
5	TLFe/31/2	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze Burton Site being ay by the intervening f Similarly, Tillbridge has no potential int northwest of the via developments - Sco
6	Thorpe Lane	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of f be noted that with visibility could be ze Burton Site being a by intervening field Similarly Tillbridge S no potential intervis northwest of the vis developments - Sco
7	TLFe/32/1	N	N	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze Tillbridge Solar site has no intervisibility
8	Stur/80/1	N	Ν	N	Ν	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not visil
9	Fleets Road, Stur/79/1								

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 4 at Local Bridge in Thorpe Lane, with the arton Site being approximately 1.6km to the south, views to the development is the intervening field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in milarly, Tillbridge Solar is approximately 5.8km to the north of the viewpoint and o potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 5 at PRoW TLFe/31/2, with the closest West and approximately 1.5km to the south, views to the development is closed down ing field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance. dge Solar is approximately 5.75 km to the north of the viewpoint and therefore I intervisibility. Finally, Gate Burton Energy Farm is approximately 5.1km to the e viewpoint and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 6 at Thorpe Lane, with the closest West and approximately 1.6km to the south, views to the development is closed down field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance. Age Solar is approximately 5.7km to the north of the viewpoint and therefore has ervisibility. Finally, Gate Burton Energy Farm is approximately 4.75km to the e viewpoint and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 7 at PRoW TLFe/32/1, with the closest site being approximately 6km to the northeast of the viewpoint and therefore bility. No views of cumulative developments -Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
10	Stur/73/1	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z Burton Solar site be intervening field he Solar is approximat intervisibility. No vi
11	TLFe/31/2	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z Burton site being 2 field hedgerows an approximately 5.10 Burton Energy Farn no intervisbility. No
12	Camm/31/1	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be zo Tillbridge Solar site potential intervisibi northwest of the vi developments - Sco
13	Fleets Lane, Stow Pasture	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z closest Tillbridge So therefore has no po
14	Ingham Road	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
15	Squire's Bridge	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z site is approximate intervening field he Similarly, Tillbridge intervisibility. Final viewpoint and ther Scope Out.
16	Bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road, Furze Hill	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
17	Stow/83/1	N	Ν	N	N	N	N		Cottam 1 is not visi
18	St Edith's Church and Coates Hill	N	Ν	N	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 10 at PRoW sTUR/73/1, with the closest West e being 2.5km to the southeast, views to the development is closed down by d hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane. Similarly, Tillbridge mately 5.5km to the north east of the viewpoint and therefore has no potential o views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 11 at PRoW TLFe/31/2, with the closest West ag 2.15km to the south, views to the development is closed down by intervening and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane. Similarly, Tillbridge solar is 5.10km to the north and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Finally, Gate Farm is approximately 4.7km to the northwest of the viewpoint and therefore has . No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 12 at PRoW Camm/31/1, the closest site is approximately 4.4km to the north of the viewpoint and therefore has no isibility. Similarly, Gate Burton Energy Park is approximately 4.45km to the e viewpoint and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 13 at Stow Pasture on Fleets Lane, with the e Solar site is approximately 4.75km to the northeast of the viewpoint and o potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with Viewpoint 15 at Squire's Bridge, the closest West Burton ately 3.33km to the southeast, views to the development is closed down by the d hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance. dge Solar is approximately 4.2km to the northeast and therefore has no potential inally, Gate Burton Energy Farm is approximately 3.3km to the nrothwest of the herefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments -

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
19	Bridge over River Till	N	N	N	N	N	N	No	No views of cumul
20	Normanby Road	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z approximately 4.82 Site and High Marr Sites. The viewpoir (northwest of view with the built form has no potential in the southwest, how Stow the site is not developments - Sco
21	Stow/83/1	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z 5.3km from the clo the closest Tillbrid no potential interv
22	Ingh/27/5	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not vis
23	Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road	N	N	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not vis
24	B1398								
25	Stow Lane and Lincoln Road Crossroads								
26	Ingh/24/2								
27	Junction of Church Hill and the B1398								
28	Junction of Ingh/18/2, Ingh/18/1, Ingh/17/1 and Ingh/17/2								
29	Ingh/17/2 just off of B1398:	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not vis
30	Junction of High Street and the B1398	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not vis
31	Fill/87/1 Just of Willingham Road								
32	Fill/86/1	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z 1.9km from the clo surrounding Willing The closest Well Bu Burton site is appro intervisibility into t
33	Fill/86/1 off Willingham Road	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi

nulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 20 at Normanby Road, the viewpoint is 1.82km to the closest Tillbridge Solar Site and over 10km to the closest Field Farm farmham Solar Scheme and therefore has no potential intervisibility to these booint is approximately 1.1km to the closest site at Gate Burton Energy Farm iewpoint), however, due to the thick hedgerow and strong vegetation combined form associated with West Farm. the development cannot be seen and therefore I intervisibility. The closest West Burton Solar site is approximately 2.25 km to however due to the distance and built form associated with the settlement of not visible and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 21 at PRoW Stow/83/1 being approximately closest Gate Burton site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, ridge Solar site is 3km from the viewpoint and therefore due to the distance has ervisibility to these sites. No views of cumulative developments -Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 32 at PRoW Fill/86/1 being approximately closest Tillbridge Solar site however due to the densley planted vegetation llingham Road the site is not visibile and therefore has no potential intervisibility. I Burton site is approximately 6km from the viewpoint and the closest Gate approximately 6.3km from the viewpoint and therefore has no potential to these two developments. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
34	Fill/85/2	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
35	Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/767/1	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not visi
36	Fill/767/1	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	Yes	Though the cumula extensive zones of 1 be noted that with visibility could be ze Tillbridge Solar Site
37	Junction of Gypsy Lane and Fillingham Lane	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze Lane being apprima and Fillingham Low
38	South Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visil
39	Junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	N	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be zu Lane being 1.6km t to the western side settlement of Willin therefore has no po
40	Junction of Fillingham Lane and Stone Pit Lane								
41	Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road		Ν	N	Ν	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
42	Gltw/88/1								
43	Owmb/5/2 just off A15								
44	Junction off School Lane and Chapel Lane	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visi
45	A361	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visil
46	Corringham Windmill	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visil
47	Junction of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane								
48	East Lane	Ν	N	N	N	N	N		Cottam 2 is not visil
49	East Lane	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze the closest Tillbridg surrounding A631, i intervisibility. No vi
50	Yawhthorpe	N	N	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visil

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have to of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 36 at Fill/767/1 being 0.8km from the closest Site the development could be visible in the distance.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 37 at Junction of Gypsy Lane and Fillingham rimately 1.6km Tillbridge Solar however views are closed down by Turpin Wood Low Wood. No views of cumulative developments -Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have sof theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 39 at junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit im to closest Gate Burton Solar Site. The view is closed down by strong hedgerow side of Stone Pit Lane, built form associated with Woods Farm and the villingham by Stow closes down views to the Gate Burton Solar scheme and o potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments -Scope Out.

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

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Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 49 at East Lane being approximately 1.3km to ridge Solar Site. Due to the distance, interveing field hedgerows and vegetation 31, the development will not be visible in view and therefore has no potential o views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
51	wltn/13/1								
52	Pilham Lane								
53	Corr/22/1								
54	Bonsdale Lane just north of Corringham Beck	N	Ν	N	N	N	N		Cottam 2 is not visi
55	Pilham Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visil
56	Pilh/20/1	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with or visibility could be ze 3.2km away from th Pilham and Corring no potential intervis
57	Bonsdale Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visil
58	Junction of Pilh/20/1 and Bonsdale Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with o visibility could be ze Lane being approxin Solar Site and there cumulative develop
59	Blyton Level Crossing	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze the closest site at Ti hedgerows and veg therefore has no po
60	B1025 (Kirton Road)	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze from the closest Till the development is cumulative develop
61	B1025 (Kirton Road)	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of t be noted that with visibility could be ze from the closest Till site. Due to the dist has no potential int

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

isibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

isibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

iulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should ith effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint 56 at PRoW Pilh/20/1 being approximately m the closest Tillbridge Solar site, however, due to built form associated with ringham combined with the distance, closes down the views and therefore has ervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

isibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

ulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should ith effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint 58 at junction of Pilh/20./1 and Bonsdale oximately 3.6km from Tillbridge Solar and 8.75km to the closest Gate Burton herefore has no potential intervisibility due to the distance. No views of elopments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should ith effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint 59 at Blyton Level Crossing being 4.3km from at Tillbridge Solar, however, due to the distance combined with intervening field vegetation associated with Bonsdale Farm the scheme is not visible and o potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should ith effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint 60 at Kirton Road being approximately 4.7km t Tillbridge Solar site. Due to distance and vegetation associated with the railway at is not in view and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of elopments - Scope Out.

Iulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should ith effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint 61 at Kirton Road being approximately 4.7km : Tillbridge Solar site and approximately 9.9km to the closest Gate Burton Solar distance and intervening hedgerows both schemes are not visible and therefore I intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
62	B1025 (Kirton Road)	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z away from the clos associated with the intervisibility. No vi
63	A159 (Laughton Road)	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z developments due no potential intervi
64	A159 (Laughton Road)								
65	Scotton Common Nature Reserve								
66	Nthp/504/1	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	N		Cottam 3 is not visi
67	Monson Road	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	N		Cottam 3 is not visi
LCC-C-A	Ingham Road	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-B	PROW Stur/72/3								
LCC-C-C	PROW Stur/73/1	Ν	N	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-D	Blackthorn Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	N	N	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be zu approximately 6.3k vegetation such as intervisibility. No vi
LCC-C-E	PROW Ingh/27/2	Ν	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-F	PROW Ingh/24/1	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-G	PROW Fill/85/2	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be zu approximately 5.6k approximately 6.5k limits views and the the closest Tillbridg drains and tributeri No views of cumula

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 62 at Kirton Road being approximately 4.2km closest Tillbridge Solar site. Due to distance combined with the built form the settlements of Pilham and Corringham and therefore has no potential o views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint 63 at A159 there are no views of any due to the distance from the viewpoint to the developments and therefore has ervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint LCC-C-D at Blackthorn Lane being 5.3km to the closest Gate Burton Solar site. Due to the distance and intervening a so Normanby Gorse the view is closed and therefore has no potential o views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint LCC-C-G at PRoW Fill/85/2 being 5.6km away from the closest Gate Burton Solar site whereas the viewpoint is 5.5km away from the closest West Burton Solar Site. Both being further than 5km I therefore has no visibility. The viewpoint is approximately 1.45km away from ridge Solar site, however, due to distance and vegetation surrounding small thereis the view is closed down and limited this having no potential intervisibility. nulative developments - Scope Out.

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	
LCC-C-H	PROW Fill/767/1	N	Ν	N	N	Y	N	Yes	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be z approximately 1.5k dense vegetation th Views of cumulativ
LCC-C-I	Willingham Road	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be ze approximately 1.2k existing vegetation potential intervisibi
LCC-C-J	Fillingham Lane	Ν	Ν	Y	N	N	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visbility could be ze approximately 3.09 associated with the and therefore has n
LCC-C-K	Fillingham Lane	N	Ν	N	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-L	B1398								
LCC-C-M	Kexby Road	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-N	Glentworth Road	N	Ν	Y	N	N	Y		Cottam 1 is not visi
LCC-C-O	Glentworth Road								
LCC-C-P	Corringham Beck	N	Ν	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 2 is not visi
LCC-C-Q	Junction at Temple Field Road and Yawthorpe Road								
LCC-C-R	A159								
LCC-C-S	PRoW Blyt/24/2								
LCC-C-T	Kirton Road	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	N	No	Though the cumula extensive zones of be noted that with visibility could be zo potential intervisibi
LCC-C-U	PROW Blyt/32/1								
LCC-C-V	Dring Lane								
LCC-C-W	Northorpe Road								
LCC-C-X	Scotton Nature Reserve								

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint LCC-C-H at PRoW Fill/767/1 being L.5km to the closest Tillbridge Solar site. Due to the proximity and the lack of on the scheme will be visibile and therefore will have potential intervisibility. ative developments

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have s of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. Specifically with viewpoint LCC-C-I at Willingham Road being L.2km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar Site however, due to distance and cion such as Fillingham Low Wood closing down the view and thus having no isibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical e zero. Specifically with viewpoint LCC-C-J at Fillingham Lane being 8.09km from the closest Gate Burton Solar Site, however due tot he built form the settlement of Willingham by Stow the view is closed down and disrupted as no potential intervisibility. No cumulative developments - Scope Out.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

Already Scoped Out

nulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have a of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should with effective screening and site-specific topography the area of theoretical be zero. There are no views towards any other developments therefore has no isibility. No cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Already Scoped Out



Viewpoint: LCC - C - B - ProW Stur/72/3

Receptor Baseline:

This view is located on PRoW, footpath Stur/72/3, looking east towards the western extent of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in the view. The landform then rises sharply to capture the ridgeline at Cammerigngham and Brattleby in the east. The landform also rises gently in the west towards the edge of Sturton by Stow rising from 15m AOD to 20m AOD in the central part of the settlement. The land use is predominantly arable with some deciduous woodlands and shelterbelts in the far distance, such as those to the east of Fleets Lane at Brattleby Thorns and Cammeringham. In terms of man-made features, there is very little built influence and settlement is very sparse comprising of scattered farmsteads at Furze Hill, Lower Furze Hill and The Grange. There are also isolated dwellings known as Fleets Cottages which stand out as a strong built influence, in an otherwise open landscape with little settlement.

Subjective: The view depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed with few areas of enclosure, and with far-reaching views toward the Lincoln Cliff and the Lincoln Minster. There are also views towards the limestone capped ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby where the woodland cover is a strong feature on the horizon. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farmsteads, churches, woodland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees that presents a varied and harmonious composition. In terms of texture, the arable fields are highly managed with a muted colour combination giving an impression of an ordinary landscape, but this is balanced in terms of interest by the far reaching, but rare views towards Lincoln.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable landscape where the loss of hedgerows has impacted upon scale. However, this is a quiet location at the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow due to the absence of settlement and busy roads, and only a few local lanes such as Fleets Lane and Thorpe Lane. The overall experience is a pleasant and invigorating comprising a view from a quiet location at the edge of the settlement.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along footpath Stur/72/3. This is the section of the footpath that leads from the north at Ingham Road in Stow, past Old Rectory Farm and Mill House towards Sturton by Stow in the south where the footpath joins with Fleets Road.

Replace with alternative Viewpoints LCC-C-A and LCC-C-C, which provide a similar view.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.1] July 2022

ded Mitigation

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-L - B1398

This viewpoint is located on the B1398 (Middle Street) looking southwest towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites with Cottam 1 South beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, experienced from the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a. The view comprises of a very gently rolling landscape within the context of a broad valley that is almost conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland visible to the northwest (left of view) comprising of Nursery Plantation and Hanoverhill Plantation, and to the south woodland cover on the far horizon at Fillingham Grange and The Lake, and Fillingham is a strong dark feature. The intervening woodland and settlement at Fillingham also closes down views towards the south. The views towards the far horizon are curtailed by the landform in the foreground. Tree clumps are also a feature along the hedgerow boundaries, which enhance the existing woodlands and give the impression of a more intimate landscape. In terms of man-made elements, the B1398 has the main influence where it passes along the ridgeline in a long, straight alignment with fast moving traffic.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially open landscape, with views closed down by a wooded horizon in some locations. The intensive arable land use opens visibility, but the landform and strong hedgerows with tree clumps help to dissipate the scale. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes woodland, tree clumps and hedgerows that present a simple landscape with very limited interest. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed arable land use with a muted colour combination and some far-reaching views towards the west.

Overall: The B1398 is partially enclosed as it heads along the scarp slope between the settlements of Glentworth and Fillingham. The main feature is the extended views towards the west which capture the River Trent set within the Floodplain Valleys Landscape Character Area 3a. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character, but the far-reaching open views offer more interest. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features. The scale of the view is vast and open with a variety of landscape elements that add complexity. The open arable landscape and woodlands provide an overall balanced and attractive landscape. The experience within this viewpoint is invigorating and pleasant, but with the B1398 being a detractor.

Receptors:

The viewpoint is representative of views for users of the B1398 traveling between the settlements of Glentworth and Fillingham.

Scope Out

Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
		Not Applicable Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.2] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-O – Glentworth Road

Receptor Baseline:

The view is located on Glentworth Road at the eastern edge of the settlement of Kexby, looking southeast towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland. Glentworth Road is a prominent feature as this stretch is a long, straight route point that connects the settlements of Kexby with Glentworth. The land use is predominantly arable with some distinctive tree and woodland cover at the edge of the settlement. There are clear and uninterrupted views to the southeast (left of view) towards Primrose Farm and Primrose Farm Cottage, but long-distance views to the south are limited due to the intervening settlement of Willingham by Stow. Fillingham Lane is also visible on the horizon to the south by the presence of hedgerow trees and tree clumps to each side of the road. There are also wide grass verges that separate the Glentworth Road from the hedgerows and this is a key feature of the road at this location.

Subjective: The scale of the view is medium and enclosed in parts due to the tall hedgerows that line both sides of Glentworth Road. The enclosed nature of the road is appealing and provides for a balanced and attractive environment at the edge of the settlement. Glentworth Road has some fast-moving traffic however due to its straight alignment. In terms of texture, the hedgerows are well-managed and there are strong colours due to the presence of the tree cover at the settlement edge and a varied arable land use.

Overall: The experience is interesting with pleasant views; however the road has some fast moving traffic.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists and residents at the eastern edge of the settlement of Kexby when travelling along Glentworth Road towards the settlement of Glentworth in the east.

There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to the distance and intervening hedgerows, woodland cover and tree clumps.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.3] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-Q – Junction at Temple Field Road and Yawthorpe Road

Receptor Baseline:

The view is located at the junction with Templefield Road and Yawthorpe Road, looking northwest towards the southern extent of the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a gently undulating landscape within the context of a broader rolling valley that is conspicuous at this location due to the higher landform (approximately 20m AOD) at this junction. The land use is predominantly arable with the large deciduous woodland of Yawthorpe Fox Covert visible on the horizon to the north. There are a variety of other woodland blocks including the small copses around the settlement of Yawthorpe and smaller woodlands further to the east at Willhoughton. In terms of man-made elements, there are residential dwellings at Moorlands Magin Moor to the south, otherwise the immediate area is sparsely settled comprising other isolated dwellings and the small hamlet of Yawthorpe.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to the large field sizes and lack of hedgerows and tree cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes isolated dwellings, Yawthorpe Fox Covert, tree clumps, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the gently rising landform where Yawthorpe occupies higher ground. In terms of texture, this is an intensely managed landscape with an arable dominance and a combination of colours owing to crop variety and the various woodland blocks.

Overall: The A361 is a prominent feature and although the foreground hedgerows provide some visual relief from the fast-moving traffic the noise is a notable detractor. The immediate view is typical of local landscape character being large scale and arable dominant, but woodland at Yawthorpe Fox Covert and riparian trees lining Yawthorpe Beck add some vigour and interest to the view. The woodland around Yawthorpe also compliments the landscape setting of Home Farm, which is an attractive feature. The overall experience provides a balanced landscape with some distractions from the A361, but the views are very pleasant and invigorating.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists using Yawthorpe Road that leads from the A361 in the south. The view is a location where Yawthorpe Road takes a slight turn in direction and views are revealed across the junction with Temple Field Road towards the landscape around Corringham and Springthorpe. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.4] July 2022

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The view is located along the A159 (Gainsborough Road) at the bridge crossing over the mainline railway, looking northeast towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape within the context of a wider gently rolling lowland that is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture interspersed with strong woodland blocks and sinuous shelterbelts. In terms of man-made features, the railway line and over bridge are dominant, urban features and Gainsborough Road is busy with fast-moving traffic at this location. Telephone wires and poles also cut across the open fields and electricity pylons are also a distraction on the far horizon.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape that is exposed due to the lack of hedgerows in the foreground or hedgerows that are cut back. Shelterbelts and tree clumps are visible in the middle distance of the view and the far horizon is lined with strong woodland cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes farmsteads, low hedgerows, small woodland blocks, shelterbelts, tree groups and field trees. In terms of texture, this is highly complex landscape with a variety of colour and unsettling interventions such as power lines, telegraph poles and isolated dwellings without the benefit of tree cover.

Overall: The open, arable landscape gives a harsh appearance to the view, but the deciduous woodland blocks and vegetation along the railway line are also very prominent and attractive features in the landscape. This is an interesting view that is far-reaching with a complex mixture of elements including the prominent vegetation cover to each side of the railway line.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling along the A159 (Gainsborough Road). There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, intervening settlement at Pilham, woodlands, shelterbelts and the vegetation bordering the mainline railway.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applical
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.5] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-S - ProW Blyt/24/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Blyt/24/2), at the pedestrian crossing to the mainline railway, looking northeast towards the Cottam 3a and 3b Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape within the context of a wider gently rolling lowland that is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture interspersed with strong woodland blocks and sinuous shelterbelts. In terms of man-made features, the railway line is dominant, and the edge of Blyton settlement also forms a harsh edge with the fields to the south due to lack of tree cover at the settlement edge. Station Road also exerts a dominant influence and the electricity sub-station on Pilham Lane also stands out in the landscape due to there being limited tree cover. Telephone wires and poles also cut across the open fields and electricity pylons are also a distraction to the south.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a small-scale, landscape that is enclosed due to the abundance of vegetation along the mainline railway and the small triangular copse at the crossing over the railway. Shelters belts and tree clumps are visible in the foreground of the view and the edge of Pilham is lined with strong woodland cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes abundant hedgerows, small woodland blocks, shelterbelts, tree groups and field trees. In terms of texture, this is an attractive landscape with an interesting mix of colour due to the benefit of tree cover and varied agricultural uses.

Overall: This is an enclosed landscape that supports numerous hedgerows with strong tree cover all of which gives an attractive appearance to the view. The deciduous woodland blocks and vegetation along the railway line are also very prominent and attractive features in this landscape. This is an interesting view that is enclosed and intimate with a complex mixture of attractive features including the prominent vegetation cover to each side of the railway line.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the footpath (Blyt/24/2). There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, intervening settlement at Pilham, woodlands, shelterbelts and the vegetation bordering the mainline railway.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.6] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-U - ProW Blyt/32/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, footpath (Blyt/32/1), just to the west of the Grace Park Caravan and Camping site, looking east towards the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a slightly undulating landscape within the context of a wider Wooded Vale that is quite conspicuous at this location. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture interspersed with strong woodland blocks and sinuous shelterbelts. In terms of man-made features, Laughton Road is a dominant along with the caravan and camping site and the sewage works site. The edge of Blyton settlement is also visible to the south where it forms an attractive edge with the fields to the north due to abundance of tree cover. The settlement occupies a broad spur that extends to the northwest and rising to approximately 25m AOD.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a small to medium-scale, landscape that is enclosed due to the abundance of vegetation along the Laughton Highland Drain and the strong presence of the woodland to the west at Pyewipe Hall Farm and Laughton Common. Shelters belts, tree clumps and field trees are also visible in the foreground of the view and the edge of Laughton is also lined with strong woodland cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes abundant hedgerows, distinctive woodland blocks, shelterbelts, tree groups, field trees and the rising spur at the edge of Blyton. In terms of texture, this is a very attractive landscape with a distinctive mix of colour due to the benefit of tree cover and varied topography and pastoral land uses.

Overall: This is a very attractive and enclosed landscape that supports numerous hedgerows with strong tree cover all which gives a very pleasant appearance to the view. The deciduous woodland blocks and woodland at Laughton Common are also very prominent and attractive features in this landscape. This is a highly interesting view that is enclosed and intimate with a complex mixture of attractive features including the prominent vegetation cover around Laughton and Blyton.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the footpath (Blyt/32/1). There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, intervening settlement bordering Laughton Road and at Blyton Grange. There are intervening woodlands, shelterbelts and robust hedgerows that provide a further layer of screening and separation.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.7] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-V – Dring Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of Dring Lane with A159 (Laughton Road), looking southeast towards the Cottam 3a Site/Sites with the Cottam 3b Site/Sites beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a slightly undulating landscape within the context of a wider Wooded Vale that also shares a boundary with the Unwooded Vale. The interface between the two landscape types is quite conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable interspersed with very few woodland blocks and hedgerows. In terms of man-made features, the A159 (Laughton Road) is dominant along with the wooded setting of the Respect Green Burial Park at the eastern end of Dring Lane. In terms of man-made features, electricity pylons stand out on the horizon amidst the arable fields and intervening plantations.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, landscape that is open and exposed due to the lack of hedgerows and intensive arable fields. The main area of woodland is located around the burial park, which serves to close down views towards the south. Further trees and tall hedgerow cover are also located to the north of Blyton Grange, which provide further closure to views southwards from Dring Lane. There is also a strong line of vegetation (including tall tree cover) to the east side of the A159 (Laughton Road) which provides further separation and screening in the landscape. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes occasional hedgerows and woodland at the burial site, otherwise the interest is focused towards Laughton Common to the west. In terms of texture, this is an almost bland landscape with very few distinctive features other than the woodland at the burial park and Laughton Woods.

Overall: This is a very open, simple landscape that supports intensive agriculture with a distinct lack of hedgerows. The deciduous woodland blocks and woodland at Laughton Common are the neatest attractive features which add balance and a sense of familiarity.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Dring Lane approaching the burial ground and road users along the A159. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, intervening woodland bordering the burial park and Blyton Grange and the strong tree belt to the east side of the A159. There are intervening hedgerows to the east of the A159 with some tree cover that provide a further layer of screening and separation.

Scope Out

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.8] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-W - Northorpe Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Northorpe Road where it then leads into Monson Road to the north of the settlement of Northorpe. The view is looking southwest towards the Cottam 3a Site/Sites with the Cottam 3b Site/Sites beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a plateau landscape within the context of a wider Wooded Vale. The land use is predominantly arable interspersed with very few woodland blocks and some hedgerows. In terms of man-made features, Northorpe Road is dominant where it passes across the landscape at this higher elevation (approximately 20m AOD) than the surrounding vale of Northorpe Beck.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, landscape that is open and exposed due to the lack of hedgerows and intensive arable fields. The main area of woodland and tree cover is located around the settlement of Northorpe and mainly associated with Northorpe Hall and parkland known as The Park. Further tree cover is associated with Northorpe Beck, otherwise the landscape is largely devoid of tree cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features is limited to occasional hedgerows, small woodland blocks and tree cover within Northorpe, otherwise the interest is focused towards Laughton Common to the west. In terms of texture, this is an almost bland landscape with very few distinctive features other than the woodland at the hedgerows between the large-scale field systems.

Overall: This is a very open, simple landscape that supports intensive agriculture with a distinct lack of hedgerows and tree cover. The deciduous woodland blocks and woodland at Laughton Common are the nearest attractive features which add balance and a sense of familiarity towards the west.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Northorpe Road which then leads into Monson Road when approaching the settlement of Northorpe. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, intervening topography and built form.

Scope Out

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applica
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.9] July 2022

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Viewpoint: LCC-C-X – Scotton Nature Reserve

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at Scotton Common Nature Reserve, looking south towards the northern extent of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over an almost flat landscape within the wider context of the Wooded Vales of Laughton Forest that is fully conspicuous at this location. The land use partly arab including Dallison Plantation that stands tall at the southwest corner of the view (right of view). This plantation mirrors the other coniferous woodland blocks in the area and others located at the so example. In terms of man-made elements, there are very few detractors with plantation woodland being a consistent feature, however the electricity pylons in the far distance add discordancy to an

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a combination of scales, comprising a small scale and intimate feel within the enclosed woodland areas and a larger scale where the views extend to distant horizon landscape is dominated by large scale woodland blocks that frame views, often to distant horizons as far as Scotton and Northorpe. In terms of variety, the views depict the stark contrast between the that are enclosed with extensive areas of dense woodland.

Overall: The arable landscape is a plain feature but the contrasts with the woodlands and shelterbelts add interest and vibrancy to the views. The enclosed nature of the woodlands also provides a b of isolation and solitude. The landscape of Laughton Woods is a rare and unusual feature within this part of Lincolnshire and a focus for both formal and informal recreation. The overall experience

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to visitors to Scotton Common Nature Reserve and Laughton Forest. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents travelling between La are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.10] July 2022

ble interspersed with plantation woodland outheast corner of the view (right of view) for n otherwise harmonious landscape.
ns across the arable landscape. The enclosed the open arable fields (often without hedgerows)
balanced and calm environment with a strong sense e is very pleasant and invigorating.
aughton and Scotton along Laughton Road. There
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Viewpoint VP2 – Scmp/195/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Scmp/195/2), looking northwest in the wider context of the southern and eastern boundaries of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape within the wider context of a broad valley, which is only just conspicuous in the view, but adds to the sense of scale. The land use is mainly arable with occasional geometric blocks of deciduous woodland, some that are clearly visible on the horizon. In terms of man-made elements, there is some influence of industrial/urban features, including the line of electricity pylons that are just visible in the distance looking north (right of view) as a detractor on the horizon and there are distant views toward the Trent and its associated power industry. The busy Roman road (Till Bridge Lane) is also a detractor with some noise and moving traffic, which influences the nature of the public right of way (PRoW). Isolated trees are evident within the field boundary hedgerows, in particular along the boundary with Till Bridge Lane to the south-west (left of view) and within the hedgerows to the east (right of view).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large scale/vast landscape, being exposed with few areas of enclosure, and with far-reaching views. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features presents a simple and well-balanced composition, but the presence of the pylons and busy road add some discordancy. In terms of texture, this is a well-managed arable land use with a muted colour combination giving the impression of an ordinary landscape this is almost bland, but balanced.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the busy Till Bridge Road, which has an unnerving influence. This location offers no intimacy or feeling of comfort due to its lack of enclosure and the unpleasant proximity to the busy road network.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along the footpath Scmp/195/2. This is a section of the footpath that leads from the Roman road at Till Bridge Lane in the south towards the settlement of Scampton in the northeast. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening layering of hedgerows.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applical
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.11] July 2022

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Viewpoint VP3 – Scmp/31/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway (Scmp/31/1), looking north in the wider context of the southern boundaries of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape within the wider context of a broad valley, which is only just conspicuous in the view, but adds to the sense of scale. The land cover is mainly arable with occasional geometric blocks of deciduous woodland, some that are clearly visible on the horizon. In terms of man-made elements, the A1500 (Till Bridge Road) is evident to the north-west (left of view). The busy A1500 is a detractor due to the frequent, fast-moving traffic owning to its long straight alignment. In terms of other built features, Tillbridge Farm and its associated agricultural buildings are located to the southwest (left of view). The farmhouse holds listed building status (assessment of any effects of the listed building are assessed within the Heritage Statement) and the viewpoint also offers direct views (following the direction of the bridleway) towards the small settlement of Thorpe Le Fallows in the distance, which also supports listed buildings. Tall hedgerows screen the majority of the views towards the north-west (left of view) and Brattleby Gorse is just visible on the far horizon.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a landscape scale that is large with an open view mainly towards the north. In terms of variety, landscape features present a combination of openness and enclosure due to the presence of some tall hedgerows. In particular, the tall hedgerows on the western boundary of the bridleway enclose this view, bringing some intimacy to the location. In terms of texture, the landscape appears quite ruffled in character, but also robust especially where the thick vegetation lines the course of the River Till. The colours in this view are muted giving an ordinary appearance that is almost bland, but with some interest.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the busy Till Bridge Road, which has an unnerving influence. This location offers some intimacy and feeling of comfort due to the enclosure provided by the tall hedgerow that adjoins the bridleway to the west.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to horse riders using the bridleway Scmp/31/1 and for motorists using Till Bridge Road. The viewpoint is also representative of views for the group of isolated, residential properties associated with Tillbridge Farm. This is a section of the bridleway that leads from Till Bridge Lane towards the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows and Thorpe Lane in the north. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography, the intervening layering hedgerows and the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows. The backdrop of strong woodland also helps to dimmish the presence of any distant features.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.12] July 2022

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Viewpoint VP9 – Fleets Road, Stur/79/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Fleets Road at the junction with PRoW, footpath (Stur/79/1), looking northeast towards the southwest boundary of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape but the wider context of a broad valley is not evident due to the tall hedgerows which border Fleets Road, and which diminish the sense of scale at this location. The land cover is mainly built up with residential buildings with Fleets Road having a dominant influence in the foreground of the view. The strong hedgerow cover to both sides of Fleets Lane however provide cover for the residential buildings, which belies their presence at this location. The hedgerow sitting south of Fleets Lane (right of view) has some gaps and the entrance provides views into the Sturton by Stow Recreation Field. There is a further hedgerow within the recreation field that closes the views further to the south.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a small/intimate landscape with the hedgerows enclosing the location giving a tight view. In terms of variety, the landscape features are simple but there is discordancy due to the entrance into the recreation field and the open views of the car park. In terms of texture, the landscape features are managed, but colourful giving an interesting appearance that is typical to an edge of settlement setting.

Overall: The view is typical to local character and with the residential development being within the context of the view this adds a sense of security, safety and familiarity at this location. This is a relatively calm edge of the settlement; the dominance of Fleets Road is however distracting in what otherwise is a pleasant view. The hedgerows and tree cover provide a strong feature.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using footpath Stur/79/1, motorists using Fleets Road, and residents on the eastern edge of Sturton by Stow.

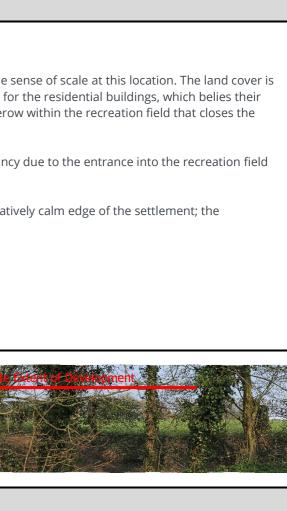
This is a similar view to that provided by Viewpoint VP08, although at closer proximity to Site/Sites.

Scope Out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedd
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.13] July 2022



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Viewpoint VP24 – B1398

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along the B1398, looking west towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views from the foot of the scarp slope over a low-lying, flat landscape; however, the wider context of a broad valley is not evident due to the closed nature of the view. The lack of visibility away from the edge of the settlement is due to the intervening hedgerow and shelterbelt that is tall and dense. The viewpoint shows a typical village setting where the B1398 stands out as the prominent feature in the context of the adjoining hedgerows and tree cover. The southern built edge of Cammeringham is also visible to the north (right of view), but the houses are largely hidden behind the tree cover. Grass verges separate the hedgerows from the road and are a distinctive feature of this section of the road. The shelter belt comprises sycamore, oak and field maple.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a small-scale, closed view at the edge of the settlement located towards the foot of the scarp slope. In terms of texture, the vegetation is mainly native and muted in colour and the roadside hedgerow is wellmanaged.

Overall: The view is interesting, pleasant and typical in character to the string of settlements that follow the scarp slope where the presence of a parkland landscape adds to the sense of history. The overall experience of this view is interesting and pleasant with an overriding sense of consistency.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling between the settlements of Cammeringham and Brattleby along the B1398.

There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and woodland at Brattleby Gorse, Cammeringham Low Covert and Beck Spinney.

Scope Out



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.14] July 2022

Mitigation



Viewpoint VP25 – Stow Lane and Lincoln Road Crossroads

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along the B1398 at the junction with Stow Lane and Lincoln Road, looking southwest towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a very gently rolling landscape at the foot of the scarp slope, where the wider context of the broad lower-lying valley is hardly visible due to the intervening landform and tree cover. The land use is predominantly arable, however the combination of the road intersection and adjoining residential areas impart a strong urban influence. The viewpoint is located to the south of the small settlement of Ingham where the built form is clearly evident within the view. Other man-made influences include telephone masts, lighting columns and signage that add to the complex nature of the road junction.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium scale, open, quite discordant view at the edge of the settlement where the hedgerows and tree cover provide some enclosure and intimacy along the road in parts. Woodlands located around Brattleby Hall and the settlement of Brattleby are also visible on the far horizon to the south (left of view) and include both deciduous and coniferous species. The nature of view is a busy location due to the road junction, the proximity to the edge of the Ingham settlement and colourful mixture of traffic signs and road markings.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the string of settlements that follow the scarp slope where the experience is pleasant, but bland in parts where the open arable landscape is a dominant feature, and the edge of settlements are exposed in the landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling between the settlements of Ingham and Cammeringham along the B1398.

There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and woodland cover.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.15] July 2022





Viewpoint VP26 – Ingh/24/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (Ingh/24/2), looking northwest towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, gently undulating landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland at the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. The land use is predominantly arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is plantation woodland interspersed with deciduous woodland that form distinctive groups and help channel views across the area. There are geometric blocks of woodland to the south associated with Manor Farm and Cammeringham Grange between the settlements of Ingham and Brattleby, including Half Acre Plantation and Cammeringham Top Covert. To the north, there are geometric woodland blocks at Hare's Wood and Fillingham Castle. Hedgerows enclose the fields and provide additional layering to the landscape which is crossed by farm tracks that are also prominent in the context of the adjoining hedgerows. There is also pasture within the small fields to the west (left of view) of the bridleway. Tree clumps are also common in this landscape and they are particularly evident dotted in hedgerows just to the west of the view, bordering the fields in use as pasture and sheep grazing. In terms of man-made features, the mobile home park is discordant with the character and distinctiveness of the settlement of Ingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to small-scale landscape that is partially enclosed at this location due to the areas of woodland cover, giving an intimate feel to the view. New Plantation and Larch Plantation closes down some views across to the west and the small watercourse (tributary of the River Till) to the north of Long Lane also supports a strong line of tree cover. The view provides a combination of features that includes strong hedgerows, shelterbelts, tree clumps and plantation woodland, which add a simple but attractive composition.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest and lend an enclosed nature to views across the area. In terms of variety, there are a number of elements that create an interesting composition and there are also strong contrasts between open arable fields and enclosed woodlands in parts. The good combination of features adds colour, texture and harmony to views. Overall, the view is balanced and the landscape is well-managed with strong colours that give an overall impression of an attractive and pleasant landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, residents, and horse riders on the PRoW (Ingh/24/2) that extends from the northern edge of Ingham settlement into the wider landscape.

There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and woodland cover.

Scope Out



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded I
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.16] July 2022

Mitigation



Viewpoint VP27 – Junction of Church Hill and the B1398

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along the B1398 at the junction with Church Hill and PRoW Camm/29/1, looking west towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape at the top of the scarp slope, where the wider context of the broad lower-lying valley is only just visible due to the intervening landform. The road junction is a dominant feature within the foreground of the view. The land use is predominantly arable interspersed with geometric blocks of deciduous woodland that stand out clearly on the horizon as dark, strong features. The viewpoint is located to the east of the small settlement of Cammeringham where the built form, tree clumps and hedgerows close down any visibility towards the east.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is vast and exposed giving an invigorating view with the Trent power industry just visible on the far horizon. The nature of the foreground view is a busy location as the two roads converge and this detracts from the distant features, which are more interesting. The view provides a combination of features in the wider landscape including plantations, shelterbelts, tree clumps, isolated trees and hedgerows.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the string of settlements on the ridgeline where the open expanses between these settlements provide far reaching and invigorating views that are often panoramic. The overall experience in this viewpoint is invigorating and very pleasant apart from the proximity to the road that evokes a sense of discordancy.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling between the settlements of Ingham and Fillingham along the B1398.

There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening settlement, hedgerows and woodland cover.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.17] July 2022





Viewpoint VP28 – Junction of Ingh/17/1 and Ingh/17/2 and Ingh/18/1 and Ingh/18/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along junction of PRoW, footpaths Ingh/17/1 and Ingh/17/2 and footpaths Ingh/18/1 and Ingh/18/2, looking west towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland at the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. The land use is predominantly arable interspersed with deciduous woodland that stands out on the horizon as distinctive features. Hedgerows enclose the fields and provide an additional layering to the landscape which is crossed by farm tracks that are also prominent in the context of the adjoining hedgerows.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is open in contrast to the areas of woodland cover. Fox Covert and Hares Wood close down some views across the area. The view provides a combination of features that are wellbalanced and well-managed with muted colours that give an overall impression of a calm landscape.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest and depict an enclosed nature. There are also strong contrasts in parts where wider open views are possible that provide a greater sense of scale and less intimacy.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers travelling between the settlements of Ingham and Fillingham on a well-connected footpath network.

There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.18] July 2022

Mitigation



Viewpoint VP31 - Fill/87/1 just off Willingham Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of PRoW footpath (Fill/87/1) with Willingham Road, looking west towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland at the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. There are extended views towards the east where Hares Wood and Fox Covert stand out as strong features on the horizon. The land use is predominantly arable interspersed with a strong hedgerow network and tree clumps that stand out on the skyline and across field boundaries. The land is also crossed by farm tracks with adjacent hedgerows including the footpath which follows one of these tracks and stands prominent in the landscape especially where it joins with Willingham Road. There are few man-made influences apart from moving traffic on the horizon where Middle Street passes north to south between the City of Lincoln and the Hull crossing.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale landscape that is mostly open apart from the blocks of deciduous woodland on the horizon that follow the line of the scarp slope and give some enclosure. The view provides a combination of features including clumps of oak trees sitting in hedgerows, typically to the west (left of view) that are a strong feature adding to the sense of enclosure. The hedgerows to the west have frequent gaps in places but this barely evident in the context of the wider view. Rising landform is also prominent to the north-east of the viewpoint around Church Farm and this combined with tree cover adds a pleasant character to the view in this direction.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where the woodland blocks and isolated oak trees add stimulus. There is also a strong sense of consistency, and the landscape is unspoilt with very few man-made interventions. There are also extended views south along the ridgeline towards Ingham Cliff which adds vigour to the view.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers along the footpath (Fill/8/1) and motorists travelling on Willingham Road between the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham.

No meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.19] July 2022

Mitigation



Viewpoint VP40 – Junction of Fillingham Lane and Stone Pit Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of Fillingham Lane and Stone Pit Lane, looking southeast towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland. Fillingham Lane is a prominent feature as it is a major route that connects Fillingham with Willingham By Stow. The land use is predominantly arable with some tree and woodland cover at the edge of the settlement. There are clear and uninterrupted views to the northeast (left of view) towards Heaton's Wood, Top Wood, Big Wood, and Oak Wood. Views to the south are limited due to the hedgerows to the south of Fillingham Lane. Normanby Gorse is also visible in the horizon to the south. Isolated trees are notable in the foreground of the view and to the south of Fillingham Lane with a few running along Stone Pit Lane.

Subjective: There are wide grass verges that separate the road from the hedgerows. The scale of the view is small, enclosed and intimate and this is a simple landscape. The enclosed nature of the road is appealing that provides for a balanced and calm environment. In terms of texture, the vegetation is managed and muted in colour. The proximity to the road and settlements at Willingham (right of view) provide some sense of security.

Overall: The experience is interesting and pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists and residents at the eastern edge of the settlement of Willingham by Stow.

There is a similar view provided by Viewpoint VP39.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.20] July 2022





Viewpoint VP42 - Gltw/88/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway (Gltw/88/1), looking west towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a very gently rolling landscape within the context of a broad valley that is almost conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland visible to the north (left of view) comprising Nursery Plantation, and to the south woodland cover on the far horizon at Fillingham Grange and The Lake, and Fillingham is a strong dark feature. The views towards the far horizon are curtailed by the landform in the foreground. Tree clumps are also a feature along the hedgerow boundaries, which enhance the existing woodlands and give the impression of a more intimate landscape. In terms of man-made elements, there is little built influence since the landscape is sparsely populated with only a few isolated dwellings and grange houses.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially open landscape, with views closed down by a wooded horizon. The intensive arable land use opens visibility, but the landform and strong hedgerows with tree clumps help to dissipate the scale. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes woodland, tree clumps and hedgerows that present a simple landscape with very limited interest. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed arable land use with a muted colour combination and very few far-reaching views.

Overall: The bridleway is partially concealed as it travels along the west side (left of view) of existing hedgerow where the large, open arable fields are the main feature of the view. The intervening woodland and settlement at Fillingham also close down views towards the south. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character, but the far-reaching open views offer more interest. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along bridleway Gltw/88/1. This section of bridleway is used by walkers and horse riders and leads from Kexby Road at Glentworth in the north to join High Street at Willingham in the south. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening layering of hedgerows and woodlands.

Scope out.

	Approxim	nate Extent of Development	
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.21] July 2022



Mitigation



Viewpoint VP43 - Owmb/5/2 just off A15

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, footpath Owmb/5/2 at the junction with the A15 (Ermine Street), looking west towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a very gently rolling landscape but the context of the broad valley to the west is not fully conspicuous at this location due the foreground topography. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland visible such as Pale Wood, Fox Covert and Lady's wood, and to the south woodland cover on the horizon at Ingham is a strong dark feature. In terms of man-made elements, the A15 is a prominent feature as it leads north towards Hemswell Cliff and south towards Lincoln.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape which is punctuated by well managed hedgerows with frequent gaps that provide short but frequent views across the open fields. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes strong gappy hedgerows and large woodland blocks that present a varied and balanced composition with very few detractors other than the influence of the busy A15 and fast-moving traffic that erodes the character. In terms of texture, this is a well-managed landscape with contrasting colours that are muted but interesting, giving the impression of a pleasant landscape with some intimacy created by the woodland blocks.

Overall: The busy A15 is a significant detractor due to the fast-moving traffic. The presence of strong hedgerows closes down visibility and decreases the sense of scale. The overall experience is unsettling due to the proximity of the A15, but the landscape context is visibly pleasant.

Receptors:

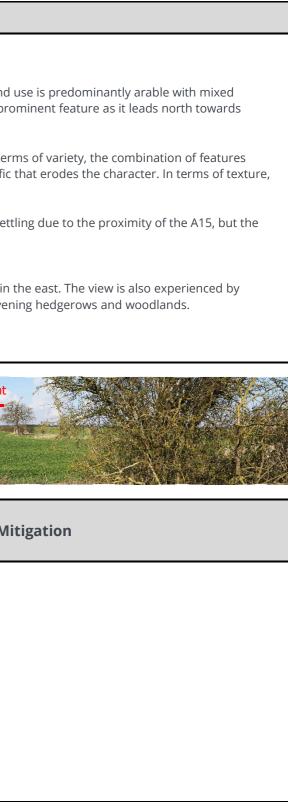
This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along footpath Owmb/5/2. This section of footpath is used by walkers and leads from the A15 in the west to join Owmby Cliff Road in the east. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents using the A15 and access to Owmby Cliff Farm and Owmby Cliff Farm Cottages. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and woodlands.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.22] July 2022





Viewpoint VP47 - Junction of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane looking east towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites and north towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) towards Wharton Wood and the A159. To the north, the landform follows a narrow spur towards the settlement of Pilham and to the south the landform is gently undulating to take account of the localized hills that rise to approximately 20m AOD. The landform is generally at a similar elevation towards the east but the settlement of Corringham closes down views across the landscape. In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the east and Wharton Wood towards the west. At closer proximity, there is vegetation at the edge of the Corringham within the field systems to the west of Middle Street. The field systems are smaller scale at this location and the strong tree cover in the hedgerows helps to close down views across the landscape towards the eat. To the north, east and south, there are mainly open views and to the east, the settlement of Corringham (and associated vegetation) closes down the visibility. In terms of man-made features, there is the settlement of Corringham and other settlement is centered on Aisby to the north and Gainsborough to the southwest. Pilham Lane is a prominent feature particularly its long, straight alignment where it heads north towards Pilham. The wind turbine at Blyton Park Driving Centre is also just visible on the far horizon to the northeast (left of view). The Grade I listed tower of the Church of St. Lawrence is also just visible in the view.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts the immediate edge of settlement in the wider context of a large-scale, exposed landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, but well cut back with few hedgerow trees, and the poplar shelterbelts also stand out. The hedgerows are present on both sides of Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane and there are narrow grass verges that presents a simple consistency. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low cut and have a highly managed appearance and little texture, and the view is muted. Mast poles are however prominent. The view tends to be ordinary overall, but the extended visibility in most directions (north south and west) reveals a more open character, interest and stimulus to this location.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the busy Pilham Lane, which is a detractor to the rural character of the view. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back and the arable land use is intensively managed. The overall experience is that of an ordinary location due to the lack of features and distant visibility.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, horse riders, motorists and residents using Mill Mere Road and Pilham Lane. There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and woodland cover.

Scope out



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded I
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
		Network	Net condicable
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.23] July 2022

Mitigation



Viewpoint VP51 - wltn/13/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Wltn/13/1), looking southwest towards the northern extent of the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a gently rolling landscape at the settlement edge of Willhoughton where the broader valley context is hardly conspicuous due to the abundance of tree cover, woodlands and the scattering of built form at this location. The land use is predominantly pasture with sheep grazing with an abundance of field trees and tree groups within the hedgerows. In terms of man-made elements this location adjoins the settlement of Willhoughton but the built form is barely visible due to the abundance of tree cover.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a small-scale, intimate landscape, being enclosed with limited views beyond the immediate field boundaries. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes pasture, hedgerows, woodland, tree clumps, hedgerow trees, field trees and pasture that enhances the character and provides a very pleasant and interesting view. In terms of texture, the landscape is grazed with sheep stock and the colours are evocative of a pastoral landscape being rich in tone and varied.

Overall: The pasture is a strong feature, and the gently undulating landform adds a soft quality to the view. The immediate view is very interesting and typical to the local landscape character with historic influences with being an Ancient Monument (List Entry 1007689) Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth, with the remains of a medieval landscape that has survived largely intact. The overall experience is pleasant and very interesting with a highly attractive combination of features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available PRoW users along the footpath and visitors to the Ancient Monument. This section of footpath leads from the Ancient Monument to join with Southfield Lane that then connects to Hemswell in the south. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows and tree cover.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.24] July 2022

Mitigation



The view is located on Pilham Lane, looking southeast towards the northern extent of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.

This viewpoint offers views of an undulating landscape within the context of rolling lowland that is conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with some pasture and areas of deciduous woodland. In terms of man-made elements, there is settlement comprising isolated dwellings and the small hamlets of Gilby and Aisby, which are former medieval sites. Other influences include telegraph poles that break the horizon to the south of Green Lane and Gilby Farm is dominant on the horizon due to the associated large-scale agricultural buildings.

The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape, being exposed but accented by strong woodland blocks that dominate the horizon, including woodland at Corringham Scroggs. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes farmsteads, low hedgerows, small woodland blocks, shelterbelts, field trees and tree groups, but the man-made detractors denude the landscape character. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed landscape with low clipped hedgerows and muted colours and there are no invigorating qualities than the wide views.

Overall, the arable landscape adds to the sense of denudation and this contrasts sharply with well-tendered pasture that lies to the east side of Pilham Lane, and in the context of the medieval settlements at Gilby and Aisby. On balance the landscape is intact and harmonious as a sum of parts.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Pilham Lane that includes walkers, horse riders, motorists and residents. The leads from Pilham in the north to the A631 in the south. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Aisby and Gilby, distance and intervening hedgerows and woodland cover.

Scope out.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.25] July 2022





The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Corr/22/1) at the junction with Bonsall Lane, looking southeast towards the northern extent of the Cottam 2 Site. The view is also looking north towards the southern extent of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.

Objective: The viewpoint offers views over an almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling broad valley that is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with occasional blocks of deciduous woodland. In terms of man-made elements, there are direct views of farm buildings and isolated residential properties giving the location a settled appearance. Masts and poles also litter the landscape, but the roads are inconspicuous in the distance and only evident at close range.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to the large field sizes and a limited hedgerow network. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes farmsteads, residential properties, low cut hedgerows, deciduous woodland blocks and hedgerow trees.

Overall: The footpath is a feature as it heads south from Aisby, but the wider outlook is disrupted by hedgerows and woodland blocks in places. Where there are distant views towards the skyline, they are often punctured by telegraph poles which appear dominant and consistent on the horizon. There is limited tree cover around Aisby and therefore the residential properties stand out in the landscape. The overall experience is a calm and intact landscape but the presence of poles and other man-made features exert an ordinary influence over the other more attractive features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along footpath Corr/22/1. This section of footpath is used by walkers and leads from Bonsall Lane in the north to the settlement of Corringham in the south. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents travelling between Corringham and Aisby. There are no meaningful views due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.

Approximate Extent of Development
the second second second second

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mit
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.26] July 2022



itigation



Viewpoint VP64 - A159 (Laughton Road)

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the A159 (Laughton Road), looking southeast towards the western extent of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over an almost flat landscape within the wider context of the Wooded Vales of Laughton Forest that is fully conspicuous at this location. The land use is partly arable interspersed with plantation woodland including Dallison Plantation that stands tall at the southwest corner of the view (right of view). This plantation mirrors the other coniferous woodland blocks in the area and others located at the southeast corner of the view (right of view) in the context with Dallison Plantation, Park House Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm. In terms of man-made elements, there are very few detractors with plantation woodland being a consistent feature, however the electricity pylons in the far distance add discordancy to an otherwise harmonious landscape. The settlements of Laughton and Blyton are located beyond the plateau and not evident in the view.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a combination of scales, comprising a small scale and intimate feel adjacent to the woodland areas and a larger scale where the views extend to distant horizons across the arable landscape. The enclosed landscape is dominated by large scale woodland blocks that frame views, often to distant horizons as far as Scotton and Northorpe. In terms of variety, the views depict the stark contrast between the open arable fields (often without hedgerows) that are enclosed with extensive areas of dense woodland. Laughton Road is a prominent feature but the clumps of trees and roadside vegetation help the road to blend with the landscape. Woodland at the Respect Green Burial Park is also prominent on the horizon.

Overall: The arable landscape is a plain feature but the contrasts with the woodlands and shelterbelts add interest and vibrancy to the views. The enclosed nature of the woodlands also provides a balanced and calm environment with a strong sense of isolation and solitude. The landscape of Laughton Woods is a rare and unusual feature within this part of Lincolnshire and a focus for both formal and informal recreation. Detractors such as wind turbines and pylons are evident in the far distance adding complexity to the view, but the overall experience is very pleasant and invigorating.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to the users of the A159 (Laughton Road) and visitors to Scotton Common Nature Reserve and Laughton Forest. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents travelling between Laughton and Scotton along Laughton Road. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.

Approximate Extent of Development			
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedd
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applic

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.27] July 2022



ded Mitigation

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Viewpoint VP65 – Scotton Common Nature Reserve

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the entrance to the Scotton Common Nature Reserve at the junction with Laughton Road, looking south towards the northern extent of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over an almost flat landscape within the wider context of the Wooded Vales of Laughton Forest that is fully conspicuous at this location. The land use partly arable interspersed with plantation woodland including Dallison Plantation that stands tall at the southwest corner of the view (right of view). This plantation mirrors the other coniferous woodland blocks in the area and others located at the southeast corner of the view (right of view) for example. In terms of man-made elements, there are very few detractors with plantation woodland being a consistent feature, however the electricity pylons in the far distance add discordancy to an otherwise harmonious landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a combination of scales, comprising a small scale and intimate feel within the enclosed woodland areas and a larger scale where the views extend to distant horizons across the arable landscape. The enclosed landscape is dominated by large scale woodland blocks that frame views, often to distant horizons as far as Scotton and Northorpe. In terms of variety, the views depict the stark contrast between the open arable fields (often without hedgerows) that are enclosed with extensive areas of dense woodland.

Overall: The arable landscape is a plain feature but the contrasts with the woodlands and shelterbelts add interest and vibrancy to the views. The enclosed nature of the woodlands also provides a balanced and calm environment with a strong sense of isolation and solitude. The landscape of Laughton Woods is a rare and unusual feature within this part of Lincolnshire and a focus for both formal and informal recreation. The overall experience is very pleasant and invigorating.

Receptors:

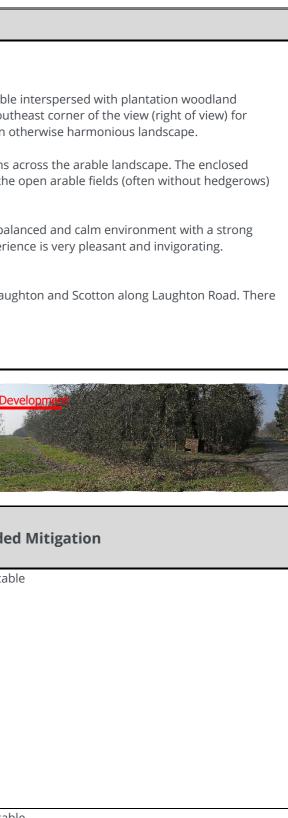
This viewpoint is representative of views available to visitors to Scotton Common Nature Reserve and Laughton Forest. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents travelling between Laughton and Scotton along Laughton Road. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography and intervening hedgerows.

Scope out.

APA		Approximate Extent of De
	THE ALEREN	

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applical
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applica

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Scoped out [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.2.28] July 2022



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Viewpoint: LCC-C-D – Blackthorn Lane

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on Blackthorn Lane and looks directly southwest over the Cottam 1 South Site and northwest over the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad valley is not that evident due to the enclosed nature of the view. The land use is mainly productive arable with many large fields under single crop as a series of geometric fields bordered by hedgerows and ditches. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the east towards the settlement of Ingham to approximately 60m AOD. To the west and south, the landform is predominantly flat at approximately 10m AOD and the land rises to the north to form part of Blackthorn Hill. In terms of enclosure, there are some woodland blocks to the south comprising of Cammeringham Low Covert, Long Covert, Brattleby Gorse, Horse Covert and Polar Wood that close down views in this direction. There is some open visibility towards the east and the scarp slope with the woodland at Cammeringham Top Covert and Cammeringham Grange. In terms of man-made features, there is an isolated agricultural building at Blackthorn Hill and farmsteads at Cold Harbour to the southwest and Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill to the west. Little else exists in terms of built influence other than the Trent power industry on the far horizon to the west.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially enclosed landscape with arable fields divided by land drains and strong, well-managed hedgerows. In terms of variety, there is a combination of features such as hedgerows and woodland, and Thorpe Lane is also just evident on the far horizon by virtue of the tree cover adding some complexity and interest to the view. In terms of texture, the landscape is simple with well-managed hedgerows and muted colours. Although there is a distinct lack of tree cover in the hedgerows, the deciduous woodlands on the horizon add a wooded context to the view.

Overall: The view is influenced by the flat landscape with regular and geometric fields in arable use divided by tall hedgerows. The woodland at Brattleby Hall is just visible in the distance to the south (right of view) and the tree cover associated with Stow Lane is also just visible on the horizon to the north. There is also a tall, distinctive hedgerow to north of Blackthorn Lane that closes down views towards the north, but in contrast the hedgerow to the south of Blackthorn Lane lacks structure and is gappy in parts giving more visibility in this direction. The overall experience is a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. This is an isolated location, but pleasant with a sense of safety and security.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists, residents, walkers, and horse riders using these local lanes at the western edge of Cammeringham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the immediate context of agricultural fields with tall hedgerows. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since the landscape is flat, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows close down visibility. The middle and long distance therefore vields no visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there are further agricultural fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows that are well established, and so middle and distant views are not possible. There are no vertical elements in the view.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.1] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-D, poor hedgerow condition is commonplace across the area with hedgerows often excessively trimmed and gappy and that few surviving trees are in poor condition. There has also been a steady decline in permanent pasture and conversion to arable uses around the edges of settlements. Agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation is leading to a more homogenous landscape. Where woodlands survive, such as Cammeringham Low Covert and Long Covert, they are important features in the views across the area and providing relief within the agricultural setting. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-D is conditioned by the need to conserve rural settlement pattern and ensure that new development is complimentary to intrinsic local character. Hedgerow quality is the key aspect of the existing character, where they are often tightly trimmed, gappy and species-poor. However, there are significant opportunities to restore and manage hedgerows, where they have been lost and enhance tree cover. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to restore the hedgerows and their associated habitats and landscape features that have been lost through agricultural intensification. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	Scenic: There are locations where panoramas are framed by larger areas of woodland or woodland is present on the horizon. Some panoramas include undulating landform, which accentuates the presence of the woodland. This feature is typical along the Blackthorn Lane but only visible through occasional gaps in the hedgerow. Cultural: The landscape has small villages, hamlets and farms that are evenly distributed across the area. This includes the settlement of Cammeringham and lingham and their outlying farmsteads including Blackthorn Hill. Natural: Many of these woodlands form geometric shapes such as Cammeringham Low Covert, Long Covert and Brattleby Gorse, which form a strong group of woodlands to the west of the settlement of Cammeringham. Recreation and Enjoyment: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is valued for recreation which often focuses on the local lane network with views towards the woodland blocks. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' endorsed by the strong agricultural character. Wide areas retain a sense of rural tranquility and intactness away from the main road network. These areas can only often be reached by local lanes such as Blackthorn Lane. Health and Wellbeing: There is a limited network of PRoW meaning that the local lanes can be the main focus for recreation and well-being. Important Spatial Function; Many village place names provide some evidence of 'time depth' with several woodlands being named after a local village such as Cammeringham. Overall, the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-D is shaped by the distinctive character of the woodland shich are local landmarks. The landscape possesses areas of deciduous and native woodland that is forms a group to the west of the Settlement o	Range of Features: The location comprises the local network of tracks at the edge of a settlement. This is an enclosed location due to the hedgerows that are outgrown in parts, which helps to provide some intimacy. In terms of variety, there is a combination of features such as hedgerows and woodland, and Thorpe Lane is also just evident on the far horizon by virtue of the tree cover adding some complexity and interest to the view. Importance of View: This is a part open location on the network of local tracks. The overall experience is a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. This is an isolated location, but pleasant with a sense of safety and security, which raises the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This is likely to only attracts local users. Overall, this is a quiet backwater that is not a public right of way, which deflects from the importance of the view.	Embedded Mitigation would be take 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning is also referred to as primary mitigat Panels to be set a minimum of 15m f Panels to be set a minimum of 20m frominor watercourses. Panels to be set a minimum of 3m fr Existing hedges are to be allowed to Hedgerow trees will be encouraged for to the field boundaries with the addir randomly spaced along the length of Lighting will be limited to downlights used when maintenance or security be calibrated to vehicle and personn installed at a maximum height of 4m required within panelled areas will b perimeter fencing. The visual effects with only the Embe those effects set out for the operation mitigation which will have been carrification which will have bee
		1	1

en into account at the construction, operation (Year ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation tion and would include the following measures:

from adjacent PRoW.

from adjacent residential property boundaries.

rom major watercourses and minimum of 8m from

rom Site boundaries.

grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. to grow out to add further thickening and growth dition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, of existing hedges.

s within substations and battery banks only and is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will nel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting be manually operated. There will be no lighting on

bedded Mitigation taken into account equate to ion stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary ried out, but will have had limited physical or visual n stage.



Viewp **BI 171**

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommiss
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from agricultural fields to an area of panels, but the tall	With secondary mitigation such as planting and	A similar proce
preparation / enabling works, construction,	hedgerows would provide some intermediary screening. Further agricultural fields are not visible	grass seeding being taken into account at the	of construction
and commissioning with effects such as	beyond and so this element of the view would not change, and middle and distant views are not	operational stage (Year 15) the following	but with the Sc
construction traffic, noise and vibration	possible. There are no vertical elements in the view to give rise to any change.	changes to the landscape would occur and the	being no longe
from construction activities, dust		visual effects are set out below.	operational. Th
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and	Views of the wider Site of Cottam 1 South are predominantly screened by several blocks of existing		assessment of
the visual intrusion of plant and machinery	woodland breaking up the overall scale of the Scheme.	The view will become more enclosed since the	winter but assu
on site. At the early stages of the		intervening vegetation will have established to	retention of exi
construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but	screen the Site/Sites from close range views and	vegetation and
	will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	will form a layered effect across the landscape	upon the propo
solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be	with have had infliced physical of visual influee at this stage.	to the south with the woodland backdrop.	primary and se
partly screened by the foreground	Views of the wider Site of Cottam 1 South are predominantly screened by several blocks of existing	Shelterbelts will join existing woodland cover to create a strong east/west buffer both locally	mitigation that established as
hedgerows bordering Blackthorn Lane.	woodland breaking up the overall scale of the Scheme.	and from longer distance views. An existing	baseline. Effect
During the latter part of the construction		backdrop of patches of woodland creates the	those arising fr
stage, views would become available of the	Scattered tree belt	mid distance skyline with several relatively large	activities for the
elevated activities, and although the	A small section of scattered tree belt is proposed within field D31, partially breaking up this field and	blocks of woodland to the south of this view.	of the decomm
hedgerows to the foreground and within	linking a lone field tree to the woodland to the south (Cameringham Low Covert).		including site tr
the surrounding field systems would give		Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	noise and vibra
some partial layering, these activities	Shelterbelts	South Site, due to the predominance of medium	decommissioni
would still occupy an extensive proportion	Two shelterbelts are proposed within the Site joining Cameringham Low Covert, Brattleby Gorse and	and large-scale agriculture, the aim is to	activities, dust
of the view.	Thorpe wood and creating a continual visual screen when seen from the northern/southern aspects.	promote the use of sustainable agricultural	generation and
		practices. The key aims for enhancement of the	runoff.
Other works would be undertaken in	Existing hedges	landscape include creating grass margins in	i dillolli.
connection with the construction including	To the northern and eastern boundaries of field D34 adjacent to this viewpoint, exiting hedges are to be	arable fields and restoring hedgerows. Other	Following
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	enhanced, being allowed to grow out and managed to 5m with the addition of hedgerow trees at	measures include the provision of more	decommissioni
other means of enclosure and works for	irregular intervals along the hedgeline to reinforce the field boundaries and provide interest and further	habitats for pollinator and pest-regulating	land is likely to
the provision of security and monitoring	screening of the Site from the east and north. The existing hedgerows to the south of fields D31, D32	species. Opportunities for increasing the area	returned to ara
measures such as CCTV and the laying	and 34 are low cut and create an open and exposed landscape. These will be managed to a height of	and network of habitats such as flower rich field	production. The
down of internal tracks. There would also	5m with the addition of hedgerow trees to create a much more enclosed route along Blackthorn Lane	margins, hedgerows and species rich grasslands	however benef
be landscape and biodiversity mitigation	and creating visual interest and screening from Stow Lane to the north. Enhancement of the northern	and seeking opportunities for the sustainable	the significantly
works, including planting and the	boundary to fields D25 and D30 will mitigate views from the Stow Road to the north. Enhanced hedges	use of wetland habitats.	enhanced tree
improvement of the foreground	around D27 and D28 will further break up the east/west views and strengthen the character locally.		hedgerow plan
hedgerows.		Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	has been carrie
T I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	New hedges	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual	has begun to m
These short-lived construction activities	A new section of hedgerow is proposed on the northern boundary of field D30 where this section is	Receptors:	create a much
would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature.	missing. Field D27 will also have a new hedgerow with hedgerow trees planted along its northern boundary where this is currently missing. A new hedge is proposed to the east of field D31 which is	 Grassland reversion around field 	and robust land
There would be a considerable change to	currently open, joining up with the woodland to the south of the Site. This will screen views from the	boundaries and PRoW	retaining and e
the arable land use, but the surrounding	west and strengthen the field pattern locally with new hedgerow trees throughout creating a more	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape 	the overall chai
field boundaries and the associated tree	settled and less exposed landscape in this area.	 A more varied landscape Improved (more patural) management 	providing consi
cover would remain intact. There would	settied and less exposed landscape in this alea.	 Improved (more natural) management 	biodiversity be
not be a fundamental change to the	Grassland mixes	of exiting vegetation	the years. Bird
immediate north, south and east of this	Adjacent to this viewpoint, the ditch on the southern boundary of field D34 is to have a 20m buffer of	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	fields are likely
location and the wider landscape to the	tall herb mix on its northern boundary creating visual interest, keeping the ditch open and providing		retained and th
east would also not fundamentally change.	biodiversity. A tussock mix is proposed around the field boundaries and where appropriate, a flower	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	potential may e
case would also not randamentally change.	rich pollinator mix is to be provided to add to the visual interest and biodiversity.	 Water quality improvements 	retain grass ma
Construction Access	then pointator mix is to be provided to did to the visual interest and biodiversity.	 Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing 	preserve some
There would be no views of the	Adverse effects:	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	land use and m
construction access from this viewpoint.	 Panels and structures across the landscape 	 Bird mitigation fields 	long-term impr
	 Increased hard standing areas 	 – Bird mitigation fields – Significantly improved biodiversity 	in biodiversity i
<u>Cable Route Corridor</u>	 Increased traffic locally 		area, all of which benefit visual re

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	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation The residual effects at the Operational Phase at Year 15 without Mitigation equate to those effects at the beginning of Year 1 before secondary mitigation has been applied. The Effects set out below include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage. 	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-D – Blackthorn Lane

	In-combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects {Cumulative Developments}
	There is no Intervisibility between the Cottam 1, 2 and 3a and 3b Sites and therefore no in- combination effects between the Sites. In terms of the combined effects of dust and noise and visual effects, there would be views of the construction works from this viewpoint,	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-D of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligibl limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. approximately 6.3km to the closest Gate Burton Solar site. Due to the distance and intervening vegetation such as Normanby Gor intervisibility.
	but no visibility of the construction access, the Cable Route Corridor and even though the viewpoint is within the 2km Study Area for the Cottam 1 Substation, there would be no intervisibility at this location.	Fabric of the LandscapeThere would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area.There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the
	There is potential for significant effects at the construction stage from the activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative dev majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Sit would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
	of plant and machinery on site. <u>In Summary</u>	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6]Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
	The In-combination effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-D of the substation and Cumulative Sites is considered to be Moderate at construction, reducing to no change during the operation and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smalle prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
	This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites. Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement we such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Construction Stage: Medium	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Construction Stage: Adverse and Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction Stage: Moderate Significant	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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ible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the he visual receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded on. Viewpoint LCC-C-D at Blackthorn Lane is located iorse the view is closed and therefore has no potential

the character area

evelopments would not be experienced across the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form

nd Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West

ent from another. The strategic major road network is aller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the nd they have a major role in helping to define the

t with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall a well-vegetated context or associated with built form



Viewpoint: LCC-C-G – ProW Fill/85/2

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on PRoW, bridleway (Fill/85/2) at the junction with Willingham Road, looking in all directions over the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises towards the east with Fillingham Grange at approximately 25m AOD. To the west, the landform is flat at approximately 15m AOD and to the south the land rises gently to a series of inconspicuous hills at approximately 25m AOD. The landform to the north is slightly undulating rising to a high point at Glentworth Grange on Kexby Road at approximately 27m AOD. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at North Farm and Side Farm in the southwest and Fillingham Grange and Glebe Farm to the east. Farm buildings for Greystones Farm can be seen in the middle ground of view sitting in close to the south of Willingham Road (right of view). Otherwise, there is little else in the way of built influence apart from the distant views towards the Trent power industry in the west.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, open landscape with deciduous geometric woodlands such as Larch Plantation and New Plantation visible to the southwest. In terms of variety, there are strong hedgerows on either side of Willingham Road that present some consistency and overall interest to the view. There is strong hedgerow to the east of the bridleway that closes down visibility towards the east and the arable fields to the west are divided by sparse hedgerows with some tree clumps. Willingham Road has a pleasant character and being almost single track, there is a remote and tranquil quality to this stretch of road. Willingham Road is also distinguished by the grass verges to each side that adds a greater feeling of scale and open character. In terms of texture and colour, the landscape is well-managed and there are a range of elements that add visual interest but overall, the landscape is muted. The deciduous woodlands such as Larch Plantation add some texture to the view and overall structure to the landscape and views towards the wooded skyline at Fillingham Castle are also evident within the Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a.

Overall: The view is influenced by the part enclosed nature of the location with strong hedgerows that lack tree cover where the woodland blocks are prominent features in the landscape. The overall experience is pleasant as this is a quiet location with a distinct absence of settlement and disturbance.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the bridleway (Fill/85/2). This section of bridleway leads from Willingham Road (at Greystones Farm) then in a 'dog-leg' alignment to eventually join with Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Willingham Road in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows but with views towards Larch Plantation. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is gently undulating, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields good visibility. the right-hand side of the view, there is further large-scale agricultural fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large scale agricultural fields with few hedgerows and so middle and distant views are filtered. There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated agricultural infrastructure.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.2] January 2023



Pecentor suscentibility to change	Value of view	Sonsitivity	Embedded Mitigation
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-G, there are aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows. The most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-G is conditioned by managing growth, ensuring development is appropriate in terms of type, scale and location. The flat, open landscape is also a key consideration and whilst the aim is to plant new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this landscape, and in considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	Value of view Scenic: The PRoW network such as bridleway (Fill/85/2), appeals to the visual senses due to absence of settlement and the remote and tranquil character. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of generally little settlement, with only the isolated farmsteads at Glebe Farm and Greystones Farm. The prevalent use brick in these farmsteads adds visual unity to the landscape. Natural: There are extensive expanses of agricultural landscape, which are carefully managed, resulting in very few areas of semi natural habitat. Large-scale agricultural buildings are a key feature, and some are shrouded in tree cover such as the buildings at Glebe Farm. Where present, this woodland gives added significance to views along the east west roads such as Willingham Road. Recreation and Enjoyment: The bridleway network has a local identity, but connections are limited and often severed by the road network in most places. This location at Willingham Road is a constraint to the north south bridleway network at this location. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a limited 'sense of place' due to its productive and utilitarian character, however the working farmsteads along the east west road network add the local distinctiveness to views. Health and Wellbeing: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides limited areas for recreation due to the east west lane network where gaps exist such as this location. Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from the high lovel of visual unity from the extension	Sensitivity Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network that connects two settlements. This is a part enclosed location due to the hedgerows that are outgrown with some tall trees, which helps to provide some intimacy. In terms of variety, there are strong hedgerows on either side of Willingham Road that present some consistency and overall interest to the view. There is strong hedgerow to the east of the bridleway that closes down visibility towards the east and the arable fields to the west are divided by sparse hedgerows with some tree clumps. Importance of View: The view is influenced by the part enclosed nature of the location with strong hedgerows that lack tree cover where the woodland blocks are prominent features in the landscape. The overall experience is pleasant as this is a quiet local lane with a distinct absence of settlement and disturbance, which raises the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This is likely to attracts local users and those from the wider area who may be travelling between settlements. settlements. settlements.	Embedded Mitigation Embedded Mitigation would be taken 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning is also referred to as primary mitigati Panels to be set a minimum of 15m fr Panels to be set a minimum of 50m fr Panels to be set a minimum of 20m fro minor watercourses. Panels to be set a minimum of 3m fro Existing hedges are to be allowed to g Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to to the field boundaries with the addit randomly spaced along the length of Lighting will be limited to downlights used when maintenance or security is be calibrated to vehicle and personne installed at a maximum height of 4m required within panelled areas will be perimeter fencing. The visual effects with only the Embed those effects set out for the operation mitigation which will have been carrie impact at this Embedded Mitigation s
	east west lane network where gaps exist such as this location.		
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable

en into account at the construction, operation (Year ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation ation and would include the following measures:

- from adjacent PRoW.
- from adjacent residential property boundaries.
- rom major watercourses and minimum of 8m from

rom Site boundaries.

grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. to grow out to add further thickening and growth dition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, of existing hedges.

s within substations and battery banks only and / is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will nel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting be manually operated. There will be no lighting on

bedded Mitigation taken into account equate to ion stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary ried out but will have had limited physical or visual n stage.



Viewpoint: LCC-C-G – PRoW Fill/85/2

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprising Willingham Road would not change but the immediate	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to th
/ enabling works, construction, and	context of agricultural fields would change to areas of new panels. There is a limited network	seeding being taken into account at the operational	construction stage, bu
commissioning with effects such as	of hedgerows and so views towards Larch Plantation would remain but set above the panels.	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the	with the Scheme being
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the new panels. The remainder of	landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	longer operational. Th
onstruction activities, dust generation, site	the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm and their	out below.	an assessment of the
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	associated woodlands, but the middle and distant views are already filtered by layering of	out below.	in winter but assumes
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	hedgerows and trees giving rise to no change in views towards these features.		retention of existing
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	fieugerows and trees giving fise to no change in views towards these reactires.	The view will become more enclosed since the	-
	The effects act with a low few View 4 include according without in which will have been accord	proposed new hedgerows will have established to	vegetation and builds
lower-level activities such as the construction	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried	create a strong field structure and partially screen	upon the proposed
of the solar panel areas and associated	out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	views of the Scheme. Existing hedges will have been	primary and seconda
infrastructure and inverters would be partly		managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow	mitigation that had b
screened by the foreground hedgerows	Scattered tree belt	trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the	established as the fut
oordering Willingham Road. During the latter	A large belt of scattered trees is proposed to run around the northern boundary of field C28	vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the	baseline. Effects are t
part of the construction stage, views would	and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the existing waterway creating a strong	hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer	arising from activities
become available of the elevated activities,	buffer of mixed riparian species along its length. This will screen views from the east into the	distance views appearing as a layered well-treed	the duration of the
nd although the hedgerows to the	Site and will act as a buffer to views from the village of Ingham 1km to the southeast. Further	landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland	decommissioning
oreground and within the surrounding field	short sections of tree belt are to link lone field trees to the boundary vegetation further west.	features to some views with more distant horizons of	including site traffic,
systems would give some partial layering,	short sections of the beit are to link fore field trees to the boundary vegetation further west.	hedgerow trees.	and vibration from
these activities would still occupy an extensive	Chalterhalt	heugerow trees.	decommissioning
proportion of the view.	Shelterbelt		activities, dust genera
proportion of the view.	A 5m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of field C21 to help mitigate	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	and site runoff.
Other works would be undertaken in	views south of the main part of the Site from the Willingham Road and to strengthen the field	North Site, the aim is to enhance the woodland and	and site runon.
	boundaries locally. Further shelterbelts are proposed in fields C15 and C18 breaking up the	hedgerow network through the planting of small	E a llau sia a
connection with the construction including	views across to the west and enhancing the watercourse in these fields.	woodlands, tree belts, hedgerow trees and new	Following
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other		hedgerows to benefit landscape character. Creating	decommissioning, th
means of enclosure and works for the	Existing hedges	grass margins in arable fields is a key priority,	is likely to be returne
provision of security and monitoring measures	Existing hedges along the Willingham Road will be enhanced as necessary, with the eastern	including increasing the amount of flower rich areas,	arable production. The
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	boundary to field C19 being augmented with hedgerow trees and allowed to grow out to 5m.	hedgerows and species rich grasslands. Planting new	will however benefit
tracks. There would also be landscape and	Across the Site running broadly north south, the existing low hedges will be enhanced,	hedgerows to restore historic field patterns and	the significantly enha
biodiversity mitigation works, including	allowed to grow out and be managed at a height of 5m and will be augmented with the	create habitat linkages is also appropriate to	tree and hedgerow
planting and the improvement of the	addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the field pattern and further mitigate views across	counteract the threat to the landscape character and	planting that has bee
foreground hedgerows.	the Site.	biodiversity.	carried out and has b
5 5		blouiversity.	to mature to create a
These short-lived construction activities would	Newhedges		much stronger and r
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	New hedges	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	landscape, retaining
and become a dominant feature. There would	Where field boundaries are missing or gappy within the Site; again, running broadly	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	enhancing the overa
	north/south, these will be infilled with new hedgerows to strengthen the field patter and local	 Grassland reversion around field 	-
be a considerable change to the arable land	character. New hedges are also proposed to the eastern and western boundaries of fields	boundaries and PRoW	character and provid
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	C27 and C30 with the ditch line between the two being reinforced where existing specimen	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	considerable biodive
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	trees exist. This will mitigate views from the east and reinforce the historical field pattern.	 A more varied landscape 	benefits over the yea
There would not be a fundamental change to		 Improved (more natural) management of 	Bird mitigation fields
he immediate north, east and west of this	Successional Scrub	exiting vegetation	likely to be retained a
location and the wider landscape to the	Around Larch Plantation within the Site, successional scrub is proposed in order to create a	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	the potential may ex
northwest would also not fundamentally	buffer around the woodland and to provide both visual and ecological benefit with the	land	retain grass margins
change.	woodland edge being layered towards the meadow mixes beyond.	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	preserve some varie
		 Water quality improvements 	use and maintain lon
Construction Access	Grassland mixes	 Potential animal grazing 	term improvements i
All throughout the construction stage the	A tall herb mix is proposed around existing watercourses, with a general width of 5-10m		biodiversity in the lo
viewpoint will be affected due to Willingham		 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	area, all of which will
Road having 3 points of access into the	depending upon the size of each ditch and its current surroundings.	 Bird mitigation fields 	benefit visual recepto
•		 Significantly improved biodiversity 	senent visual recepti
Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is	Tussock mixes are proposed to most field boundaries to create a natural edge to existing and		With accession with
close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The	proposed hedgerows with a flower rich pollinator mix used where appropriate on south/west	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	With secondary mitig
second point of access is close to North Farm	facing field boundaries and around existing services.	assumed to be:	considered, the nega
as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point			effects of the physica

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SOLAR PROJECT			Lucitor chieder En
	of access is close to Turpin's Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of 0.5km study area. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Yea 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m a
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant

s: 2.5m max at Year	decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual
and 3.5m at Year	effects of this mitigation.
ar 1 and 5m at Year	
at Year 15.	
	Medium
	Adverse & Short Term
	Moderate Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-G – ProW Fill/85/2

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance, the foreground hedgerow, the framing tree cover to each side of the viewpoint within the hedgerow. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	 In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-G of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual recers Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. Viewpoid away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site, however, due to distance and vegetation surrounding small drains and tributaries no poter <i>Eabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character of the <i>Landscape</i> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 (C6.4.8.15.2.1) which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative develop majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network, which make one landscape type or area different from defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stherevailling road network is formed by narrow
Magnitude	No Change	that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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> at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited ceptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and point LCC-C-G is located approximately 1.45km ential intervisibility is anticipated.

character area

opments would not be experienced across the /Sites. The intervening settlements and built form

iate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West

rom another. The strategic major road network is string of settlements across the area. Overall, the hey have a major role in helping to define the

farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such dscape. These relevant characteristics of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall l-vegetated context or associated with built form



Viewpoint: LCC-C-H - ProW Fill/767/1

Receptor Baseline:

This view is located along the route of PRoW, bridleway (Fill/767/1), looking in all directions and directly over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Sites beyond. The view is also looking north towards the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland that extends well beyond the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. There are extended views where the boundary vegetation of the Site/Sites is evident in the context of the open fields. The landform at this location falls to a low point and this helps in shielding the field in views from Willingham Road to the south. The footpath follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to reflect the field boundary and is shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts it helps to provide enclosure and intimacy. The Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road to the east of Side Farm is also clearly visible on the horizon where the landform is at a higher elevation than the bridleway. The large-scale agricultural buildings associated with North Farm are also visible to the west (left of view) along with the large woodland block where the land rises and extends to meet the woodland. The track is also a prominent feature in the landscape as it leads from the bridleway to serve North Farm.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale landscape where the undulations in topography display a strong landscape pattern with the layering of hedgerows being a prominent feature. The landscape features are balanced with simple additions of farm buildings interspersed with tree cover. The landscape is managed and muted in colour, but overall, the view is not distinctive or 'out of the ordinary'.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleway. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is bland but pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders along the bridleway (Fill/767/1) that leads from Glentworth Grange and Kexby Road in the north to meet with Willingham Road in the south

A similar view provided by Viewpoints VP35 and LCC-C-G.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Willingham Road in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows but with views towards Larch Plantation. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is gently undulating, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields good visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there is further collection of large-scale agricultural fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large-scale agricultural fields with few hedgerows and so middle and distant views are filtered. There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated agricultural infrastructure.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.3] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-H, significant	Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link,	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location comprises the local road network	Embedded N
infrastructure development pressures exist from the	connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and	that connects two settlements. This is a part enclosed location due	construction
main settlements and the minor roads that traverse the	the minor road network offers views over a local	to the hedgerows that are outgrown with some tall trees, which	decommissio
area. The challenges are to conserve the tranquility of	landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views.	helps to provide some intimacy. In terms of variety, there are	Mitigation is
the area through careful planning that minimises road	The network of PRoW such as this bridleway	strong hedgerows on either side of Willingham Road that present	would includ
construction, car use and disturbance, and provide	(Fill/767/1) are important.	some consistency and overall interest to the view. There is strong	
sustainable transport options and well-designed green		hedgerow to the east of the bridleway that closes down visibility	Panels to be
infrastructure.	Cultural: The close proximity to Gainsborough as a	towards the east and the arable fields to the west are divided by	
	major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west	sparse hedgerows with some tree clumps.	Panels to be
Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-H is conditioned by	and the strategic location of Roman roads on the		property bou
the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor tracks, lanes	limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a	Importance of View: This is a part enclosed location on the network	
and farm roads that are bordered by wide verges.	number of historic settlements in the intervening	of local lanes. The landscape features are balanced with simple	Panels to be
Driving north to south across the area is relatively	landscape. This includes Fillingham and associated	additions of farm buildings interspersed with tree cover. The	and minimur
straightforward as the A156 runs true to the River Trent	Fillingham Conservation Area and Fillingham Castle	landscape is managed and muted in colour, but overall, the view is	
and the B1241 follows the almost meandering course of	registered park and garden (List Entry:10009) to the	not distinctive or 'out of the ordinary', which deflects from the level	Panels to be
the River Till. Most of the developed settlements are	east.	of importance.	
near these roads, however narrow country lanes link			Existing hedg
east west and this direction of travel is slightly more	<u>Natural:</u> The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors	Number of Receptors: This is likely to attracts local users and those	managed to
challenging. The relevant characteristics of the	since they are often narrow country lanes with grass	from the wider area who may be travelling between settlements.	encouraged
landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to	verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of		to the field b
change without undue adverse effects given there is	tranquility.		trees as appi
scope to protect the character and diversity of the road			existing hedg
networks through conservation and enhancement of	Recreation and Enjoyment: The 'east west' travel		
the local lanes and recognition of the value that the	direction of local lanes often links the older		Lighting will
strategic routes provide in connections across the	settlements moving in a more random pattern		battery bank
region.	following minor roads. These roads such as		required. Lig
	Willingham Road, Fillingham Lane and Kexby Road are		to vehicle an
	popular for recreation as narrow country lanes.		would be 50
			cowls fitted t
	<u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The landscape		panelled are
	associated with Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road		lighting on p
	that derive their 'sense of place' from the woodland		
	blocks that contrast with the intensive arable		The visual ef
	landscape.		into account
			stage (Year 1
	Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant		will have bee
	features in this landscape but the minor road		or visual imp
	networks and their connecting PRoW, including		
	bridleways are often refuges of tranquility bringing		
	benefits for health and wellbeing.		
	Important Spatial Function: The local roads play an		
	important role in wayfinding by linking a number of		
	historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements		
1			1
	with the PRoW network.		

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ooundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth I boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within reas will be manually operated. There will be no perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out, but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage

able



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Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view comprising Willingham Road would not change but the	With secondary mitigation such as plant
preparation / enabling works, construction,	immediate context of agricultural fields would change to areas of new panels. There is a	seeding being taken into account at the
nd commissioning with effects such as	limited network of hedgerows and so views towards Larch Plantation would remain but set	(Year 15) the following changes to the lar
construction traffic, noise and vibration	above the panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the new panels.	occur and the visual effects are set out b
rom construction activities, dust	The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and	
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and	North Farm and their associated woodlands, but the middle and distant views are already	The view will become more enclosed sin
the visual intrusion of plant and machinery	filtered by layering of hedgerows and trees giving rise to no change in views towards these	and Willingham Road looking south and
on site. At the early stages of the	features.	a well treed landscape with vegetated lin
construction stage, ground, and lower-level		Plantation, breaking up the open skyline
activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	range views from this viewpoint and the shelterbelt within the existing field bound
infrastructure and inverters would be	carried out, but will have had inflited physical of visual impact at this stage.	ditch line and enhanced hedgerows in th
partly screened by the foreground	Shelterbelt planting	foreground. Shelterbelt and hedge plant
hedgerows bordering Willingham Road.	Strong blocks, incorporating lone field trees and a line of shelterbelt planting are proposed	established and will begin to provide stro
During the latter part of the construction	to the southern boundary of C18 adjacent to the existing watercourse where this is	layers across the landscape merging into
stage, views would become available of the	currently very open. The Site is in the immediate view at this point with low hedges along	blocks with some woodland cover on the
elevated activities, and although the	the roadside. A further block of planting is proposed to the northern corner of field C19 to	views permit. To the south east, across s
hedgerows to the foreground and within	further screen the Site from this location. A further line of shelterbelt planting is proposed	mid-distance, enhanced blocks of scatter
the surrounding field systems would give	running broadly east west from Larch Plantation to the east of the Site, breaking up the	views and will augment the level of tree of
some partial layering, these activities	open field boundaries and linking to existing woodland. These belts will bring height and	blending into the wooded horizon in place
would still occupy an extensive proportion	visual interest to an otherwise relatively open landscape where hedgerow trees are limited.	
of the view.	A small block of planting is proposed to the entrance to Side Farm adjacent to the	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Co
	Willingham Road. A long line of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the southern boundaries	due to the sensitivity of the rural lanes, the
Other works would be undertaken in	of fields C7, 11, 13 and 16 adjacent to the existing watercourse providing a strong visual	should be protected and enhanced. The
connection with the construction including	buffer along this route and reducing views towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.	the smaller settlements are a key feature
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	New Hedgerows	identity of the local landscape and lines of
other means of enclosure and works for	<u>New Hedgerows</u> A new hedge is proposed to the northwestern boundary of field C18 adjacent to the	characteristic in these locations. Tree pla confined to hedgerows (i.e., not on verge
the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying	watercourse further mitigating views south into the wider Site and linking up with	enclosure roads).
down of internal tracks. There would also	vegetation adjacent to Larch Plantation. A new hedgerow with hedgerow trees is to be	enclosure roads).
be landscape and biodiversity mitigation	planted to the eastern boundary of field C13 adjacent to the existing track. This will reduce	Between Years 1 and 15, the following be
works, including planting and the	views into this field from this viewpoint and help to strengthen the level of tree cover locally	be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors
improvement of the foreground	across the Site. New hedgerows are proposed to field boundaries across the Site to the	 Grassland reversion around field
hedgerows.	south running broadly north/where these are missing. This will help reinforce historical	PRoW
-	field pattern which has been degraded and link existing vegetation and breaking up views.	 Increased woodland/vegetation
These short-lived construction activities		 A more varied landscape
would obstruct a significant proportion of	Existing hedgerows	 Improved (more natural) manag
the view and become a dominant feature.	Existing hedgerows along the Willingham Road (fields C18 and C19) are to be allowed to	vegetation
There would be a considerable change to	grow out. They will be managed to a height of 5m and infilled with irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to provide further height/screening and to reinforce the level of tree cover.	 Less expanse of intensively man
the arable land use, but the surrounding	neugerow trees to provide further neight/screening and to reinforce the level of tree Cover.	 A less exposed and windswept la
field boundaries and the associated tree	Successional scrub	 Water quality improvements
cover would remain intact. There would	A buffer of successional scrub will be planted around Larch Plantation helping to visually	 Potential animal grazing Deinstatement of bistoria field a
not be a fundamental change to the east of	integrate the woodland into the surrounding landscape and enhancing the visual interest	 Reinstatement of historic field p
this location.	whilst creating a natural buffer to this woodland block and increasing its overall mass.	 Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodivers
Construction Access		
There would be no view of any	Grassland Mixes	Growth of existing and proposed vegetat
construction access from this viewpoint.	Adjacent to this viewpoint, the ditch between fields C18 and C19 is to have a 10m buffer of	be:
	tall herb mix on either side creating visual interest, keeping the ditch open and providing	
Cable Route Corridor	biodiversity. A tussock mix is proposed around the field boundaries and where appropriate,	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m r
Viewpoint is outside of 0.5km study area	a flower rich pollinator mix is to be provided to add to the visual interest and biodiversity.	max at Year 15.
and there would be no view of this route.		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.3] January 2023

> nting and grass e operational stage landscape would t below.

ince from the PRoW id southeast will be of links around Larch he in this area. Close ne PRoW will be of a undaries along the the anting will have

trong vegetated nto existing woodland he horizon where s several fields in the tered trees will soften e cover locally, laces.

Cottam 1 North Site, , the hedgerows ne approach roads to ure that add to the s of trees are often planting should be ges) on all historic

beneficial effects will ors:

ield boundaries and

on cover

agement of exiting

anaged arable land landscape

patterns

ersity

tation is assumed to

m max at Year 1, 7.5m

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.

Cottam Solar Project	
	Substation

	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	Wildflower meadow mix beneath paneled areas and a proposed margin verge habitat is to be provided adjacent to the Willingham Road. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	High	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Majo r Significant	Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-H – ProW Fill/767/1 In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-H of the substation and Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual to distance, the foreground hedgerow, the framing tree receptor. Viewpoint LCC-C-H at PRoW Fill/767/1 is located approximately 1.5km to the closest Tillbridge Solar site. Due to the proximity and the lack of dense vegetation cover to each side of the viewpoint within the hedgerow. the scheme may be visible however visual effects would be limited. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2,d 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. **Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity** Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low No change Magnitude Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Significance No change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant

Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.3] January 2023



Viewpoint: LCC-C-I – Willingham Road

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint offers views along Willingham Road, looking in all directions directly over the Cottam 1 North Site and south towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west to a high point of approximately 20m AOD around Willingham by Stow and Kexby. To the north, the land rises to a local high point of approximately 15m AOD at Heaton's Wood and to the south there is a gentle fall towards the River Till, which takes a meandering course to the north of Normanby by Stow and to the east of Coates. Towards the east, the landform is generally flat at 10m AOD then rising gently towards the foot of the scarp slope from where the landscape then rises sharply towards the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham. In terms of enclosure, there are numerous woodland blocks that form strong geometric shapes in the landscape and collectively provide a dominant wooded horizon, particularly towards the north and south of the view. These woodlands include Fillingham Low Wood, New Plantation and Larch Plantation. To the west and north, the view is enclosed by the gently rising landform and settlements, whereas to the south the landscape is more open with views extending over the River Till Vale. Towards the east the geometric woodland blocks close down some visibility. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm and there are also residential properties at Moor Bridge, otherwise little else exists in terms of built influence. Occasional groups of conifer trees have a domestic character and the overhead wires that pass along the road network are also detractors. Willingham Road is prominent in the landscape and the 'S' curve in the road (where it becomes Fillingham Lane) offers an interesting view towards the east that captures the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a showing the strong woodlands at Fillingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, poplar shelterbelts, occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted but the strong presence of geometric woodlands adds some interest and sense of enclosure. Grass verges are also a feature of these local lanes that add a 'sense of place' and distinctive character, and the hedgerows have a good range of native species including hawthorn, elder, ash and dog rose. The bends in the road also add intimacy to the landscape.

Overall: The view is influenced by the woodlands on the horizon towards the east that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, however, the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are a strong feature. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography. This is an isolated, remote location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders travelling between the settlements of Willingham by Stow in the west and Fillingham in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Willingham Road in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is gently undulating, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields good visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there is further collection of large-scale agricultural fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large scale agricultural fields with few hedgerows and so middle and distant views are filtered. There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated agricultural infrastructure.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.4] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigatio
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-I, significant infrastructure development pressures exist from the main settlements and the minor roads that traverse the area. The challenges are to conserve the tranquility of the area through careful planning that minimises road construction, car use and disturbance, and provide sustainable transport options and well-designed green infrastructure. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-I is conditioned by the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor tracks, lanes and farm roads that are bordered by wide verges. Driving north to south across the area is relatively straightforward as the A156 runs true to the River Trent and the B1241 follows the almost meandering course of the River Till. Most of the developed settlements are near these roads, however narrow country lanes link east west and this direction of travel is slightly more challenging. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to protect the character and diversity of the road networks through conservation and enhancement of the local lanes and recognition of the value that the strategic routes provide in connections across the region.	 <u>Scenic:</u> There is a string of small, nucleated settlements on the limestone capped scarp slope that add to the sequence of views, and the same sequence applies to the string of farmsteads on the east west minor road network. <u>Cultural:</u> Where the farmhouses are set back from the roads, lines of trees such as horse chestnuts form distinctive features and where the farmhouse directly front the highway they are framed to each side with oak and polar species which stand out in the lange-scale agricultural buildings. This characteristic is particularly noticeable along Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road. <u>Natural:</u> The quiet rural lanes provide opportunities for wildlife corridors across the area, especially where they join with minor farm tracks and green lanes along Willingham Road. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> There are no PRoW and recreation is provided by numerous small country lanes. The slight turns and 'S' bends on the east west minor road network helps with the appreciation of these views. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The 'sense of place' is marked by the minor bend in the road, which is a distinctive feature of the east-west road network, which is typically straight. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> Willingham Road and Fillingham Lane is a quiet backwater relative to the B1241 to the west and A15 to the east. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> The long eastward views to the limestone capped scarp slope are key to the spatial qualities of the area. Overall, the value of LCC-C-I is shaped by the nature of the predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with dispersed farms. The east-west local network of lanes contrast with the B1241 to the west and the A15 to the east and the 'S' bends in the road helps with the appreciation of the views towards the scarp slope and the associated woodlands at Fillingham Castle. 	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network that connects two settlements. This is a part enclosed location due to the hedgerows that are outgrown with some tall trees, which helps to provide some intimacy. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, poplar shelterbelts, occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition. Importance of View: This is a part enclosed location on the network of local lanes. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility, which raises the importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This is likely to attracts local users and those from the wider area who may be travelling between settlements.	Embedded Mitigation wor operation (Year 1 and Yea Scheme. This Embedded mitigation and would incl Embedded mitigation wor the following measures: Panels to be set a minimu Panels to be set a minimu boundaries. Panels to be set a minimu of 8m from minor waterco Panels to be set a minimu Existing hedges are to be height of 5m. Hedgerow further thickening and gro new hedgerow trees as a existing hedges. Lighting will be limited to only and used when main PIR operated and will be of All visible lighting would be cowls fitted to prevent lig areas will be manually op fencing. The visual effects with or equate to those effects set includes secondary mitigat have had limited physical stage.
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

tion

ould be taken into account at the construction, ear 15) and decommissioning stages of the d Mitigation is also referred to as primary clude the following measures:

ould be taken into account at this stage to include

num of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

num of 50m from adjacent residential property

um of 20m from major watercourses and minimum courses.

num of 3m from Site boundaries.

be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a w trees will be encouraged to grow out to add growth to the field boundaries with the addition of appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of

to downlights within substations and battery banks aintenance or security is required. Lighting will be e calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ight spillage. Lighting required within panelled operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this igation which will have been carried out, but will al or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprises Willingham Road would not change but the	With secondary mitigation such as planting and g
/ enabling works, construction, and	immediate context of agricultural fields would become areas of panels. Further agricultural	seeding being taken into account at the operation
commissioning with effects such as	fields beyond would also be screened by the new panels. The remainder of the horizon is	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the lands
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large scale agricultural	would occur and the visual effects are set out be
construction activities, dust generation, site	fields with few hedgerows but middle and distant views towards these features are filtered.	
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated	The view will become more enclosed since from
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	agricultural infrastructure, but they would give rise to no cumulative change in this view.	Willingham Road looking south and southeast w
stages of the construction stage, ground and		a well treed landscape with vegetated links arou
lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	existing local woodland, breaking up the open s
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	this area. Close range views from this viewpoin of a shelterbelt within the existing field boundar
screened by the foreground hedgerows	Coattarad trac halt	along the ditch line. Shelterbelt and hedge plan
bordering Willingham Road. During the latter	Scattered tree belt	have established and will begin to provide stror
part of the construction stage, views would	Scattered tree belts are proposed around this viewpoint where existing lone trees are set within the fields. These belts will link these trees to the adjacent vegetation of the field	vegetated layers across the landscape merging
become available of the elevated activities,	boundaries, create added visual interest and provide limited screening across the Site in	existing woodland blocks with some woodland
and although the hedgerows to the	fields C4 and C3.	the horizon where views permit.
foreground and within the surrounding field		
systems would give some partial layering,	Shelterbelt	Reinforce hedgerow to the northern boundarie
these activities would still occupy an extensive	A strong 10m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of Turpin's Farm to the	C4 and C10, allow for the hedgerow to grow ou
proportion of the view.	south of the Willingham Road and joining the proposed scattered tree belt and existing	
	woodland to the south of the farm. A further shelterbelt is proposed to the northern	Plant hedgerow trees to the boundaries of field
Other works would be undertaken in	boundary of field C5 and the southern boundaries of fields C12, 15 and 18, breaking up	C9 to mitigate any views from the Road and Tu
connection with the construction including	views south and southeast. This belt lies adjacent to the existing watercourse which	Bungalows to the north of Willingham Road
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	currently delineates the field boundaries but adds no vertical interest. Additional shelterbelt	
means of enclosure and works for the	planting is proposed to the boundaries of the watercourse further south within fields C7, 11,	The presence of the north south road network
provision of security and monitoring measures	13 and 16 further reducing views across the Site/Sites and creating a multi layered	severs habitat connectivity in some areas. The
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and	landscape. To the north, a new 5m shelterbelt is proposed around Turpin's Bungalows set back 40m from these properties with a flower rich pollinator mix within this meadow area.	major route that divides the Trent flood plain fr
biodiversity mitigation works, including	back 40m nom these properties with a nower rich poinhator mix within this meadow area.	Till Vale to the east. The relevant characteristic
planting and the improvement of the	Existing hedges	landscape therefore have a limited ability to accommodate change without undue adverse e
foreground hedgerows.	Enhancement of existing low hedgerows is required along the Willingham Road. Existing	given there is scope to protect and enhance the
	hedges are to be allowed to grow out and managed to a height of 5m with the addition of	character of the minor 'east-west' local road ne
These short-lived construction activities would	hedgerow trees to provide added height and visual interest both along this route and within	There is also scope to improve linkages betwee
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	the local area and mitigate views into the Site both to the north and south.	Trent flood plain and the Till Vale to the east by
and become a dominant feature. There would		improving connectivity across major routes suc
be a considerable change to the arable land	New hedges	A156 (Gainsborough Road).
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	A new hedgerow is proposed to the northern and western boundary of field C7. A new	
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	hedge is required to the west and east of field C9 adjacent to Turpins Bungalows to mitigate	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficia
There would be a fundamental change to the	views and to strengthen the historical field pattern.	will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:
north, south, east, and west of this location.	Successional scrub	 Grassland reversion around field boun
Construction Access	Successional scrub is proposed to the base of all existing woodland blocks to create a strong	and PRoW
<u>Construction Access</u> All throughout the construction stage the	buffer to the woodlands and layered woodland edge.	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover
viewpoint will be affected due to Willingham		 A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management
Road having 3 points of access into the	Grassland mixes	exiting vegetation
Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is	Adjacent to the existing watercourses, a 10m buffer of tall herb mix on either side will create	 Less expanse of intensively managed a
close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The	visual interest, keep the ditch open and provide added biodiversity.	land
second point of access is close to North Farm	A tussock mix is proposed around the field boundaries and where appropriate, a flower rich	 A less exposed and windswept landsca
as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point	pollinator mix is to be provided to add to the visual interest and biodiversity. Wildflower	 Water quality improvements
of access is close to Turpin's Bungalows as it	meadow mix beneath paneled areas and a proposed margin verge habitat to the verges	 Potential animal grazing
provides access to fields C3 and C4.	adjacent to the Willingham Road would provide enhancement. Adverse effects:	 Reinstatement of historic field pattern
	Auverse effects.	 Bird mitigation fields

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.



SOLAR PROJECT				T
	Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of 0.5km study area. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	 Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance, the foreground hedgerow, the framing tree cover to each side of the viewpoint within	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-I of the substation and Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation a due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximi Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in com approximately 1.2km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar Site however, due to distance and existing vegetation such as Fillingham
	the hedgerow. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative develor majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/ would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Ga Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different fr defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the C character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is mity to the visual receptor. Existing vegetation and ombination. Viewpoint LCC-C-I is located am Low Wood no intervisibility is anticipated.

ne character area

elopments would not be experienced across the e/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form

Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West

from another. The strategic major road network is r string of settlements across the area. Overall, the they have a major role in helping to define the

ith farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall ell-vegetated context or associated with built form



Viewpoint: LCC-C-J – Fillingham Lane

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint offers views along Fillingham Lane, looking east over the Cottam North 1 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west to a high point of approximately 20m AOD around Willingham by Stow and Kexby. To the north, the land rises to a local high point of approximately 15m AOD at Heaton's Wood and to the south there is a gentle fall towards the River Till, which takes a meandering course to the north of Normanby by Stow and to the east of Coates. Towards the east, the landform is generally flat at 10m AOD then rising gently towards the foot of the scarp slope from where the landscape then rises sharply towards the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham. In terms of enclosure, there are numerous woodland blocks that form strong geometric shapes in the landscape and collectively provide a dominant wooded horizon, particularly towards the east of the view. These woodlands include Fillingham Low Wood, New Plantation and Larch Plantation. To the west and north, the view is enclosed by the gently rising landform and the settlements, whereas to the south the landscape is more open with views extending over the River Till Vale. Towards the east the geometric woodland blocks close down some visibility. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm and there are also residential properties at Moor Bridge, otherwise little else exists in terms of built influence. Occasional groups of conifer trees have a domestic character and the overhead wires that pass along the road network are also detractors. Willingham Road is prominent in the landscape and the 'S' curve in the road (where it becomes Fillingham Lane) offers an interesting view towards the east that captures the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a showing the strong woodlands at Fillingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, occasional hedgerows and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted but the strong presence of geometric woodlands adds some interest and sense of enclosure. Grass verges are also a feature of these local lanes that add a 'sense of place' and distinctive character, and the hedgerows have a good range of native species including hawthorn, elder, ash and dog rose. The bends in the road also add intimacy to the landscape.

Overall: The view is influenced by the woodlands on the horizon towards the east that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, however the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are a strong feature. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography. This is an isolated, remote location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders travelling between the settlements of Willingham by Stow in the west and Fillingham in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Fillingham Lane in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is gently undulating, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields good visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there is further collection of large-scale agricultural fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large scale agricultural fields with few hedgerows and so middle and distant views are filtered. There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated agricultural infrastructure.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.5] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-J, given the close	<u>Scenic:</u> There is a string of small, nucleated settlements	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location comprises the local road network	Embedded I
proximity to Gainsborough the main elements of	on the limestone capped scarp slope that add to the	that connects two settlements. This is a part enclosed location due	construction
change are the noise and visual intrusion of the traffic	sequence of views, and the same sequence applies to	to the hedgerows that are outgrown with some tall trees, which	decommissi
using the A631. The impact on the local lanes that feed	the string of farmsteads on the east west minor road	helps to provide some intimacy. In terms of variety, the	Mitigation i
into the A631 is also a consideration such as locations	network.	combination of landscape features includes farm buildings,	would inclue
close to Willingham by Stow, Fillingham Lane, the local		plantation woodland, occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows and	Developed
road to Fillingham and Willingham Road.	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> Where the farmhouses are set back from the	arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition.	Panels to be
	roads, lines of trees such as horse chestnuts form		
Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-J is conditioned by	distinctive features and where the farmhouse directly	Importance of View: This is a part enclosed location on the network	Panels to be
the aim to ensure that road improvements and	front the highway they are framed to each side with	of local lanes. This location offers some intimacy since this is a	property bo
associated new development protect the character of	oak and polar species which stand out in the	local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to	
the local lanes from noise, visual intrusion and	landscape. Conifer species are also seen with the	disrupt the tranquility, which raises the importance of the view.	Panels to be
construction interventions. Pressure on the land for	large-scale agricultural buildings. This characteristic is		and minimu
arable agriculture and competing demands of farm	particularly noticeable along Fillingham Lane and	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is likely to attracts local users and those	
diversification are also leading to change to farmsteads	Willingham Road.	from the wider area who may be travelling between settlements.	Panels to be
in quiet rural locations, which is causing significant			
change to the rural character of the area in some parts.	<u>Natural:</u> The quiet rural lanes provide opportunities for		Existing hed
The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore	wildlife corridors across the area, especially where		managed to
has a medium susceptibility to change without undue	they join with minor farm tracks and green lanes along		encouraged
adverse effects given the tranquility of the areas away	Willingham Road.		to the field b
from the main road networks is under threat. The			trees as app
balance between promoting industry, commerce and	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> There are no PRoW and		existing hed
leisure and the impact on the rural settlements and	recreation is provided by numerous small country		
local lanes is an important consideration, especially	lanes. The slight turns and 'S' bends on the east-west		Lighting will
where these features are in close proximity the larger	minor road network helps with the appreciation of		battery bank
settlements and market towns such as Gainsborough.	these views.		required. Lig
			to vehicle ar
	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The 'sense of		would be 50
	place' is marked by the minor bend in the road, which		cowls fitted
	is a distinctive feature of the east west road network,		panelled are
	which is typically straight.		lighting on p
			The visual ef
	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> Willingham Road and Fillingham		into account
	Lane is a quiet backwater relative to the B1241 to the		stage (Year 1
	west and A15 to the east.		will have be
			or visual imp
	Important Spatial Function: The long eastward views to		
	the limestone capped scarp slope are key to the		
	spatial qualities of the area.		
	Overall , the value of LCC-C-J is shaped by the nature		
	of the predominantly rural and sparsely settled area		
	with dispersed farms. The east west local network of		
	lanes contrast with the B1241 to the west and the A15		
	to the east and the 'S' bends in the road helps with the		
	appreciation of the views towards the scarp slope and		
Medium	appreciation of the views towards the scarp slope and	Medium	Not Applicat

led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and lude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential poundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth d boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

will be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with and to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no in perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken int equate to those effects set out for the operation or 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out, but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage

able



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering Fillingham Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities, and although the hedgerows to the foreground and within the surrounding field systems would give some partial layering, these activities would still occupy an extensive proportion of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground	The foreground of the view comprising Fillingham Lane would not change but the immediate context of agricultural fields would change to an area of panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would also be screened by the new panels. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm, large scale agricultural fields with few hedgerows and so middle and distant views are filtered towards the new area of panels. There are vertical elements in the view that include agricultural buildings and associated agricultural infrastructure, but they would not add cumulative changes to the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt Directly adjacent to this viewpoint a small belt of scattered trees is proposed in the foreground adjacent to the existing trees in the corner of field C1 adding to the overall bulk of vegetation in this location. A scattered tree belt is proposed within field C3 to the northeast of this viewpoint linking an existing lone tree to the hedgerow to the north. Another belt links a tree in field C4 to the eastern boundary of this field. Shelterbelt A Sm shelterbelt is proposed to the north and west of Turnpins Bungalows and to the south and west of Turnpin Farm to mitigate views of the Scheme from these properties. A long shelterbelt will run west/east to the north of field C3 adjacent to the views across the Site. Existing hedgerows along the Willingham Road are to be managed to grow out with the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees as appropriate to increase the tree cover locally and provide height and further screening whilst retaining the overall character of this road. New hedgers A new hedgerow to two sections of the northern boundary of field C3 are proposed where none exists mitigating views of the Ster me the wider landscape to the north and joining the existing hedgerow. Further east, new field	With secondary mitigation and grass seeding being the operational stage (Ye changes to the landscap visual effects are set out The view will become may proposed scattered tree have established to creat structure and screen viet the mid distance. Existin Site will have been mana 5m reinforcing the vertion the close-range, the exist screen the Scheme with distance views appearin treed landscape with a be distant woodland. Road Willingham Road to the established to create a re visually pleasing route. Overall, in terms of mitin 1 North Site, due to the market town of Gainsboo conserve the rural settle outlying villages. Any dee complimentary to intrins the nucleated form of th feature, especially in lon area. Mitigation measure minimize car use to prote the area and any develop
be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the	A new hedgerow to two sections of the northern boundary of field C3 are proposed where none exists mitigating views of the Site from the wider landscape to the north and joining the existing hedgerow. Further east, new field hedges to the west and east of field C9 will strengthen the field pattern locally whilst also further mitigating views from Turpin's Farm and bungalows as well as views from the east along Willingham Road. A new hedgerow to the west of field C2 will mitigate views from the west and north and help to further strengthen the field structure locally, providing additional height with proposed hedgerow trees. A new hedge is proposed to the southern boundary of field C5 and the eastern boundary	area. Mitigation measur minimize car use to pro
There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the immediate north, east and west and the wider landscape to the northwest would	of C6 which will further reinforce the field pattern and break up the bulk of the paneled area. <u>Successional scrub</u> A belt of successional scrub is proposed to the western boundary of field C3 adjacent to existing vegetation on this western boundary of the Site. A strong buffer of successional scrub is proposed to run north/south and east either side of existing vegetation within fields C2,5 and 6 providing a layered visual effect and creating a natural buffer to this woodland block and increasing its overall mass.	 Grassland rever boundaries and Increased wood A more varied la Improved (more management of Less expanse of
not fundamentally change. <u>Construction Access</u> There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint due to its relatively enclosed nature.	<u>Grassland mixes</u> A 10m tall herb mix buffer is to line each side of the existing watercourse running across the Site.Elsewhere within the field boundaries, flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used with tussock mixes used adjacent to existing and proposed vegetation in places. Margin verge habitat	arable land – A less exposed landscape – Water quality ir – Potential anima – Reinstatement patterns

on such as planting taken into account at ear 15) the following be would occur and the below.

ore enclosed since the es and shelterbelt will te a strong field ws of the Scheme in ng hedges around the iged to grow out to cal structure locally. In ting hedgerows will mid and longer ig as a layered wellbackdrop of local and lside verges along east will have nore natural and

igation for the Cottam close proximity to the rough, the aim is to ment pattern of the velopment should be ic local character and ne settlements is a key ng views across the es should also aim to tect the tranquility of pment should green infrastructure.

the following achieved in terms of

- rsion around field PRoW
- lland/vegetation cover andscape
- natural)
- exiting vegetation
- intensively managed

and windswept

nprovements lgrazing of historic field

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.



SOLAR PROJECT	Cable Route/sViewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.SubstationThis viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1 due to the relatively enclosed nature of this viewpoint.	 To the north of the Willingham Road adjacent to the viewpoint, an enhanced roadside margin habitat is proposed to mitigate the erosion of good quality roadside verges in this area to create a more visually pleasing and natural view. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	 Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High-Medium	Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-J – Fillingham Lane In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-J of the substation and Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and proximity of the receptor to the Sites. Existing distance, the foreground hedgerow, the framing tree cover to vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. each side of the viewpoint. Therefore, there no in Viewpoint LCC-C-I is located approximately 3.09km from the closest Cumulative Development Gate Burton Solar Site, however due to the built form associated with combination visual effects are anticipated. the settlement of Willingham by Stow no intervisibility is anticipated. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. **Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity** Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low No Change Magnitude Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Effect Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance No Change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant**

Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.5] January 2023



Viewpoint: LCC-C-K – Fillingham Lane

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on Fillingham Lane, looking south over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The viewpoint is also looking east over the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland. Fillingham Lane is a prominent feature in the view as it is a major route that connects Fillingham with Willingham by Stow. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland such as Normanby Gorse to the southeast, and tree and woodland cover at the edge of the settlement of Willingham by Stow. There are clear and uninterrupted views to the northeast (left of view) towards Heaton's Wood, Top Wood, Big Wood, and Oak Wood. Views to the south are limited due to the hedgerows to the south of Fillingham Lane. Normanby Gorse is also visible on the horizon to the south. Isolated trees are notable in the foreground of the view and also to the south of Fillingham Lane with a few running along Stone Pit Lane. In terms of man-made elements, Fillingham Lane is prominent as a typical east west road running across the landscape, otherwise there are some residential properties along Fillingham Lane, including The Cottage and Carisbrook. The bridge crossing with the River Till tributary has green balustrade railings with concrete piers and is also a detractor in the view.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape that is open in nature, but at close range there are some small-scale field systems with some tree cover at the edge of the settlement. In terms of variety, the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent and there are wide grass verges that separate the road from the hedgerows. There are also individual ash trees within the hedgerows that add to the character. This is a simple landscape that is balanced with strong hedgerows and some tree cover on the horizon including poplar shelterbelts and small coverts. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation is well-managed and has muted tones. The proximity to the road network and settlement at Willingham by Stow (right of view) provides some sense of security and familiarity.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of Fillingham Lane, which is a long straight road. There is a local bridge crossing a tributary of the River Till, which is set with a small group of ash trees that provides a distinctive 'sense of place'. The experience is interesting and pleasant and there is intimacy at this location due to the close proximity to the settlement edge. There are also distant glimpsed views towards the Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a where the woodlands at Ingham Cliff crown the horizon.

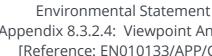
Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Fillingham Lane travelling from Willingham by Stow in the west to Fillingham in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Fillingham Lane set in the context of an agricultural landscape with hedgerows to each side. Further agricultural fields are hardly visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows with some mature trees and there are also intermittent residential properties and farmsteads to each side of the lane that close down views towards the outlying landscape. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there are strong hedgerows and tree cover dividing a collection of elongated agricultural fields. To the left-hand side of the view, there is a similar collection of agricultural fields, but the presence of larger scale fields impacts on their presence. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident. due to the strong hedgerow network and foreground properties.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not-Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.6 -A] November] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-K, urban expansion on the edge of the main settlements has eroded the predominantly rural character. While the power stations and sugar beet factory provide a sense of place, their scale is very dominant. This is especially relevant to the coal powered power stations that stand in the flat low-lying landscape. Other major industrial developments are focused along the Trent flood plain corridor including industrial estates, sewage treatment works and active sand and gravel extraction sites. The aim should be to manage and further enhance access via the network of quiet lanes, villages, footpaths, and watercourses. Extension of the non-road network, especially where it can link people to the river corridors and other areas for recreation. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-K is conditioned by the aim is to ensure new developments are well-integrated with well designed, green infrastructure and resist new development to take place within the existing curtilage of settlements. Enhancing and promoting access to river corridors for recreation and health benefits. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor farm tracks. The edges of the villages, the sequence of views to the churches and the avenues and lines of trees on the approaches to farms are also sensitive features. The balance between clustered villages and their adjacent, when the term of the rural roads and their adjacent, when the rural roads and their adjacent, the approaches to farms are also sensitive features. The balance between clustered villages and their adjacent, when the term of the sensitive feature of the villages and their adjacent.	Value of view Scenic: Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most of the land being used for growing cereals, oilseeds, and other arable crops. The landscape reveals views of an open nature beneath vast skies that are often extensive and uninterrupted, but some views are enclosed where farm buildings prevail. Cultural: A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms and residential dwellings linked by long straight roads (such as Fillingham Lane). Natural: Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area, apart from habitat associated with the River Till and its tributaries, and green lanes which link to this asset are an important feature of the landscape. Recreation and Enjoyment: The public right of way (PRoW) network is limited apart from a few north south routes that connect between the long straight roads running east to west across the area. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: A regular pattern of medium to large fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges. Where the recreational network gives access to appreciate this feature this gives a strong sense of identity to views. Health and Wellbeing: Access to these remote areas is mainly confined to the long, straight roads since PRoW connections are limited across the area. Important Spatial Function: The predominance of large-scale agriculture and limited settlement and development provides an important spatial function, but the footpath and bridleway network are important to this spatial function.	Sensitivity Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network at the point where the route exits the settlement. This is an open location where the low-cut hedgerows, small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the minor tributary of the River Till add some structure to the landscape and help close down visibility. The hedgerows, the woodland cover, the riparian vegetation, and the scattered farmsteads are the range of features in the view. Importance of View: This is an open location at a point where the local road exits the settlement, which slightly raises the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features, and they are experienced in both the close-range and distant context of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Number of Receptors: This is the local network that has connections between small settlements. This route is likely to appeal to a limited range of receptors, possibly confined to local users. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes (north south) and the strategic minor road network also links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements (east west) across the area. This local lane could enhance these connections for recreation and distinct or the set of settlements for recreation and set of settlements for recreation and set of settlements for recreation and set of settlements (east west) across the area.	Embedded Mitiga construction, ope decommissioning Mitigation is also would include the Panels to be set a property bounda Panels to be set a property bounda Panels to be set a and minimum of Panels to be set a Existing hedges a managed to a he encouraged to gr to the field bound trees as appropri existing hedges. Lighting will be lin battery banks on required. Lighting to vehicle and pe would be 50W, in cowls fitted to pro- panelled areas w lighting on perim
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-K is shaped by this area being extensively farmed over a long period, where very little semi-natural habitat remains, and the agricultural intensification has diminished the 'sense of place' in parts. The presence of patches of smaller scale field		The visual effect into account eq stage (Year 1) an will have been co or visual impact
	systems helps to enhance the 'sense of place'.		
Medium	Medium to High	Medium to High	Not Applicable

led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential oundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken Int equate to those effects set out for the operation r 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical npact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint: LCC-C-K – Fillingham Lane

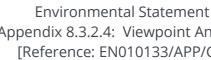
Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not-Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.6 -A] November] January 2023

missioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the being no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing n and builds upon the proposed primary and ry mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for tion of the decommissioning including site traffic, l vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the itly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ried out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the naracter and providing considerable biodiversity over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term ments in biodiversity in the local area, all of which fit visual receptors.

ondary mitigation considered, the negative effects ysical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.





This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and has a direct view of Cottam 1 substation in the mid-distance. Views further east of the Cottam 1 Site/Siteswill also be screened by these enhanced hedgerows. New hedges A new hedge is proposed to the western boundary. Additional new hedge planting to the southern boundary will infill where none currently exists with the remainder of the existing hedge being enhanced as necessary. A new hedge is proposed to the west of field C1 mitigating views east of a small section of panels to the west of a band of trees which help to obscure the majority of the Site further east. Grassland mixes
A new hedge is proposed to the western boundary of G4 in addition to the existing hedge on this boundary. Additional new hedge planting to the southern boundary will infill where none currently exists with the remainder of the existing hedge being enhanced as necessary. A new hedge is proposed to the west of field C1 mitigating views east of a small section of panels to the west of a band of trees which help to obscure the majority of the Site further east. Grassland mixes
mitigating views east of a small section of panels to the west of a band of trees which help to obscure the majority of the Site further east. Grassland mixes
A minimum 10m buffer is to be provided around existing ditches which are to be seeded with a tall herb mix.
Flower rich pollinator mix is to be used within 10m of existing services. This is also proposed around other field boundaries which are predominantly south or west facing or relatively open where they will thrive.
Elsewhere around the Site, both tussock and flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used at the base of all existing and proposed hedges around field boundaries creating a rich tapestry of vegetation.
Adverse effects: - Panels and structures across the landscape - Increased hard standing areas - Increased traffic locally - Some minor light pollution within open countryside - Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation
Magnitude Low Medium Medium LowMedium Lo
Type of Adverse & Short Term Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect Minor Not Significant Moderate Significant Minor oderate Not Moderate Significant Minor

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not-Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.6<u>–A] November] January</u> 2023

Short Term

t Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-K – Fillingham Lane

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-K of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual recept Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination.
		<i><u>Fabric of the Landscape</u></i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the cha
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developm majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strir prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with far as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landsca landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cotta character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-veg plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not-Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.6 <u>-A] November] January</u> 2023

year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited ptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and

haracter area

pments would not be experienced across the ites. The intervening settlements and built form

te Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West

m another. The strategic major road network is tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the ey have a major role in helping to define the quality

farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such scape. These relevant characteristics of the ottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall vegetated context or associated with built form that



Viewpoint: LCC-C-T – Kirton Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Kirton Road, looking northeast directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, plateau landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is not that conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop but with former airfields on these plateau locations and the settlement of Blyton to the west. Beyond the plateau there are some local variations in landform where the land falls to the west just beyond the A159 at Laughton Common and Laughton Woods (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Scotton at approximately 20m AOD, but there are also small variations in landform between to take account of several watercourses including Northorpe Beck and its tributaries. To the south the landform extends from the plateau as generally flat until there is a gentle rise to the settlement of Aisby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Northorpe Hall at approximately 25m AOD. The landform then continues to rise in the east towards the limestone capped scarp slope where the settlement of Kirton in Lindsay occupies higher elevation at approximately 60m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north of the Site/Sites. To the south, the vegetation along the mainline railway and the tall shelterbelts in the field systems to the northeast of Top Farm are the prominent feature. The woodland associated with the burial site to the north of the Site/Sites also closes down views in this direction. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Blyton and around Blyton Grange, Grange Farm, Top Farm and Southorpe Farm which adds some enclosure. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the east, with limited visibility to the west, south and north due to the built form of Blyton and associated tree and woodland cover. In terms of man-made features, the residential properties of Blyton have a significant influence at this location.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the residential properties are the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the Kirton Road frontage allow open visibility across the landscape towards the east and southeast. There is a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway but the further hedgerows and tree cover within the small collection of fields to the northeast of Top Farm fall below the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture on the skyline, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the residential properties of Blyton. Masts, poles, and electricity pylons are also prominent features. The views are interesting and pleasant in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the open context and the extended views along Kirton Road that show a strong visual relationship between the green heart (internal field systems) of Blyton to the east of the war memorial.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this location. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the views to the heart of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt just falls below the horizon behind the intervening hedgerows. The viewpoint offers some interesting and attractive features locally, including intervisibility between the heart of the village and the landscape to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with overwhelming feelings of familiarity and comfort.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists, and residents along Kirton Road. And to users of the airfield.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Kirton Road in the immediate context of agricultural fields and the Blyton Park Racing Centre, which lies beyond. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since the landscape is flat, this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows close down visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across these agricultural fields and the Blyton Park Driving Centre. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Kirton Road as it takes a straight course and to the left-hand side of the view there is Kirton Road with groups and individual trees along its verges. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large-scale arable fields where hedgerows are well established but middle and distant views are not possible. There are vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables, and these are not notable elements due to the groups and individual trees lining Kirton Road.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.7 A6] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-T, there are	Scenic: Local views towards the east are a key feature.	Range of Features: The location	Embedded Mitigation would be taken in
challenges in conserving the tranquility of the area.	The view is influenced by the open nature of the	comprises the local road network at	and Year 15) and decommissioning stag
Road construction, car use and disturbance have made	location and the visual relationship between the heart	the gateway and the edge of a	also referred to as primary mitigation ar
an impact. Sustainable transport options and well-	of the settlement at the war memorial and this	settlement. This is a part open	
designed green infrastructure are likely to take some	viewpoint.	location due to the hedgerows that	Panels to be set a minimum of 15m from
pressures away from the main settlements and roads		are well cut back, which helps to	
that traverse the area. The distinctive long straight	<u>Cultural:</u> The wider landscape setting of the	provide extended views, but the	Panels to be set a minimum of 50m from
Roman roads and their 'east-west' connections form the	settlements is hardly evident in this view or the visual	vegetation bordering the mainline	
basis of current road networks and are at risk of losing	relationships between adjoining Area of Greater	railway helps to close down views at	Panels to be set minimum of 20m from i
heir character.	Landscape Value (AGLV).	this location. In terms of variety, the	minor watercourses.
Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-T is conditioned by		residential properties are the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows	Panels to be set a minimum of 3m from
the relative lack of road connectivity east to west.	<u>Natural:</u> The views tend to be interesting and	along the Kirton Road frontage allow	
Driving north to south across the area is generally	comfortable due the relationship with the edge of	open visibility across the landscape	Existing hedges are to be allowed to grow
straightforward as the A156 runs true to the River Trent	settlement. The discordant uses within the airfield, which detract from the natural qualities of the	towards the east and southeast.	Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to gr
and the A15 and B1398 follow the limestone capped	landscape are hardly evident from this location.	There is a strong line of mature tree	the field boundaries with the addition of
scarp slope to the east. Most of the developed	ומחטגבמצי מריב חמרטוץ פיוטפווג ורטוח גרווג וטגמנוטוו.	and scrub cover along both sides of	spaced along the length of existing hedg
settlements are near these roads, however narrow	Pecreation and Enjoyment: The Plyton Dark Driving	the mainline railway but the further	
country lanes link east west and this direction of travel	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Blyton Park Driving Centre is the key recreational resource, but its	hedgerows and tree cover within the	Lighting will be limited to downlights wit
is slightly more challenging. The relevant characteristics	relationship with the landscape setting of Blyton is	small collection of fields to the	when maintenance or security is require
of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility	marred by the discordant uses.	northeast of Top Farm fall below the	calibrated to vehicle and personnel mov
to change without undue adverse effects given there is	marred by the discondune dses.	horizon.	at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fi
scope to protect the character and diversity of the road	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The presence		within panelled areas will be manually o
networks through the conservation and enhancement	of individual field boundary oak/ash trees is a key	Importance of View: This is a part	fencing.
of the rural roads. These minor tracks, lanes and farm	feature of the location as a significant group. Even the	open location on the local road	
roads are often bordered by tall hedgerows and wide	relatively nondescript occasional trees seen in	network. The views tend to be	The visual effects with only the Embedd
verges and evidence of Roman influence through	isolation make a crucial contribution to this location.	attractive and offer some interesting	effects set out for the operation stage (Y
Medieval settlement is also present through abandoned		and attractive features locally,	which will have been carried out but will
<i>v</i> illages and medieval settlements, such as Coates.	Health and Wellbeing: Although Kirton Road is defined	including intervisibility between the	Embedded Mitigation stage.
	by strong hedgerows, they are low-cut, but the	heart of the village and the landscape	
	hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual	to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with	
	comfort and feeling of well-being to the route (given	overwhelming feelings of familiarity	
	that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic	and comfort, which raises the	
	and no footways, with only narrow grass verges).	importance of the view.	
	Important Spatial Function: There are different	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local	
	landscape patterns that typify the differing landscape	road network that attracts local users	
	character and its contribution to spatial function. This	but is also likely to attract users from	
	is particularly noticeable where the baseline views	the wider area since this is a	
	change dramatically between the settlement and just	secondary road with connections to	
	outside its boundary where the strong vegetation	Kirton in Lindsey. Overall, this is a	
	along the mainline railway has a strong influence.	gateway to the settlement, which	
	Querall the value of LCC C T is shared by the stress	raises the importance of the view.	
	Overall , the value of LCC-C-T is shaped by the strong		
	hedgerow and mature tree cover that is prominent to the north side of Kirton Road. The former airbase uses		
	are not evident from this location and the landscape		
	setting of Blyton is not adversely influenced by its		
	presence. This is a noticeable difference where the		
	baseline views change dramatically between the edge		
	of settlement and the outlying landscape where the		
	vegetation along the mainline railway has an influence.		
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable
lealum	weduum	weulum	Not Applicable

into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 ages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is and would include the following measures:

om adjacent PRoW.

om adjacent residential property boundaries.

n major watercourses and minimum of 8m from

m Site boundaries.

row out and will be managed to a height of 5m. grow out to add further thickening and growth to of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly dges.

vithin substations and battery banks only and used red. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be ovements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

dded Mitigation taken into account equate to those (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation vill have had limited physical or visual impact at this



Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and liverters would be partly screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering Kirton Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities would scrue partial layering, these activities would still occupy an extensive proportion of the view.The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered native trees Scattered native trees Scattered native trees Views would become available of the elevated activities would scoue partial layering, these activities would sub come partial layering, these activities would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be aconsiderable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field oundaries and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.The edited by the scattere and works for the provision of field K1 some 500m distant. Existing	The proposed scattered native finis will provide a strong structural area of Blyton in line with area of the provide additional height as trees beginning to provide additional height as area of scrub area of s	e taken into accountof construction athe following changesbut with the Schthe following changesbut with the Schmore enclosed sincebut with the Schs will have beeno a height of 5m, newo a height of 5m, newretention of exisblished with scatteredvegetation and bvide some good coverupon the proporand scrub plantingprimary and seclose range views willmitigation that bred trees breaking upestablished as tlvith enhancedbaseline. EffectsSite helping tor around settlements.will be of layeredof the decommiand proposednoise and vibratwith a woodedes exist across theitigation for therunoff.
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of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the	hthis viewpoint and from have not seen widespr	Ū.
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mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the		
 improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the where existing vegetation is more sparce, reducing overall views of and where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along K roadway will be utilized running north from the road into the Site. Existing hedgerows Existing gaps within the roadside hedgerows to be infilled with mix Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation is more sparce, reducing overall views of and where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along K roadway will be utilized running north from the road into the Site. 		-
and where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along KThese short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and theand where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along K roadway will be utilized running north from the road into the Site.Existing hedgerows Existing gaps within the roadside hedgerows to be infilled with mix Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation		
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become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and theExisting hedgerows Existing gaps within the roadside hedgerows to be infilled with mix Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation	Design Statements, and	
the surrounding field boundaries and the Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation	around settlement frin	
the surrounding field boundaries and the Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation		
· · ·	o i	has begun to ma
	Between Years 1 and 1	
There would not be a fundamental change to	beneficial effects will b	
the immediate south, east and west of this <u>Grassland mixes</u>	Visual Receptors:	retaining and er
location and the wider landscape to the Panels will sit over a proposed wildflower grassland mix, whilst a m		ersion around field the overall chara
southwest would also not see a fundamental existing overhead cables will be seeded with a flower-rich pollinate		
change. proposed access/Site roads.		odland/vegetation biodiversity ben
	cover	the years. Bird r
New hedgerows	– A more varied	-
<u>Construction Access</u> To the eastern and western boundaries of the existing buildings or		
All throughout the construction stage the hedgerows with irregular spaced hedgerow trees will augment the		of exiting vegetation potential may ex
viewpoint will be affected due Kirton Road help to soften both the airfield buildings and the panels from view	– Less expanse	
B1205 having 2 points of access into the Cottam Adverse effects:	managed arab	, ,
3a Site. The first access point is through Kirton – Panels and structures across the landscape	÷	d and windswept land use and ma
Road as it connects to fields K3 and K4. The – Increased hard standing areas	– Aless exposed	long-term impro
second access point is through Kirton Road as it – Increased traffic locally		<u> </u>
connects to field K12. These two access points – Some minor light pollution within open countryside	landscape	improvements in hindiversity in



SOLAR PROJECT				
	 will make Kirton Road busy during the construction stages and will affect the view. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and will experience effects at construction stage. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 3a due to the intervening existing vegetation. 	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the 3a and Cottam 2 Sites due to distance, the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and additional intervening settlement, hedgerows, and tree cover. Between the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3a Site, the Cottam 3b Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and would not result in a highly noticeable change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of an arable field, but the visually detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-T of the Cumulative Devel Minor at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual recers Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would lime Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprise Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottar cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betwee built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Site There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail visibility is set out in further detail visibility is set out in further detail visibility
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop <u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu- alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales O
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: <u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

> elopments is Minor at year 1 of operation and the view as a result of the segregated nature of ceptor. Existing vegetation, Embedded and imit any cumulative visual effects.

r features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.

ikely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site I within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

Term

icant



Viewpoint VP4 - Thorpe Lane, Local Bridge

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Thorpe Lane, looking north with the southern extent of the Cottam South 1 Site in the foreground.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland including Thorpe Wood that is only just visible on the distant horizon. The lack of a hedgerow field boundary to the north side of the lane allows direct views across the open fields. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location and a small tributary of the River Till is notable to the west (left of the view) as it forms a meandering course along the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. This watercourse crosses beneath the lane at this local bridge and then takes a meandering course towards the northeast. The watercourse winds through the landscape and is only just discernable by its tracing of alder and willow trees that soften the skyline. In terms of man-made elements, mast and poles are evident in the distance following the route of Thorpe Lane to the east (right of view) in the foreground and farm buildings at Clandon House to the west (left of view) add interest in the landscape (with being shrouded in tree cover).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed large-scale landscape, that is extensive due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, although the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it lacks interest and balance since there are no strong vertical features. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance to the view, and an overriding impression of being an ordinary landscape.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the small tributary of the River Till that passes beneath the lane at this local bridge. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and localized concentrations of riparian tree cover that soften the skyline in what is an otherwise open and featureless landscape. There are intensive levels of management within this arable farmland that add some decline to the natural qualities of the view. The overall impression are views over a simple calm landscape at a local vantage point on Thorpe Lane.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users travelling on Thorpe Lane. This section of the lane leads from Sturton by Stow in the west towards Brattleby in the east and is host to a variety of users including cyclists, horse riders and walkers.

Description of View:

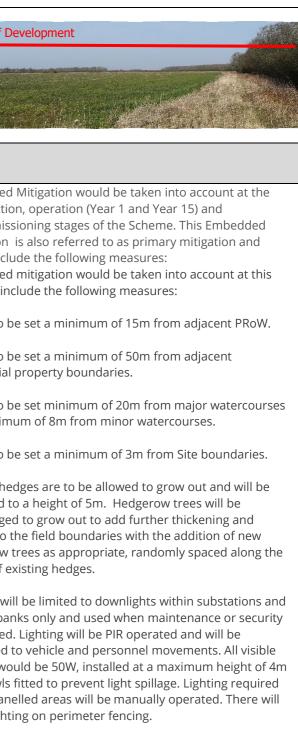
The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field with a newly planted hedgerow, a second agricultural field is visible beyond this. In the middle distance, to the centre there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the right-hand side of the view, Thorpe Lane leads towards Brattleby where the roadside hedgerows and verges are visible and close down views in that direction. The remainder of the horizon is made up of trees, farm buildings and telegraph poles in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance and right-hand side of the view, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.8] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of De
	Manna and and and and and and and and and

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation	
In terms of forces for change for VP4, the	Scenic: This location appeals to the vi	sual senses where Thorpe Lane and a	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road	Embedded
flood plains are distinctive features,	small tributary of the River Till comb	•	network that forms an east west connection between	constructio
however, the rivers themselves, such as the		bridge crossings provides local points	Brattleby and Sturton by Stow. This is a local 'node'	decommiss
River Till are not visually prominent in the	of interest and the opportunity to ca		where the minor road network crosses a local tributary of	Mitigation
wider landscape and are often hidden from	the higher landform fringing the Vale		the River Till and gives a subtle grain to the landscape	would inclu
view by levees or lack of riparian vegetation.			where the roadside hedgerows and riparian vegetation	Embedded
There are also issues with water quality on	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> The landscape shows evider	nce of historic settlement with farms	create a small level of visual containment.	stage to inc
much of the River Till, caused by run-off		nlets such as Thorpe le Fallows to the		
from agricultural land, physical modification	west.		Importance of View: This is part of the local footpath	Panels to b
of the river channel, and discharges from			network at a location where the distribution of public	
sewage treatment works.	<u>Natural:</u> The extensive expanses of s	emi-natural habitat, rivers, and	rights of way (PRoW) is limited giving a reliance on the	Panels to b
	streams are an important landscape		local lanes for informal recreation. This being an east-	residential
Overall, the susceptibility for VP4 is	course can be observed by tracing si		west road connection at a bridge crossing which is	
conditioned by	riverside trees.		otherwise devoid of a range of features raises the level of	Panels to b
by the watercourses where they flow largely			importance of the view.	and minimu
unnoticed through the landscape marked	Recreation and Enjoyment: Whilst the	landform of the Unwooded Vales		
only by a fringe of scattered trees and	Character Area 4a is typically low and		Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited	Panels to b
riparian vegetation. However, there is an		f neighboring elevated land are often	range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local	
opportunity to reconnect the rivers with	sufficient to add to the recreation an	• •	residents using the road network to travel east west by	Existing hee
their flood plains and restore and create a	these locations occur around Thorpe		car. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of	managed to
mosaic of wetland and flood plain habitats			visitors from a wider area as there is little opportunity to	encouraged
including grazing marsh, pastures, fens,	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Plac	<u>e:</u> The landscape has a 'strong sense of	park on the narrow lanes and walk from here. This is not	growth to t
reedbeds, wet woodland and eutrophic		flanking the lower lying areas creating	a recognised travel destination in the district.	hedgerow t
standing waters. The relevant	a broad scale visual containment alo			length of ex
characteristics of the landscape therefore	Cammeringham, Ingham and Fillingh	• •		0
have a high susceptibility to change without				Lighting wil
undue adverse effects given there is scope	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The Unwooded	Vales Character Area 4a provides a		battery ban
to manage the link and extend existing	very limited network of PRoW with a			is required.
habitats and make more space for the	arterial routes that run east to west a	•		calibrated t
natural development of the watercourses	narrow straight lanes such as Thorpe	-		lighting wou
and their associated topographical features.				with cowls f
	Important Spatial Function: Despite tl	he low levels of woodland cover, the		within pane
		of visual containment at these bridge		be no lighti
	crossings, where the roadside hedge	•		0
	visual containment.	1 0		The visual e
				into accoun
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP04	is shaped by the interruption at the		operation s
		e, that provides a local point of interest		mitigation v
	and the opportunity to capture views			limited phy
	landform fringing the Vales. In contra	1 0		stage.
		erows and belts of riverside trees that		
		ntimacy, enclosure and 'sense of place'.		
High	Medium		Medium to High	Not Applica



al effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken unt equate to those effects set out for the n stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary n which will have been carried out but will have had hysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



Viewpoint VP4 – Thorpe Lane, Local Bridge				
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning	
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view.	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels with the previously planted hedgerow now established to provide some screening of the panels at the lower level. The second agricultural field beyond this would no longer be visible due to the intervening panels. In the middle distance to the centre, Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns would still remain visible but above the panel areas. To the right-hand side of the view, Thorpe Lane would still be visible but in the context of panels where it leads towards Brattleby. The roadside hedgerows and verges would add softening and help mitigate views in that direction. The remainder of the horizon is made up of trees, farm buildings and telegraph poles in the middle and long distance and this would not change. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would bring cumulative changes to the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views to the north and west of the Site will be softened and screened at close-range through the shelterbelt planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which will be managed to a height of 5m in the middle distance. These augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening the existing and the historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered landscape. Views towards the longer distance (where hedgerows to not block these) will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop of some wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation will have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape and reducing the exposed feel of the area whilst retaining its overall character. Open views across the non-wooded farmland will be retained to the east and south with enhanced tree cover to the north and west. 	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly onbarced trop and	
 with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the 	Scattered tree belt A proposed scattered tree belt is proposed to the western boundary of D22 either side of the existing hedgerow screening views of the more western extents of the Site whilst mitigating views to the east from 'The Lodge'. Shelterbelt Close range views from Thorpe Lane are to be mitigated by the proposed 5m shelterbelt planting adjacent to the road and existing roadside hedgerow. Existing hedges The existing riparian vegetation to the eastern boundary is to be retained, mitigating views from further east of the Site. Existing hedgerows surrounding fields D21 and D22 and to the north of field D19are to be enhanced with the addition of	 Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site, initiatives could look to enhance the river systems and their floodplains for their ecological importance and contribution to biodiversity. The aim is to protect belts of waterside trees and riparian habitats to distinguish watercourses. The planting of trees and replacing lost hedgerows in flood plains to improve landscape character and attenuate flood flows is also promoted. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long- term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.	
south and east of Thorpe Lane. <u>Construction Access</u> There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint <u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and	irregularly spaced hedgerow trees and infilled as necessary to create a layered well-treed landscape and further strengthening the existing field pattern in this area and creating some additional height across the local views. <u>New hedges</u> The relatively small-scale field pattern in this area, broken up up existing ditches does not require additional hedge planting.	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.	
there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	Grassland mixes Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around other field boundaries as well as a 10m buffer around existing overhead power lines within field D18 and beyond.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to take on the following rates: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.		



		 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation. 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 4 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Ne the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any Bridge in Thorpe Lane, is located approximately 1.6km to the closest Cumulative Development West Burton, however vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance, it is anticipated there would be no cumulative visual effects.
		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the characte
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation a
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cur experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedge The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 S Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following fig
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or a road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil ar verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across t
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for addir These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without under the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastruct often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to nd proximity to the visual receptor. A combination ny cumulative visual effects. Viewpoint 4 at Local ver due to intervening field hedgerows and the

cter area.

n area within the character area

cumulative developments would not be gerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, figures:

r area different from another. The strategic major al historic and distinctive smaller string of and hedged to both sides with wide grassed s the area.

ic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ding intimacy and interest to the landscape. ndue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for ucture features. Moreover, these features are rall cumulative effects.



Viewpoint VP5 – TLFe/31/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway TLFe/31/2, looking north with the southern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, flat arable landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which adds to the sense of scale of this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland including Thorpe Wood that forms a distinctive 'zig-zag' shape in the landscape along with the other occasional geometric blocks such as Cammeringham Low Covert and Brattleby Gorse. These woodlands combine to form a strong feature on the horizon and a feeling of enclosure due to their localized concentration. In terms of man-made elements, there are occasional farmsteads including The Grange that is just visible on the horizon (left of view) in the context of Thorpe Wood. This built form also includes the Grade II listed Brattleby Hall (List Entry: 1063335). The tall hedgerow to the west of the bridleway also gives a sense of visual containment to this location. The hedgerows separating fields D16 from D18 and D19 stand tall and are a strong feature and the bridleway is also a prominent feature that has clear and direct view into fields D18 and D19. The vegetation is well managed providing a distinctive, but with a safe feel to the environment.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, flat, open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, deciduous woodland, tall hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the close proximity to the residential property (The Lodge) to the south. There is a gap between the woodland on the horizon that extends the view towards the distant ridge line where the Scampton Airfield is just visible. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along the bridleway TFLe/31/2. This section of the bridleway leads from Thorpe Lane in the south to meet with Ingham Road in the north and is used for walkers, horse riders and occasional vehicle traffic.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field with no hedgerow, two further agricultural fields are visible beyond this. In the middle distance, to the left there is a tall hedge bordering the bridleway. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees and then a conifer hedgerow to the garden of the residential property (The Lodge). The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands at Cammeringham, trees, farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
In terms of forces for change for VP5, the main sensitivity is focused on the ancient enclosures that has been weakened by modern agricultural practices. The settlement pattern that defines the contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development.	Scenic: The network of footpaths and bridleways offer a sequence of views to the setting of settlements that also include views towards their outlying woodland blocks which have been traditionally associated with them such as Thorpe Wood and Thorpe le Fallows.Cultural: Some of the villages have a broad landscape setting which encompasses the minor roads. Where the footpath network links to these minor roads and the intersection captures views toward the settlement.	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location comprises the local road network that forms an east west connection between Brattleby and Sturton by Stow. This is a location where the minor road network forms a junction with the bridleway network. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, flat,	Embedded Mitiga construction, ope decommissioning Mitigation is also would include the Panels to be set a
Overall, the susceptibility for VP5 is conditioned by string of historic settlements that are aligned approximately north to south and the Trent floodplain where there are surviving ancient	<u>Natural:</u> The management of hedgerows (and hedgerow trees) on the margins of villages and lining footpaths and bridleways is important to help retain the characteristic sense of enclosure and contrast with open areas. The hedgerow to the west of bridleway TLFe/31/2 offers scope for management.	open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows and therefore displays few features of interest.	Panels to be set a residential prope Panels to be set r and minimum of
enclosures characterised by small field sizes. The mixed farming heritage is also fundamental in retaining landscape character and should be managed to ensure the area continues to reflect its long history of agricultural land use. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to protect the character and diversity of the farming heritage of the area despite the erosion of traditional	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> Recreation is provided by the numerous local lanes and public rights of way, especially where the networks offer scope for circular routes or provide north south links between the east west minor roads. Bridleway TLFe/31/2 provides a strategic north south link between two east-west minor roads. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> Some views from the footpaths and bridleways offer long westward views to the power stations on the River Trent, and eastward views to the scarp face of Lincoln 'Cliff'. Bridleway TLFe/31/2 offers some views towards the limestone capped scarp slope.	Importance of View: This is part of the local bridleway network at a location where the distribution of bridleways are limited giving a reliance on the local lanes for riding. This being a north south bridleway connection in a landscape which is otherwise devoid of a range of features footpath raises the level of importance of the view.	Panels to be set a Existing hedges a managed to a hei encouraged to gr growth to the fiel hedgerow trees a length of existing
character and ecosystems through post-war agricultural intensification.	<u>Health and Wellbeing</u> : The landscape feels exposed in parts, but the combination of bends in local lanes and blocks of woodlands provide some enclosure. This landscape pattern is important in invigorating the senses of well-being and matters of health. Bridleway TLFe/31/2 provides an opportunity to experience this enclosure from woodland blocks.	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local riders using the bridleway network to travel north south. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of riders from a	Lighting will be lir battery banks onl is required. Lighti calibrated to vehi lighting would be with cowls fitted to within panelled a
	<u>Important Spatial Function</u> : Roads and minor farm tracks are bordered by wide verges and hedgerows and this contributes to their function in providing an open setting to villages. Access for recreation is an important factor in these locations and bridleway TLFe/31/2 provides access to a minor farm track.	wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow lanes and ride from here. This is not a recognised destination for riding in the district.	be no lighting on The visual effects into account equa operation stage (' mitigation which
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP05 is shaped by the importance of Bridleway TFLe/31/2 that offers a sequence of views at both close range towards the setting of settlements and their outlying woodland blocks which have been traditionally associated with them such as Thorpe Wood and Thorpe le Fallows. Long range, eastward views towards the limestone capped scarp slope are also important.		limited physical o stage.
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent l property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

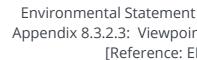
ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ing on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



Viewpoint VP5 – TLFe/31/2

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being	A similar process to that of
preparation / enabling works, construction,	to an area of panels. The two further agricultural fields beyond this	taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following	construction stage, but with th
and commissioning with effects such as	would no longer be visible due to the intervening panels. Views of the	changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	Scheme being no longer
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	tall hedge bordering the bridleway would remain as well as the views of	out below.	operational. This is an assessm
construction activities, dust generation, site	Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns, but these would now be visible		of the Site in winter but assum
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	above the panels. The conifer hedgerow to the garden of the	Views to the northwest and northeast of the Site will be softened	retention of existing vegetatio
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	residential property (The Lodge) would remain. The woodlands at	and screened at close-range through the planting of a block of	builds upon the proposed prin
the early stages of the construction stage,	Cammeringham, trees and farm buildings would remain in the view, but	scattered trees as well as new and enhanced hedgerows. In the	and secondary mitigation that
ground, and lower-level activities such as the	the panels would obscure the lower levels. The vertical elements in the	middle distance, new and augmented hedgerows will provide a	been established as the future
construction of the solar panel areas and	view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would be	series of good quality field boundaries both formally strengthening	baseline. Effects are those aris
associated infrastructure and inverters	obscured by the panels.	the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-layered	from activities for the duration
would not be screened due to the lack of	obsected by the puncts.	landscape towards Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Gorse. Views	the decommissioning includin
foreground hedgerow bordering the	The Effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which		traffic, noise and vibration from
Site/Sites. During the latter part of the	will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual	towards the longer distance, (where foreground vegetation does not	decommissioning activities, du
construction stage, views would become	impact at this stage:	block these), will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a	generation and site runoff.
available of the elevated activities also, but	impact at this stage.	backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new	generation and site runon.
	Scattered tree belt	and existing vegetation will have established and begun to mature,	Following decommissioning t
the tall hedgerow to the west of the	A triangular shaped scattered tree belt is proposed to the southeastern	creating a strong structure to the landscape, and reducing the	Following decommissioning, t
bridleway would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined	S 1	exposed feel of the area whilst retaining its overall character. Views	land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site wi
	corner of field D16 to the east of the overhead power cables and	to the south of the Site will remain more open and exposed.	however benefit from the
to a narrower section of the view.	adjacent to the PRoW TLFe/31/2 at this viewpoint. Another block lies to		
	the west of field D16 creating scattered blocks throughout the Site.	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site, the aim	significantly enhanced tree an
Other works would be undertaken in	-	should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This	hedgerow planting that has be
connection with the construction including	Existing hedges	may include in and around settlements, where woodland would	carried out and has begun to
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	There is a good quality hedge adjacent to the road at this viewpoint	help integrate new development into the landscape and in more	mature to create a much stron
other means of enclosure and works for the	looking north with a low over-managed hedgerow to the south creating	intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a	and robust landscape, retainin
provision of security and monitoring	an exposed landscape to the south. An existing hedge to the west of	mixed pattern of land use. Consideration should also be given to the	and enhancing the overall
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	this PRoW heading north is to be enhanced with irregularly spaced	management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity	character and providing
of internal tracks. There would also be	native hedgerow trees and allowed to grow out to 5m creating some	value and age structure through new planting and the creation of	considerable biodiversity bene
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	additional landscape features and helping to screen views from the	woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion should	over the years. Bird mitigation
including planting of new foreground	PRoW and 'The Grange'. An existing hedgerow to the north of field D19	also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-natural	fields are likely to be retained
hedgerows	will also be enhanced breaking up the views to the north.	habitats.	the potential may exist to reta
			grass margins to preserve son
These short-lived construction activities	New hedges	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	varied land use and maintain l
would obstruct a significant proportion of	A new hedgerow is proposed to the eastern boundary of the PRoW as it	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	term improvements in biodive
the view and become a dominant feature.	heads north to 'The Grange' helping to enclose this PRoW, create an	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW 	in the local area, all of which w
There would be a considerable change to the	intimate experience and further enhance the varied experience of the	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	benefit visual receptors.
arable land use, but the field boundaries and	route as well as to mitigate views of panels and overhead cables to the	 A more varied landscape 	
the associated tree cover would remain	east and from Grange Farm.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	With secondary mitigation
intact. There would not be a fundamental	A new hedgerow with hedgerow trees to the south of field D16 will run	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	considered, the negative effect
change to the surroundings to the south of	west/east joining the southern boundary of field D14 which abuts the	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	the physical decommissioning
Thorpe Lane.	war memorial Site. This will mitigate views from directly south as well	 Water quality improvements 	be balanced out by the long te
	as softening views when looking northwest from the PRoW, The Lodge	 Potential animal grazing 	landscape and visual effects o
Construction Access	and the road.	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	mitigation.
There would be no view of any construction		 Bird mitigation fields 	
access from this viewpoint.	Successional scrub planting.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
	To the west of the proposed block of scattered trees and beneath the		
Cable Route Corridor	existing power lines, a strip of successional scrub will create layering to		
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area	the proposed woodland edge and create a low maintenance strip.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to take on	
and there would be no view of this route.		the following rates:	
	Grassland mixes		
Substation	A tussock mix is proposed to line the existing and proposed hedgerows	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at	
	with a tall herb mix 10m either side of the existing ditch line to the	Year 15.	





	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 western boundary of field D16. A flower rich pollinator mix is proposed under the existing power lines to the northeast of this viewpoint. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate – Major Significant	Major – Moderate Not Significant	Minor – Moderate Not Significant

Very Low
Neutral & Short Term
Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 5 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negl the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and p of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cu TLFe/31/2, is located approximately 1.5km from the closest Cumulative Development West Burton Site, however views field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance.
		<i><u>Fabric of the Landscape</u></i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation are
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cum experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedger intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Sit Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or an road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several hi settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic se small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adver Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure fe within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> egligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to l proximity to the visual receptor. A combination cumulative visual effects. Viewpoint 5 at PRoW ws to the development is limited by intervening

er area.

area within the character area

imulative developments would not be erows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The

Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

area different from another. The strategic major historic and distinctive smaller string of nd hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges a.

settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ing intimacy and interest to the landscape. These verse effects. The cumulative visibility for the e features. Moreover, these features are often set tive effects.



Viewpoint VP6 – Thorpe Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located just off Thorpe Lane at the site of the Thorpe Lane Medieval Settlement (List Entry:101698), looking north with the southern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground.

Objective: The viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, flat arable landscape within the wider context of the broad vale, which adds to the sense of scale of this view. The wider land use is mainly productive arable, but the immediate context of the view is mainly in use as pasture and the remains of the medieval village survive well at this location. The remains include a series of substantial earthworks and linear ponds adjacent to Thorpe Road that are also part of the group remains. In terms of man-made elements, the war memorial to the west (left of view), and near the centre of this settlement of Thorpe le Fallows, marks the site of the former medieval church. Other built influences include the listed Thorpe le Fallows Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1308921) which is a c. 1830 cream brick buildingbuildings with a hipped tiled roof, located to the south. This is a small hamlet including a collection of other properties including Westop Cottages to the southwest (west of view) and Clandon House to the southeast (right of view).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts large-scale, slightly undulating landscape where the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows is located at a slightly higher elevation (approximately 10m AOD) as an almost localized plateau in the context of the wider lowerlying areas. This localize plateau gives rise to slightly less visibility towards the south and as a result the farmstead (The Grange) is only just visible to the northwest (right of view). Due to the localized landform, the skyline breaks the view within close context at this location. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, deciduous woodland, tall hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees, tree groups and pasture that presents an intimate quality to the foreground of the view with some enclosure created by the hedgerows. In terms of texture and colour, the landscape is managed and there are splashes of colour created by the surrounding buildings and variety of vegetation cover.

Overall: The view is influenced by the surviving features of the medieval village in the context of this localized plateau that adds a notable 'sense of place' to this location. This is a comfortable environment with a pleasant and interesting outlook to the north from the edge of the settlement. The overall experience is appealing, enhanced by the historic context where tranquility is a main feature of this view.

Receptors:

The viewpoint is representative of views available to residents of Clandon House and Westop Cottages, and motorists using Thorpe Lane. This section of the lane leads from the settlement of Sturton by Stow in the west towards Brattleby in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field defined by a post and wire fence and a further agricultural field is visible beyond this. In the middle distance, to the left there is riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns and then the garden of the residential property (Clandon House). The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands at Coates, trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.



	Appro	oximate Extent of Development	
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedo
In terms of forces for change for VP6, the settlement pattern is a key sensitivity. The contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but the expansion around their edges and the associated impact on landscape character is a key issue. Other sensitivities are focused on the ancient enclosures that has been weakened by modern agricultural practices. Overall , the susceptibility for VP6 is conditioned by the collection of historic settlements that date from medieval and some with stone and bronze age origins where there are visible surviving earthworks and ridge and furrow. The mixed farming heritage is also fundamental in retaining landscape character and should be managed to ensure the area continues to reflect its long history of agricultural land useThe relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to protect the character and diversity of the farming heritage through appropriate landscape maintenance and management interventions.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The line of settlements, aligned approximately north to south on the ridgeline, retain much of their historic character and the smaller historic settlements such as Thorpe le Fallows (east west minor road network) are also important. <u>Cultural:</u> The largest settlement in the wider area is Gainsborough and the character of the views across is defined by the contrasts between these large and smaller settlements such as Thorpe le Fallows. <u>Natural:</u> Rural tranquility remains a strong feature, however significant development pressures exist from the major roads that traverse the area. Thorpe Lane provides a quiet location that is not discordant with the rural character of the area. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> This strategic focus is on the wider Trent valley in the west and scarp slopes towards the east, however there are many tranquil places for people to enjoy the landscape for recreation such as the east west minor road network. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> This is typified by the strong minor road network, which reflect the strong east to west alignment. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The tranquil experiential qualities are strong in many places and the sense of history is experienced through the medieval settlement pattern of small compact villages that remain broadly intact such as Thorpe le Fallows. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> The hedgerows provide a link to the past, some marking ancient boundaries and many dating from the period of enclosure. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP06 is shaped by Thorpe Lane as being part of the typical east west road network. The associated historic settlements on these roads such as Thorpe le Fallows are also key elements in the landscape. The ancient enclosures with thes esttlement settlement (and their contrast with the modern fields and planned enclosures) are also important parts of the landscape. 	Range of Features: Ancient hedgerows are still evident in the context of these settlements and sinuous belts of trees and shrubs define ancient parish boundaries that add to the scenic quality of settlements such as Thorpe le Fallows The location comprises the local road network that forms an east west connection between Brattleby and Sturton by StowThis is a location where the minor road network passes through the small settlement of Thorpe le Fallows or Thorpe Lane Medieval Settlement (List Entry:101698). Importance of View: This is part of the local road network within the small medieval settlement of Thorpe le Fallows. This being an east west local lane connection that links these historic settlements between the major north south routes, raises the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local road users to travel east west and the residents of Thorpe le Fallows. The location is likely to capture regular and passing local traffic but is unlikely-to capture receptors from a wider area as there is little opportunity to park in Thorpe le Fallows and walk from here. This is not a recognised destination for visitors in the district.	Embedded construction decommiss Mitigation would incluin Panels to be property be Panels to be and minime Panels to be and minime Panels to be Existing here to the field trees as appendent to vehicle of would be 50 cowls fittee panelled a lighting on The visual into account stage (Yeal will have be or visual in
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applie



ded Mitigation

ed Mitigation would be taken into account at the tion, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and nissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded on -is also referred to as primary mitigation and clude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.-

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses imum of 8m from minor watercourses.-

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.-

hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be d to a height of 5m. -Hedgerow trees will be ged to grow out to add further thickening and growth eld boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of hedges.

will be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated le and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no on perimeter fencing.

al effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken ount equate to those effects set out for the operation ear 1) and this -includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP	/iewpoint VP6 – Thorpe Lane				
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	D	
	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering the Site/Sites. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the hedgerows to the bordering field systems would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the pasture and arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of Thorpe Lane Construction Accesss There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field into an area of panels and the further agricultural field beyond this would no longer be visible. The riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till would visible but above the panel areas along with Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns. The remainder of the horizon would just be visible above the panels to include the woodlands at Coates, trees, hedgerows but the farm buildings may disappear from view. The vertical elements, including telegraph poles and associated cables would be hidden from view by the panels. The Effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> To the north of fields D11 and D13 in the mid distance, blocks of scattered trees are to line the northern boundary of the Site at this point, reinforcing the field patterns and offsetting Scheme20m from the adjacent IDB waterway. <u>Shelterbelt</u> To the southern boundary between D12 and D14, a shelterbelt is proposed to the west of the existing vegetation, screening the internal access road to create a strong buffer between the scheduled monument and dwellings along Thorpe Road and the proposed Site/Sites to the westThis shelterbelt continues along the southern boundary adjacent to the road to Thorpe Bridge, mitigating views north and <u>northeastnorth east</u> from the road. <u>Existing hedgess</u> A new hedgerow with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees is proposed to the southern boundary of field D14 adjacent to the War memorial Site where some limited vegetation existsThis viewpoint is in close range to the Site and new hedging with trees will mitigate views directly to the north.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views directly north into the Site will be softened and screened at close-range through planting the new hedgerow which will be managed to a height of 5m with additional hedgerow trees. In the middle distance, new and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality field boundaries both formally by strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and by creating a multi-layered landscapeViews towards the longer distance (where hedgerows do not block these), will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation will have established and begun to mature creating a strong structure to the landscape and reducing the exposed feel of the area whilst retaining its overall character. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site, the aim should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include in and around settlements, where woodland would help integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration should also be given to the management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-natural habitats. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Water quality improve	A w is ret th Eff du tra ac Fc reho tr o t st er c c Bi th pr te ar W n e w ar	
		Grassland mixes	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.		

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain longterm improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.

With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long_-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Effect Significance of Effect	Adverse & Short Term Moderate-Major Significant	Adverse & Long Term Major - Moderate Significant	Beneficial & Long Term Minor-Moderate <u>Not</u> Significant	N N
Level of				
Magnitude	Medium	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation High 	Medium	
		 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside 		
		with a flower rich pollinator mix to the northern boundary adjacent to existing hedges and ditch. To the east of D14, a tall herb mix is to be planted 10m either side of the existing ditch line to create an open and varied habitat with views of the waterway.		
	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	A minimum of 50m width of open grassland to the southern part of the Site at this point will comprise a tussock seed mix to continue the open grassland of the mediaeval/war memorial siteThis tussock mix is to extend to the western boundary of D14	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	

Low

Neutral & Short Term

Minor-Moderate Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there <u>is</u> no- <u>in</u> combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 6 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and - to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography closest Development to Viewpoint 6 is West Burton Site, located approximately 1.6km to the south, however views
		field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane in the distance, therefore no cumulative visual effects <u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the characteristic statements or features of the landscape within the characteristic statements.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the or experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, held The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type of major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for ad These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without un for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infra are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> I-Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due its and proximity to the visual receptor. A y would limit any cumulative visual effects. The s to the development are limited by intervening cts are anticipated.

racter area.

ion area within the character area

e cumulative developments would not be edgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, ng figures:

or area different from another. The strategic ks several historic and distinctive smaller string of il and hedged to both sides with wide grassed oss the area.

oric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility rastructure features. -Moreover, these features e overall cumulative effects.



Viewpoint VP7 - Thorpe Bridge TLFe/32/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge at the junction with footpath (TLFe/32/1) where the lane crosses the River Till, looking northeast towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a very strong shelterbelt to the south of Thorpe Lane and the east of the bridge (right of view) that is a very distinctive feature in the landscape. The lack of a hedgerow field boundary to the north side of the lane allows direct views across the open fields. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location and the River Till is notable to the west (left of the view) as it forms a meandering course along the western edge of the Site/Sites. This watercourse crosses beneath the lane at Thorpe Bridge (there is a local stopping point or 'pull-in' off the lane to capture views across to the settlement of Sturton by Stow) and then takes a meandering course towards the northeast and follows an irregular alignment to then pass beneath Ingham Road at Squire's Bridge. The watercourse winds through the landscape and is hardly discernable except for a minor tracing of alder and willow trees on the far horizon. In terms of man-made elements, Thorpe Lane to the east (right of view) in the foreground is the main feature and the concrete bridge structure and its metal balustrade railing to each side are typical of the built elements of this landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is extensive in nature due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, although the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it lacks interest other than the strong tree cover to the south side of Thorpe Lane that has a strong vertical influence and lends a distinctive 'sense of place' to this location. The views also extend as far as the settlement of Sturton by Stow where the chunky church tower is a distinctive feature on the horizon and the isolated buildings group at Fleets Cottages is also a feature in the landscape. Woodlands such as Thorpe Wood are also just evident on the distance horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop and this gives a monochrome appearance to the view, and an overriding impression of being an ordinary landscape.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath Thorpe Bridge at this local stopping point off the lane. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and minor concentrations of riparian tree cover on the distant skyline in what is an otherwise open and featureless landscape. There are intensive levels of management within this arable farmland that add some decline to the natural qualities of the view. The overall impression are distinctive views over a simple calm landscape at a local stopping point on Thorpe Lane.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users travelling on Thorpe Lane. This section of the lane leads from Sturton by Stow in the west towards Brattleby in the east and is host to a variety of users including cyclists, horse riders and walkers.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field defined by a recently planted hedgerow and a further agricultural field is visible beyond this. In the middle distance, to the left there is riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands at Coates, trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.



High

	Approximate Extent of Development		
	forces for change for VP7, there is to built development in villages within distance of Lincoln and some of the ive parts of the landscape are the minor bridge crossings where the east west the landscape. The associated vegetation and grazing marsh and the landscape character.Range of Features: The location comprises the their associated vegetation and grazing marsh and the landscape character they provide are important scenic features.Embedded Mitt construction, of decommissioniCultural: the landscape. The associated riparian with these locations is also a sensitiveCultural: the historic crossings of the River Till and its ributaries, which provides a strong feature running through the landscape that can be experienced at these local bridge crossings.Importance of View: This is part of the local footpath network at a location where the distribution of public rights of way (PRoW) is limited gring a reliance on the local lanes for havers the landscape therefore have a this of the landscape therefore have a this of the landscape. The relevant its of the landscape therefore have a this of the landscape. The relevant its of the landscape therefore have a this of the landscape therefore have a their flood plains and bridleways such as TLFe/32/1 follow their course.Importance of the view.Panels to be set managed to a h encoursed the view.Number of Recentors: The location is some of murses.Health and Wellbeing: Access within and connecting to the river corridors and their flood plains are important for biodiversity, geodiversity, recreation, and spring sense of identity to the landscape at local bridge crossings.Mitter ange of receptors and is primarily a diatic transe of the view.Number of Recentors: The location is likely to other leadscape therefo		
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
In terms of forces for change for VP7, there is pressure for built development in villages within commuting distance of Lincoln and some of the most sensitive parts of the landscape are the minor steams and bridge crossings where the east west road cross the landscape. The associated riparian vegetation with these locations is also a sensitive feature. Overall , the susceptibility for VP7 is conditioned by the need to retain buffer zones along rivers and streams to enhance their nature conservation value and reduce fertilizer/pesticide run off from arable land. However, there is an opportunity for new tree/scrub planting (goat willow, hawthorn, alder and alder buckthorn) along these rivers, streams and ditches to increase their visual presence in the landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to restore/enhance/create river habitats and river margins including some naturalisation of some of the watercourses.	their associated vegetation and grazing marsh and the landscape character they provide are important scenic features. <u>Cultural:</u> The historic crossings of the River Trent is a significant feature in contrast to the minor presence of the River Till as it meanders slowly across its flood plain. The crossings of the River Till with the local road network are important to local landscape character. <u>Natural:</u> Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area, apart from habitat associated with the River Till and its tributaries, which provides a strong feature running through the landscape that can be experienced at these local bridge crossings. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The River Till and its associated flood plains play an important role in the area for their recreational importance especially where footpaths and bridleways such as TLFe/32/1 follow their course. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> A simple palette of low-lying terrain gives visual unity and a strong sense of identity to the landscape at local bridge crossings.	local road network that forms an east west connection between Brattleby and Sturton by Stow. This is a local 'node' where the minor road network crosses the River Till and gives a distinctive grain to the landscape where the roadside hedgerows, mature trees and riparian vegetation create a small level of visual containment and interest at this location. <u>Importance of View</u> : This is part of the local footpath network at a location where the distribution of public rights of way (PRoW) is limited giving a reliance on the local lanes for informal recreation. This being an east-west road connection at a bridge crossing which is otherwise devoid of a range of features raises the level of importance of the view. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local residents using the road network to travel east west by car. The location is likely to capture some visitors from a wider area as	construction, o decommissioni Mitigation is al include the foll Panels to be see Panels to be see property bound Panels to be see and minimum Panels to be see Existing hedges managed to a h encouraged to to the field bou trees as approp existing hedges Lighting will be

Medium

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.11] January 2023



Mitigation

litigation would be taken into account at the , operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and oning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would ollowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential undaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses m of 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

ges are to be allowed to grow out and will be a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be to grow out to add further thickening and growth oundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ropriate, randomly spaced along the length of ges.

be limited to downlights within substations and s only and used when maintenance or security is hting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated d personnel movements. All visible lighting would alled at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted sht spillage. Lighting required within panelled manually operated. There will be no lighting on ncing.

fects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken equate to those effects set out for the operation) and this includes secondary mitigation which en carried out but will have had limited physical or t at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Not Applicable

Medium to High



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be visible due to the absence of foreground hedgerow bordering the Site/Sites. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities, and the lack of hedgerows to the bordering field systems would give rise to open visibility such that these activities would be confined to a wide section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of Thorpe Lane and to the west of this location. Construction Access All throughout the construction phase the viewpoint will be affected due to Thorpe Lane having a point of access into the Cottam 1 south Site through field D10. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area	Operation (Year 1) The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels with the previously planted hedgerow now established to provide some screening at the lower level. The further agricultural field beyond this would no longer be visible due to the intervening panels. In the middle distance, the riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till would remain visible but above the panels along with Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns. The remainder of the horizon comprising the woodlands at Coates, trees and hedgerows would remain visible above the panels, but the farm buildings may disappear from view. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would bring very minor cumulative changes to the view. The Effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt A strong belt of scattered trees is proposed to the eastern boundary of the River Till, set adjacent to but a minimum of 20m from the watercourse. This belt will significantly enhance this open and exposed area whilst creating a strong ecological corridor and mitigating views into the Site from Thorpe Road to the north of field D10 where it joins existing vegetation at this point. The tree belt will break to cross the river and will then follow along its western edge in field D9 creating an overall belt of trees of some 1000m running north/south. Shelterbelt A shelterbelt is proposed to the north of Thorpe Road to mitigate views from the road and augment the existing roadside vegetation beyond a site access road adjacent to the bridge. A further block of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the southwestern extens the new t	 Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. This view will become significantly more enclosed creating a more varied and interesting route along this section of the Thorpe Lane. The close-range views to the north will be mitigated by a strong shelterbelt screening the solar panels, whilst scattered tree planting in a belt along the River Till will add considerable structure to the landscape. By year 15, this vegetation will be well established with hedgerows maintained to 5m and intermittent tree cover creating a more diverse landscape across the longer distance views. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South SIte, due to the shift away from mixed farming, this has had an impact on local character and also in regulating water quality. The aim should be to protect and enhance belts of waterside trees and riparian habitats to distinguish watercourses and create buffer. The planting of trees and replacing lost hedgerows in flood plains to improve landscape character and attenuate flood flows should also be encouraged. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. 	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operation This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upor the proposed primary and seconda mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the la is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation field are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 A tussock mix is proposed to the base of existing and proposed hedgerows along Thorpe Road, linking up with a block of tussock mix north of the War Memorial Site. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate - Major Significant	Major - Moderate Significant	Moderate - Major Significant

Low
Adverse & Short Term
Minor-Moderate Not Significant



Viewpoint VP7 – Thorpe Bridge TLFe/32/1 **In-Combination Effects Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** [Cumulative Sites] In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 7 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest Cumulative Development to viewpoint 7 is Tillbridge Solar located approximately 6km 3b Sites, due to distance and to the northeast and it is anticipated there would be no cumulative visual effects due to proximity. intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual Fabric of the Landscape effects are anticipated. There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low No Change Magnitude Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation Very Low Operation (Year 15): with Embedded and Secondary Mitigation: Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Significance No Change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant** Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant



The view is located on PROW, footpath (Stur/3/1) looking northeast with the Cottam 1 South Site in the immediate foreground.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in this view. There are also views across this vale towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a, where the landform rises sharply to capture the ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby. The landform also rises gently in the west (left of view) towards the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow (rising from 15m AOD to 20m AOD). The land use is predominantly arable with some deciduous woodlands and shelterbelts in the far distance, such as those to the east of Fleets Lane at Brattleby Thorns and Cammeringham. In terms of man-made features, there is very little built influence and settlement is very sparse comprising scattered farmsteads at Furze Hill, Lower Furze Hill and The Grange. There are also isolated dwellings known as Fleets Cottages which stand out as a strong built influence in the foreground of the view. Fleets Lane is also a prominent man-made influence in the view.

Subjective: The view depicts a large-scale landscape, that is mostly exposed but with some areas of enclosure due the strong hedgerow network with mixed species comprising spindle and hawthorn. There are far-reaching views toward the limestone scarp slope, although views towards the Lincoln Cliff and the Lincoln Minster are less evident due to the relatively lower elevation at this point (approximately 10m AOD). There are however direct views towards the limestone capped ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby where the woodland cover is a strong feature on the horizon. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farmsteads, deciduous and coniferous woodland, strong hedgerows, poplar shelterbelts and hedgerow trees that present a varied and harmonious composition. In terms of texture, the arable fields are highly managed with a muted colour combination giving an impression of an ordinary landscape, but this is balanced in terms of interest by the far reaching, views towards the limestone scarp slope at Cammeringham and Brattleby.

Overall: The view is influenced by the intensive arable landscape where the presence of hedgerows helps reduce the scale. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow) with a distinct absence of settlement or busy roads. The local road network passes across the landscape with some right-angled bends giving the opportunity to capture views towards the distant ridgeline. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is divided by a strong hedgerow network at this location, which helps to decrease the sense of scale. This is a quiet spot and Fleets Lane is an attractive local lane with distinctive grass verges but is open in parts due to the lack of verge side hedgerows. The overall experience is a pleasant and invigorating comprising a view from a quiet location in close proximity to the settlement of Sturton by Stow.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of users of Fleets Lane and the footpath, PRoW (Stur/73/1). This is the section of the footpath that leads from the west at Sturton by Stow (from School Lane and Ashfield) where the footpath then joins with Fleets Road in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises two large flat agricultural fields divided by the access track leading to Fleets Cottages with further agricultural fields that are visible beyond this. The collection of fields are defined by well-established hedgerows with no hedgerow trees. In the middle distance there is Fleets Cottages then to the left there is riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with woodland at Coates. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands at Brattleby and Cammeringham, trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.



MALL HOUSE FARM RIVATE ROAD

Approximate Extent of Developmen

A Shirt We want wat the state

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP10, the landscape has a strong rural character, but tranquility levels are being disturbed by development pressures from the larger scale settlements and major routes across the area. Tranquility is however associated with the winding lanes and landscape-scale projects such as the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership which can help by offering increased recreational and educational opportunities within these areas. Overall, the susceptibility for VP10 is conditioned by the limited network of footpaths and bridleways and the availability of the rural roads and minor tracks for extended access. The relevant characteristics therefore have medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. There is however scope to increase recreation opportunities including where there are natural features and historical elements to draw interest from residents and tourists.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The major roads and the network of minor lanes within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a as strong functional feature running through the landscape, which contribute strongly to scenic factors. Fleets Lane is a key part of this network. <u>Cultural:</u> This network of minor lanes links supports the linking of the string of small, nucleated settlements along the B1241 such as Sturton by Stow, Normanby by Stow and Willingham by Stow. Views from these minor lanes towards the landscape setting of the settlements provide the cultural context to views from roads such as Fleets Lane. <u>Natural:</u> These minor lanes provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes often with hedgerows on both sides or ditches that enhance the rural quality of the area. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The east west travel direction often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern following minor roads. These roads gain access to smaller villages and are popular for recreation. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> This is a predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet lanes such as Fleets Lane that connect across the landscape to the wider strategic road network linking the cities of Nottingham and Lincoln. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The local roads (that gain access to smaller villages) are popular for recreation since they provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes often with high levels of tranquility and isolation. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The bypassing of original village changes the spatial function of the landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the minor road network links several historic routes and in contrast, the minor road network links several historic routes and in contrast, the minor road network links several historic and distinctive s	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network that forms a north south axis between the prevailing east west pattern which connects between Brattleby and Sturton by Stow. This is a local 'node' where the minor road network crosses the River Till and gives a distinctive grain to the landscape where the roadside hedgerows, mature trees and riparian vegetation create a small level of visual containment and interest at this location. Importance of View: This is part of the local road network that offers far-reaching views toward the limestone scarp slope, although views towards the Lincoln Cliff and the Lincoln Minster are less evident due to the relatively lower elevation at this point (approximately 10m AOD). There are however direct views towards the limestone capped ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby where the woodland cover is a strong feature on the horizon, raising the importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local residents using the road network to travel north south by car. The location is unlikely to capture some visitors from a wider area as there is no opportunity to park and walk from here. This is not a recognised travel destination in the district.	Embedded I construction decommissi Mitigation i would inclue Panels to be residential p Panels to be residential p Panels to be and minimu Panels to be and minimu Panels to be Existing hec managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow to length of ex Lighting will battery ban is required. calibrated to lighting wou with cowls f within pane be no lightin The visual e into accoun operation st mitigation v limited phys stage.
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicat

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.12] January 2023



ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent l property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses um of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security . Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ting on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



Viewpoint VP10 – Stur/73/1

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from two large agricultural fields to two	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to that of
preparation / enabling works, construction,	areas of panels. The further agricultural fields beyond this would no longer be	seeding being taken into account at the operational	construction stage, but with the
and commissioning with effects such as	visible due to the intervening panels. Fleets Cottages would still remain in the view	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape	Scheme being no longer operation
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	but above the panels along with the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till and	would occur and the visual effects are set out below.	This is an assessment of the Site i
construction activities, dust generation, site	the woodland at Coates. Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns would also remain in		winter but assumes retention of
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	the view, but above the panels along with woodlands at Brattleby and	This view will become significantly more enclosed	existing vegetation and builds upo
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	Cammeringham. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and	creating a more varied and interesting route along this	the proposed primary and second
the early stages of the construction stage,	associated cables would be bring very minor cumulative changes to the view.	section of the Fleets Lane. The close-range views to	mitigation that had been establis
ground, and lower-level activities such as the		the north will be mitigated by a strong shelterbelt	as the future baseline. Effects are
construction of the solar panel areas and	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	screening the proposed Scheme whilst scattered trees	those arising from activities for th
associated infrastructure and inverters	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	planting in a belt along the River Till will add	duration of the decommissioning
would be partly screened due to the		considerable structure to the area. By year 15, this	including site traffic, noise and
presence of the foreground hedgerows	Scattered tree belt	vegetation will be well established with hedgerows	vibration from decommissioning
bordering Fleets Lane. During the latter part	A strong belt of scattered trees is proposed to the eastern boundary of the River	maintained to 5m and intermittent tree cover creating	activities, dust generation and site
of the construction stage, views would	Till, set adjacent to but a minimum of 20m from the watercourse. This belt will	a more diverse landscape across the longer distance	runoff.
become available of the elevated activities,	significantly enhance this open and exposed area whilst creating a strong ecological	views.	
but the hedgerows bordering Fleets Lane	corridor and mitigating views into the Site from Thorpe Road and views from the		Following decommissioning, the l
and those within the bordering field systems	west. This belt is to run north from Thorpe Road to the north of field D10 where it	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South,	is likely to be returned to arable
would give some partial visibility such that	joins existing vegetation at this point.	Site due to the limited network of public rights of way	production. The Site will however
these activities would be confined to a	J	(PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river	benefit from the significantly
framed section of the view.	The tree belt will break to cross the river and will then follow along its western edge	corridors and their flood plains for their recreational	enhanced tree and hedgerow
	in field D9 creating an overall belt of trees of some 1000m running north/south.	importance and the Trent is the main river providing a	planting that has been carried ou
Other works would be undertaken in		valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular,	and has begun to mature to crea
connection with the construction including	Shelterbelt		much stronger and robust
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	A shelterbelt is proposed to the north of Thorpe Road to mitigate views from the	provides a long-distance route. The other notable river is the upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till	landscape, retaining and enhanci
other means of enclosure and works for the	road and augment the existing roadside vegetation beyond a site access road	is a tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road	the overall character and providin
provision of security and monitoring	adjacent to the bridge.	network, especially where it can link people to	considerable biodiversity benefits
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	,	woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows	over the years. Bird mitigation fie
of internal tracks. There would also be	A further block of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the southwestern extent of	also make an important contribution and	are likely to be retained and the
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	the new tree belt to mitigate views from the west around this Site entrance.	improvements on approaches to villages could	potential may exist to retain gras
including planting and the improvement of		improve the identity of the local landscape for the	margins to preserve some varied
the foreground hedgerows.	Existing hedges	benefit of recreation.	land use and maintain long-term
6 6	Existing hedgerows around D11,12 and 14 are to be enhanced with infilling as		improvements in biodiversity in t
These short-lived construction activities	necessary and the addition of hedgerow trees spaced intermittently along their	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	local area, all of which will benefit
would obstruct a significant proportion of	length to strengthen the overall field pattern and create some visual interest.	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	visual receptors.
the view and become a dominant feature.		 Grassland reversion around field boundaries 	
There would be a considerable change to the	New hedges	and PRoW	
arable land use, but the surrounding field	A new hedge is proposed to the east of an existing ditch which runs north/south	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	Without Secondary Mitigation ha
boundaries and the associated tree cover	between D10 and D12 further breaking up the very open and barren landscape at	 A more varied landscape 	been applied throughout the
would remain intact. There would not be a	this point.	 Improved (more natural) management of 	scheme, the only change to the
fundamental change to the surroundings to		exiting vegetation	views/landscape following
the west of Fleets Lane and to the south of	Grassland mixes	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	decommissioning would be the
this location.	A minimum 10m buffer either side of the existing waterways is to be seeded with a	land	existing hedgerows which will have
	tall herb mix to create visual interest and ecological benefits around these	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	been allowed to grow out and wi
Construction Access	waterways.	 Water quality improvements 	have been managed to a height c
All throughout the construction phase the		 Potential animal grazing 	5m. It is assumed that these will b
viewpoint will be affected due to Thorpe	A tussock mix is proposed to the base of existing and proposed hedgerows along	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	retained.
Lane having a point of access into the	Thorpe Road, linking up with a block of tussock mix north of the War Memorial Site.	 Bird mitigation fields 	
Cottam 1 South Site through field D10.		 Significantly improved biodiversity 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of
Cable Route Corridor		Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	the physical decommissioning wil
		assumed to be:	balanced out by the long term



	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 A tussock mix will border existing hedgerows with flower rich pollinator mix to the southern aspects of hedgelines in fields D9 and surrounding D10. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 10 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual e is West Burton Solar Site, located approximately 2.5km to the southeast, and it is anticipated there would be no cumulative v and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane.
		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area wit
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area difference of the area difference of the strategic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and of the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settleme hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy ar characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these
		context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
Significance	No Change	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant

> ible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the to the visual receptor. A combination of existing al effects. The closest Development to Viewpoint 10 visual effects due to intervening field hedgerows

ea. within the character area

tive developments would not be experienced ver between the Site/Sites. The intervening

tes and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar

lifferent from another. The strategic major road d distinctive smaller string of settlements across with wide grassed verges and they have a major

ement with farms, nucleated villages, and small and interest to the landscape. These relevant he cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites se features are often set within a well-vegetated



Viewpoint VP11 – TLFe/31/2

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (TLFe/31/2) looking towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad valley is almost evident due to the open nature of the view, and this helps to enhance the sense of scale. The viewpoint shows a typical arable landscape where there are some distant man-made influences such as the Trent power industry on the far horizon. There is limited woodland cover apart from Thorpe Wood plantation which is visible in the middle ground of the view as it extends into the skyline (left of view) and has a dominant influence. The tall hedgerow is visible on the west side of the bridleway (left of view). The bridleway then extends ahead to turn in a dog leg direction and eventually meet with Thorpe Lane.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape scale with a more open location to the east due to the tall hedgerow enclosing the view to the west. In terms of variety, there is a combination of features such as hedgerows and woodland adding some complexity to the view. In terms of texture, the landscape is organised and well-managed and the colours are muted.

Overall: The view is ordinary and typical to the local character. The openness of the bridleway makes the environment unsettling. The overall environment is bland and unpleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for walkers and horse riders using bridleway TLFe/31/2, which links Thorpe Lane and Thorpe le Fallows in the south to Ingham Road in the north.

This is a similar view to that provided by Viewpoint VP05, although at a location (approximately 650m) to the north.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises two large flat agricultural fields divided by the bridleway leading to Thorpe Lane, but further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since this local collection of fields is defined by well-established hedgerows that curtail visibility. In the middle and long distance there is no visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the hedgerow defining the bridleway and to the left-hand side of the view there is Thorpe Wood. The remainder of the horizon is made up of trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings at close range. There are some vertical elements in the view, including agricultural buildings at The Grange, telegraph poles and associated cables, but these are very minor elements in the context of the immediate landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
In terms of forces for change for VP11, the distinctive character of the settlements in the context of their associated woodlands are sensitive features of the landscape. The aims to promote new woodland planting as a component of the landscape are therefore important. The restoration of hedgerows should also be given priority to strengthen the field pattern and enhance linkages between these woodlands. The impact on the setting of village churches and the relationship with woodlands is also particularly important as these are distinctive local landmarks. Overall , the susceptibility for VP11 is conditioned by several key forces for change that have the potential to shape the future of the landscape. These include the mitigation for agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation that is resulting in the loss or damage of many typical landscape features, including traditional patterns of field boundaries, remnants of ridge and furrow, and grasslands. The loss of grazing fields around the edges of villages is also leading to a more homogenous landscape. The relevant characteristics therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 Scenic: This location appeals to the visual senses where the public bridleway and Thorpe Wood combine to give a subtle grain to the landscape. The interruption at this bridleway provides a local point of interest and the opportunity to capture views that are framed by the woodland across the landscape to the higher landform fringing the Vales. <i>Cultural:</i> The landscape shows evidence of historic settlement with farms and nucleated villages and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows to the south. <i>Natural:</i> The extensive expanses of semi-natural habitat, rivers, and streams are an important landscape feature such the River Till to the west and a tributary to the east, where their courses can be observed by tracing sinuous belts of riparian habit and riverside trees. <i>Recreation and Enjoyment:</i> Whilst the landform of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is typically low and subdued, rising landform often provides locations where glimpses of neighboring elevated land are often sufficient to add to the recreation and enjoyment of the area. Typically, these locations occur around Thorpe le Fallows and along Thorpe Lane and the bridleways that join them. <i>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</i> The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with major landform features flanking the lower lying areas creating a broad scale visual containment along the ridgeline to the east at Cammeringham, Ingham and Fillingham. <i>Health and Wellbeing:</i> The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides a very limited network of PRoW with a dependence on the more direct arterial routes that run east to west across the area linked by the north south bridleway network. <i>Important Spatial Function:</i> Despite the low levels of woodland cover, the landscape benefits from high levels of visual containment with woodland such as Thorpe Wood, that provides a local point of interest and the opportunity to frame and truncate views across the landscape to higher	Range of Features: The location comprises the public bridleway network that forms a north south connection between Thorpe Lane in the south that leads between Brattleby and Sturton by Stow and Ingham Road in the north. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, flat, open landscape, being exposed at close-range but the presence of hedgerows and Thorpe Wood displays some features of interest. <i>Importance of View</i> : This is part of the local bridleway network at a location where the distribution of bridleways are limited giving a reliance on the local lanes for riding. This being a north south bridleway connection in a landscape which is otherwise devoid of bridleway connections raises the level of importance of the view. <i>Number of Receptors</i> : This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local riders using the bridleway network to travel north south. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of riders from a wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow lanes and ride from here. This is not a recognised destination for riding in the district.	Embedded N construction decommissio Mitigation is include the f Panels to be Panels to be property bou Panels to be and minimum Panels to be Existing hedg managed to encouraged to the field b trees as apprent existing hedg Lighting will battery bank required. Lig vehicle and p 50W, installe prevent light will be manu perimeter fe The visual ef into account stage (Year 1 will have bee visual impact
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicab



ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and would e following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential oundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses um of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

dges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be d to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow propriate, randomly spaced along the length of dges.

Il be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is ighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to personnel movements. All visible lighting would be lled at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to ht spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas nually operated. There will be no lighting on fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which een carried out but will have had limited physical or act at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP11 – TLFe/31/2

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissionin
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from two large agricultural fields to two	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to th
preparation / enabling works,	areas of panels. The further agricultural fields beyond this would no longer be visible	seeding being taken into account at the operational stage	construction stage, bu
construction, and commissioning with	due to the intervening panels. The hedgerow defining the bridleway would still remain	(Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would	Scheme being no long
effects such as construction traffic,	a feature of the view along with Thorpe Wood. The vertical elements, including	occur and the visual effects are set out below.	operational. This is an
noise and vibration from construction	agricultural buildings at The Grange, telegraph poles and associated cables would		assessment of the Site
activities, dust generation, site runoff,	bring very minor cumulative changes to the view.	This view will become significantly more enclosed as the	but assumes retention
mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	bring very minor cumulative changes to the view.	existing and proposed vegetation will have begun to fully	vegetation and builds
of plant and machinery on site. At the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	establish providing hedges of some 5m (where existing	proposed primary and
	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:		mitigation that had be
early stages of the construction stage,	carried out, but will have had inflited physical or visual impact at this stage.	vegetation has been managed to grow out) to form strong	established as the futu
ground, and lower-level activities such	Crattered tree halt	field boundaries and varied layers of vegetation. Close	
as the construction of the solar panel	Scattered tree belt	distance views will be experienced of a wide, hedged	baseline. Effects are th
areas and associated infrastructure and	A small area of scattered tree belt is proposed to the east of this viewpoint between	bridleway with tussock grassland margins whilst mid	from activities for the
inverters would be visible due to the	the existing overhead power cables and an IDB drain. This will help to break up views	distance views will be broken up by tall hedges with	the decommissioning
absence of the foreground hedgerows	to the east and create a small block of tall vegetation. Another block sits to the south	hedgerow trees, creating a more interesting and layered	site traffic, noise and v
bordering the Site/Sites. During the	of this PRoW towards Thorpe Road.	landscape. Small blocks of scattered trees will augment the	from decommissionin
latter part of the construction stage,		well wooded scene in this location with longer distance	dust generation and s
views would become available of the	To the northwest of this viewpoint and bounding fields D11 and 13, a belt of trees is	views of more open landscape to the south.	
elevated activities, but the hedgerows	proposed adjacent to, but 10m south of the existing ditch. This belt will provide a		Following decommissi
within the bordering field systems	strong east/west buffer providing height in this area and will help to screen the	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site,	land is likely to be retu
would give some partial screening such	Scheme from views to the northeast on the PRoW and other views from the north.	due to the importance of woodlands to the setting of the	arable production. The
that these activities would be confined		settlements, consideration should be given to the	however benefit from
to a filtered section of the view.	Existing hedges	management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing	significantly enhanced
	Existing hedges in and around the Site are to be enhanced to strengthen the field	biodiversity value and age structure through new planting	hedgerow planting that
Other works would be undertaken in	pattern and help break up views of the bulk of the paneled area. The southern	and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase in	carried out and has be
connection with the construction	boundary to D17 is to be infilled and planted with intermittently spaced native	grassland reversion should also be encouraged, increasing	mature to create a mu
including fencing, gates, boundary	hedgerow trees to break up views southeast from this PRoW, as well as boundaries to	the occurrence of semi-natural habitats. The aim should	and robust landscape,
treatment and other means of	fields D18,20 and 22.	also be to plan new woodland in the most suitable	and enhancing the over
enclosure and works for the provision		locations. This may include in and around settlements,	character and providir
of security and monitoring measures	New hedges	where woodland would help integrate new development	considerable biodivers
such as CCTV and the laying down of	New hedges are proposed to the east of the PRoW, set back some 10m to allow for the	into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas,	over the years. Bird m
internal tracks. There would also be	bridleway and with the addition of hedgerow trees to mitigate views into the Site from	where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land	fields are likely to be r
landscape and biodiversity mitigation	this bridleway. These hedges also act to mitigate views from 'The Grange' to the	use.	the potential may exis
works, including planting and the	northeast and southeast.		grass margins to prese
improvement of the foreground		Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will	varied land use and m
hedgerows.	A further new hedgerow is proposed to the north of field D15 where none exists,	be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	long-term improveme
	mitigating views from the north, including from the bridleway beyond the Site.	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	biodiversity in the loca
These short-lived construction activities		PRoW	of which will benefit vi
would obstruct a significant proportion	<u>Grassland mixes</u>	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	receptors.
of the view and become a dominant	Tall herb mixes are proposed 10m either side of existing ditches with a flower rich	 A more varied landscape 	
feature. There would be a considerable	pollinator mix to be planted under existing overhead cables.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	
change to the arable land use, but the		vegetation	With secondary mitiga
surrounding field boundaries and the	Flower rich pollinator mix is also proposed to the northern boundaries of fields	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	considered, the negati
associated tree cover would remain	D14,15,17 and 20 .	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	of the physical decom
intact. There would not be a		 Water quality improvements 	will be balanced out by
fundamental change to the immediate	Elsewhere, within the Site a tussock mix is proposed around existing and proposed	 Potential animal grazing 	term landscape and vi
northwest of this location.	boundary vegetation.	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	of this mitigation.
		 Bird mitigation fields 	
Construction Access		 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
All throughout the construction stage	Adverse effects:		
the viewpoint will be affected due to	 Panels and structures across the landscape 	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to	
Thorpe Lane having a point of access	 Increased hard standing areas 	be:	



Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Magnitude	High	High	Medium
SOLAR PROJECT	 into the Cottam 1 South Site through field D10. Though this access is in the distance of this view, to the foreground there is a track that will experience vehicular traffic that connects to the access track in the far distance. Construction Access There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Ye Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Y Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.

Low
Adverse & Short Term
Minor Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	••••••		
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 11 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation a due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Develo combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topograph closest Development to Viewpoint 11 is West Burton Site, located approximately 2.15km to the south, therefore intervening field hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Tillbridge Lane and no cumulative visual effects are a	
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the cha	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substa	
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, he Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotto Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network li string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are of grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the vis	
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of his and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate cha cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its cor Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a effects.	
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low	
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant	

> n and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is elopments and proximity to the visual receptor. A aphy would limit any cumulative visual effects. The re views to the development are limited by anticipated.

character area.

station area within the character area

the cumulative developments would not be , hedgerows, and tree cover between the

tton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, wing figures:

2.8]

pe or area different from another. The strategic links several historic and distinctive smaller often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide isibility across the area.

nistoric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, sed for adding intimacy and interest to the hange without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. s a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP12 - Camm/31/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along PRoW, bridleway Camm/31/1, looking southwest towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad valley is quite evident due to the open nature of the view, and this helps to enhance the sense of scale. The viewpoint shows a typical arable landscape where there are some man-made influences such as the Trent power industry on the far horizon and agricultural buildings at Lower Furze Hill Farm are just evident towards the north (left of view). There is a generous setting of woodland cover where Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Gorse are evident on the far horizon as a feature that stands out in an otherwise featureless skyline. There are also tall hedgerows with one being evident to the east of the bridleway within the verge to the track.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape with arable fields divided by land drains. In terms of variety, there is a combination of features such as hedgerows and woodland adding complexity to the view. Thorpe le Fallows is also just evident on the far horizon. In terms of texture, the landscape is simple with well-managed vegetation and muted colours.

Overall: The view is ordinary and typical to local character and the experience is pleasant with a sense of safety and security.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for active recreation, such as riding and passive recreation, such as walking using bridleway Camm/31/1, which links Thorpe Lane and Thorpe le Fallows in the south to Ingham Road in the north.

There are similar views to that provided by Viewpoints VP04, VP05 and VP11 and there are potential sequential cumulative effects along the route of the bridleway.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field with no hedgerows and with further agricultural fields that are visible beyond this since this local collection of fields lacks well-established hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields extensive visibility across the open agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the farmstead and associated large-scale agricultural buildings at Lower Furze Hill and to the left-hand side of the view there is Thorpe Wood, Brattleby Gorse and Cammeringham Low Covert. The remainder of the horizon is made up of trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including agricultural buildings at Lower Furze Hill and Cold Harbour, telegraph poles and associated cables, but these are very minor elements in the context of the expansive landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP12, the landscape has a strong rural character, but tranquility levels are being disturbed by development pressures from the larger scale settlements and major routes across the area. Tranquility is however associated with the winding lanes, which adds to their sensitivity, but landscape-scale projects such as the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership can help by offering increased recreational and educational opportunities within these areas. Overall, the susceptibility for VP12 is conditioned by the limited network of footpaths and bridleways and the availability of the rural roads and minor tracks for extended access. The relevant characteristics therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. There is however scope to increase recreation opportunities including where there are natural features and historical elements to draw interest from residents and tourists.	 <u>Scenic</u>: This location appeals to the visual senses where the public bridleway, a drainage feature and a system of local farm tracks combine to give a subtle grain to the landscape. The interruption at this bridleway provides a local point of interest and the opportunity to capture open views across the landscape to the higher landform fringing the Vales. <u>Cultural</u>: The landscape shows evidence of historic settlement with farms and nucleated villages and small hamlets such as Coates to the north. <u>Natural</u>: The extensive expanses of semi-natural habitat, rivers, and streams are an important landscape feature such the River Till to the west, where the course can be observed by tracing sinuous belts of riparian habit and riverside trees. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: Whilst the landform of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is typically low and subdued, rising landform often provides locations where glimpses of neighboring elevated land are often sufficient to add to the recreation and enjoyment of the area. Typically, these locations occur around Coates to the north, which rises to 10m AOD. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with major landform features flanking the lower lying areas creating a broad scale visual containment along the ridgeline to the east at Cammeringham, Ingham and Filingham. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides a very limited network of PRoW with a dependence on the more direct arterial routes that run east to west across the area linked by the north south bridleway network. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: Despite the low levels of woodland cover, the landscape benefits from high levels of visual containment with woodlands such as Thorpe Wood and Coates Gorse. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP12 is shaped by the interruption of the bridleway with the network of farm tracks and local drainage feature, th	Range of Features:The locationcomprises the public bridlewaynetwork that forms a north southconnection between Thorpe Lane inthe south that leads betweenBrattleby and Sturton by Stow andIngham Road in the north. Theviewpoint depicts a large-scale, flat,open landscape, being exposed atclose-range due to the absence ofhedgerows and other features.Importance of View:This is part of thelocal bridleway network at a locationwhere the distribution of bridlewaysare limited giving a reliance on thelocal lanes for riding. This being anorth south bridleway connection in alandscape which is otherwise devoidof bridleway connections raises thelevel of importance of the view.Number of Receptors:This locationcaptures a limited range of receptorsand is primarily a draw for local ridersusing the bridleway network to travelnorth south. The location is unlikelyto capture a high number of ridersfrom a wider area as there is littleopportunity to park on the narrowlanes and ride from here. This is not arecognised destination for riding inthe district.	Embedded I construction decommissi Mitigation is would includ Panels to be residential p Panels to be residential p Panels to be and minimu Panels to be Existing hed managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow tr length of exi Lighting will battery banl is required. calibrated to lighting wou with cowls fi within panel be no lightin The visual er into account operation st mitigation w limited phys stage.
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not applicab

led Mitigation

I Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent l property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ting on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation

able



Viewpoint VP12 - Camm/31/1

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field to an	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to that o
/ enabling works, construction, and	area of panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the	seeding being taken into account at the operational	construction stage, but w
commissioning with effects such as	panels. The farmstead and associated large-scale agricultural buildings at Lower	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape	Scheme being no longer
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	Furze Hill would be screened by the panels but Thorpe Wood, Brattleby Gorse	would occur and the visual effects are set out below.	This is an assessment of t
construction activities, dust generation, site	and Cammeringham Low Covert would remain in the view above the panels.		winter but assumes reten
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated	This view will become significantly more enclosed as the	existing vegetation and b
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	cables could add minor cumulative change to the view.	existing and proposed vegetation will have begun to	the proposed primary and
stages of the construction stage, ground, and		fully establish providing hedges of some 5m (where	mitigation that had been
lower-level activities such as the construction	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	existing vegetation has been managed to grow out) to	as the future baseline. Eff
of the solar panel areas and associated	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	form strong field boundaries and varied layers of	those arising from activiti
infrastructure and inverters would be visible		vegetation. Close distance views will be experienced	duration of the decommis
due to the absence of the foreground	Scattered tree belt	of a wide, hedged bridleway with tussock grassland	including site traffic, noise
hedgerows bordering the Site/Sites. During	A belt of scattered trees is proposed to the north of fields D12 and D13 which	margins whilst mid distance views will be broken up by	vibration from decommis
the latter part of the construction stage, views	adjoins that running adjacent to the River Till. This belt provides a strong	tall hedges with hedgerow trees, creating a more	activities, dust generation
would become available of the elevated	vegetative buffer and landscape feature in an area relatively devoid of trees. It	interesting and layered landscape. Small blocks of	runoff.
activities, but the hedgerows within the	will mitigate views from the PRoW to the north east as well as those from	scattered trees will augment the well wooded scene in	
bordering field systems would give some	further north.	this location with longer distance views of a more open	Following decommissioni
partial screening such that these activities	Shelterbelt	landscape to the south.	is likely to be returned to
would be confined to a filtered section of the			production. The Site will h
view.	Existing hedges	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South	benefit from the significat
	The existing hedge to the east of the Bridleway at field D24 is to be enhanced	Site, due to the limited network of public rights of way	enhanced tree and hedge
Other works would be undertaken in	with infilling as necessary and the addition of irregularly spaced native	(PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river	planting that has been ca
connection with the construction including	hedgerow trees. This will both reinforce the historic field patten and help to	corridors and their flood plains for their recreational	and has begun to mature
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	mitigate potential views from this Bridleway into the Site in the east.	importance and the Trent is the main river providing a	much stronger and robus
means of enclosure and works for the		valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular provides	landscape, retaining and
provision of security and monitoring measures	To the north and east of field D26, the existing hedgerows are to be enhanced	a long-distance route. The other notable river is the	the overall character and
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	to help mitigate views to the east from the PRoW and strengthen the historic	upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till is a	considerable biodiversity
tracks. There would also be landscape and	field pattern as well as reducing views from 'Cold Harbour' to the east.	tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road network,	over the years. Bird mitig
biodiversity mitigation works, including		especially where it can link people to woodlands and	are likely to be retained a
planting and the improvement of the	New hedges	river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an	potential may exist to reta
foreground hedgerows.	A new hedgerow is proposed to the south of field D24, 10m from the adjacent	important contribution and improvements on	margins to preserve some
	existing ditch.	approaches to villages could improve the identity of the	land use and maintain lor
These short-lived construction activities would		local landscape for the benefit of recreation.	improvements in biodiver
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	A new hedge is proposed to the northern boundary of D27 where none exists		local area, all of which wil
and become a dominant feature. There would	strengthening the character of this boundary and providing additional screening	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects	visual receptors.
be a considerable change to the arable land	from views from the north.	will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and		 Grassland reversion around field boundaries 	With Mitigation, the negation
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	Successional scrub	and PRoW	of the physical decommis
There would not be a fundamental change to	Successional scrub is to be used adjacent to existing woodland to create a	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	be balanced out by the lo
the immediate north and west of this location.	layered effect as well as under overhead power cables adjacent to these	 A more varied landscape 	landscape and visual effe
	woodland areas for ease of maintenance.	 Improved (more natural) management of 	mitigation.
Construction Access		exiting vegetation	
Viewpoint will not be affected by construction	Grassland mixes	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	
traffic due to the distance between the	Tussock grassland mixes are proposed predominantly around existing and	land	
viewpoint and the proposed construction	proposed hedgerows with flower rich pollinator mixes used on the northern	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	
access. There would be no view of any	and eastern aspects where the base of the hedges is likely to be more sunny.	 Water quality improvements 	
construction access from this viewpoint.		 Potential animal grazing 	
	A tall herb mix is proposed 10m either side of the existing ditches on Site	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	
Cable Route Corridor	creating a varied habitat and open areas around these waterways.	 Bird mitigation fields 	
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area		 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
and there would be no view of this route.	Wildlfower meadow mix is to be seeded under the proposed panels.		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.14] January 2023



	Substation	Adverse effects:	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is
	This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Ye Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	High	High	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate Significant

	Minor Not Significant
	Adverse & Short Term
	Low
t Year 15.	
Year 15.	
at Year 1,	
s assumed	



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 12 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation a due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Develo combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topograph closest Development to Viewpoint 12 is Tillbridge Solar, located approximately 4.4km to the north therefore no
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the cha
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substa
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, he Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotto Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network li string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are of grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the vis
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of his and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate cha cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its cor Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> n and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is elopments and proximity to the visual receptor. A aphy would limit any cumulative visual effects. The no cumulative visual effects are anticipated.

character area.

station area within the character area

the cumulative developments would not be , hedgerows, and tree cover between the

tton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, wing figures:

2.8]

pe or area different from another. The strategic links several historic and distinctive smaller often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide isibility across the area.

nistoric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, sed for adding intimacy and interest to the hange without undue adverse effects. The ommunications and infrastructure features. a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP13 – Fleets Lane, Stow Pasture

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along Fleets Lane at the small settlement of Stow Pasture, looking towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad valley is quite evident due to the open nature of the view, and this helps to enhance the sense of scale. The view extends as far as the limestone capped scarp slope in the east where the ridgeline is conspicuous between the settlements of Brattleby in the south and Ingham in the north. The viewpoint shows a typical arable landscape where there are some man-made influences such as Fleets Lane that is prominent in the landscape as it continues south to Sturton by Stow. Residential properties at Ingham Road are also visible in the context of the large-scale arable fields with hedgerows and trees towards the west (left of view). Mast poles are visible and stand tall on the immediate horizon when looking south (right of view). The hedgerow bordering Fleets Lane on both sides is a strong feature with several extended gaps that allow for direct, but framed views across the arable landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape divided by arable fields and tall hedgerows with some tree clumps, especially in the northeastern direction sitting to the south of Ingham Road. In terms of variety, the landscape is simple and consistently open that provides a harmonious feeling to the view. In terms of texture, the is well-managed and colour is evident due to the scattering of residential properties that add interest.

Overall: The view is pleasant and typical to local character with single track lanes, tall hedgerows, and strong vertical elements such as telegraph poles. The strong hedgerows surrounding Fleets Lane have some gaps that provide for occasional views across the area. The overall experience of this view is interesting with an overriding sense of safety and security.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for passive recreation such as walkers and motorists travelling on Fleets Lane between Fleets Road in the south and Ingham Road in the north.

There are similar views to that provided by Viewpoint VP10 and there are potential sequential cumulative affects along the route of Fleets Lane.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises two large flat agricultural fields divided by Fleets Lane as it leads towards Fleets Road. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since this local collection of fields has well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a framework of hedged fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is the same field networks. but with extended views towards residential properties at Stow Pasture. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is confined to gaps in the hedgerows and field entrances. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables and these are notable elements in the context of this close-range and enclosed landscape.



	Ar	proximate Extent of Development	
AN AND MARKED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	A CARGE STREET CONTRACT		

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
In terms of forces for change for VP13, there are sensitive rural landscape features such as the hedgerows since the most widespread change has been agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, increase in field size. The restoration of hedgerows is therefore important and the loss of pasture that is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall, the susceptibility for VP13 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not always form a significant component of this landscape. In consideration of its open and expansive character at this location, extensive new woodland planting would not be generally inappropriate. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape.	 <u>Scenic</u>: This location appeals to the visual senses where the local system of the 'east-west' road network combines with the 'north-south' network to give a subtle grain to the landscape. The interruption of the two road systems provides a local point of interest and the opportunity to capture open views across the landscape to the higher landform fringing the Vales. <u>Cultural</u>: The landscape shows evidence of historic settlement with farms and nucleated villages and small hamlets such as Coates to the northeast and Stow to the west. <u>Natural</u>: The extensive expanses of semi-natural habitat, rivers, and streams are an important landscape feature such the River Till to the east, where the course can be observed by tracing sinuous belts of riparian habit and riverside trees. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: Whilst the landform of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is typically low and subdued, rising landform often provides locations where glimpses of neighboring elevated land are often sufficient to add to the recreation and enjoyment of the area. Typically, these locations occur around Coates to the northeast, which rises to 10m AOD. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with major landform features flanking the lower lying areas creating a broad scale visual containment along the ridgeline to the east at Cammeringham, Ingham and Fillingham. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides a very limited network of PROW with a dependence on the local system of 'north south' and 'east west' local road networks. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: Despite the low levels of woodland cover, the landscape benefits from high levels of visual containment with woodlands such as Thorpe Wood, Coates Gorse and woodland around Coates. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP13 is shaped by the interruption of the viewpoint with the system of 'east west' and 'nort	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network that forms an east west connection between lngham and Stow. There are roadside hedgerows and riparian vegetation creates a small level of visual containment to the east of this location. Importance of View: This is part of the local road network at a junction with the east west road network. This being a 'T' junction which is otherwise devoid of a range of features raises the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local residents using the road network to travel east west and north south by car. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of visitors from a wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow lanes and walk from here. This is not a recognised travel destination in the district.	Embedded M construction, decommissio Mitigation is include the for Panels to be s Panels to be s property bou Panels to be s and minimum Panels to be s Existing hedg managed to a encouraged t to the field bo trees as appre- existing hedg Lighting will b battery banks required. Ligh vehicle and p 50W, installed prevent light will be manua perimeter fer The visual effi into account of stage (Year 1) will have been visual impact
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not applicable



d Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the n, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and oning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded s also referred to as primary mitigation and would following measures:

e set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential undaries.

e set minimum of 20m from major watercourses Im of 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

lges are to be allowed to grow out and will be a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow propriate, randomly spaced along the length of ges.

l be limited to downlights within substations and ks only and used when maintenance or security is ghting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to personnel movements. All visible lighting would be ed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ually operated. There will be no lighting on encing.

ffects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken equate to those effects set out for the operation 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which en carried out but will have had limited physical or ct at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioni
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from two large agricultural fields to two	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding	A similar process to
preparation / enabling works,	areas of panels. The further agricultural fields beyond this would no longer be visible	would be taken into account at this stage to include the	construction stage,
construction, and commissioning with	due to the intervening panels. The remainder of the horizon made up of woodlands	following changes to the landscape:	Scheme being no lo
effects such as construction traffic,	would remain visible through gaps in the hedgerows and field entrances. The vertical		operational. This is
noise and vibration from construction	elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would bring very	This view will become more enclosed as the proposed new	assessment of the s
activities, dust generation, site runoff,	minor cumulative changes to the view.	hedgerows will have established to create a strong field	but assumes retent
mud on roads, and the visual intrusion		structure and screen views of the solar panels. Existing	vegetation and buil
of plant and machinery on site. At the	The Effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and	proposed primary a
early stages of the construction stage,	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height,	mitigation that had
ground and lower-level activities such		reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range	established as the f
as the construction of the solar panel	Shelterbelt	context, the hedgerows will screen solar panels with mid	baseline. Effects ar
areas and associated infrastructure and	A shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of fields D2 and D5 mitigating views	and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed	from activities for t
inverters would be partly screened due	into the Site from Fleets Lane to the southwest.	landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland features to	the decommissioni
to the presence of the foreground		some views with more distant horizons of hedgerow trees.	site traffic, noise an
hedgerows bordering Ingham Road.	Existing hedges		from decommission
During the latter part of the	Existing hedges to the north and south of field D3 are to be managed to a height of 5m	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site,	dust generation an
construction stage, views would	with the additional of informally spaced hedgerows trees augmenting the total tree	due to the open character of this location within the	
become available of the elevated	cover locally on the settlement edges and helping to mitigate views into the Site from	Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, the aims should be to	Following decomm
activities, but the hedgerows bordering	Ingham Road in the immediate setting and over the wider Site. An enhanced	plan new tree planting around key settlements and other	land is likely to be r
Ingham Road and within the	hedgerow to the south of field D2 mitigates views from Fleets Lane to the west.	suitable locations, but to avoid large areas of woodland and	arable production.
surrounding field systems would give		instead trees should be typically grouped in small	however benefit fro
some partial screening such that these	New hedges	plantations/copses or as individual trees within hedgerows.	significantly enhan
activities would be confined to a filtered	A new hedge is proposed to the northern boundary of field D2 where none currently	The creation of new hedgerows and permanent pasture	hedgerow planting
section of the view.	exists to mitigate views from the north of the Site. Additional Tree planting within the	along watercourses is also a priority, enhancing visibility of	carried out and has
Other works would be undertaken in	proposed hedge will help to augment the existing landscape and add to the general	streams and dykes, whilst increasing the occurrence of	mature to create a
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction	tree cover in the area, whilst joining up with existing vegetation in field D3 to the east.	semi- natural habitats. Although the remaining hedgerow	and robust landsca
including fencing, gates, boundary	A further new hedge is proposed running broadly north south to the eastern boundary	network is generally strong, there is nevertheless evidence of decline in a number of areas, with gaps and few	and enhancing the character and prov
treatment and other means of	and abutting a ditch line which breaks up the field. Additional hedgerow planting will	hedgerow trees.	considerable biodiv
enclosure and works for the provision	break up views of the Site from the west and help to strengthen the overall field	neugerow trees.	over the years. Bird
of security and monitoring measures	pattern locally.	Potwoon Voars 1 and 15, the following heneficial effects will	fields are likely to b
such as CCTV and the laying down of	Turtle Dove mitigation	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	the potential may e
internal tracks. There would also be		 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	grass margins to pr
landscape and biodiversity mitigation	Grassland mixes	PRoW	varied land use and
works, including planting and the	A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of existing and proposed hedges with	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	long-term improve
improvement of the foreground	flower rich pollinator mixes proposed on south and west facing hedge bases.	 A more varied landscape 	biodiversity in the l
hedgerows.	Wildflower meadow mix is to be seeded beneath panels.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	of which will benefi
		vegetation	receptors.
These short-lived construction activities	Adverse effects:	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	
would obstruct a significant proportion	 Panels and structures across the landscape 	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	With secondary mi
of the view and become a dominant	 Increased hard standing areas 	 Water quality improvements 	considered, the neg
feature. There would be a considerable	 Increased traffic locally 	 Potential animal grazing 	of the physical dec
change to the arable land use, but the	 Some minor light pollution within open countryside 	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	will be balanced ou
surrounding field boundaries and the	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures 	 Bird mitigation fields 	term landscape and
associated tree cover would remain	visible above existing vegetation	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	of this mitigation.
intact. There would not be a			
fundamental change to the immediate		Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to	
north of this location and in the wider		be:	
landscape to the west.			
		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m	
Construction Access		max at Year 15.	1



access routes off Ingham Road into the Cottam 1 South Site. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Substation This Viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1. Medium Magnitude Medium High Adverse & Short Term Adverse & Long Term Significance Moderate Significant	SOLAR PROJECT			
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.Justation This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.Justation Substation at Cottam 1.MagnitudeMediumHighMediumLevel of EffectAdverse & Short TermAdverse & Long TermSignificanceMederate SignificantMederate Significant		the viewpoint will be affected due to access routes off Ingham Road into the		New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Ye Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Y
This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.Image: Substation at Cottam 1.MagnitudeMediumHighMediumLevel of EffectAdverse & Short TermAdverse & Long TermSignificanceModerate SignificantModerate Significant		Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this		Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Level of Effect Adverse & Short Term Adverse & Long Term Significance Moderate Significant Moderate-Major Significant		This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the		
Effect Adverse & Short Term Adverse & Long Term Significance Moderate Significant Moderate-Major Significant	Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
- Moderate Ngniticant Moderate-Major Ngniticant	Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
	Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant

Year 15.	
t Year 15.	
	Low
	Adverse & Short Term
	Minor Not Significant



of Effect

Viewpoint VP13 – Fleets Lane, Stow Pasture

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 13 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A combination of due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest Development to there no in combination visual effects are anticipated. Viewpoint 13 is Tillbridge Solar site, located approximately Tillbridge Solar site, therefore no cumulative visual effects are anticipated. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a wellvegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low No Change Magnitude Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible **Not Significant** Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance No Change

Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant

Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant** Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.15] January 2023



Viewpoint VP15 – Squire's Bridge

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Ingham Road at Squire's Bridge where the road crosses the River Till, looking south towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a large, irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse that is just visible to the north (centre of view), woodland around the settlement of Coates and poplar shelterbelts which also punctuate the landscape. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location and the River Till is notable to the west (left of the view) as it forms a straight canalized section at Squire's Bridge and then takes a meandering course along the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. The watercourse winds through the landscape and is hardly discernable except for a minor tracing of alder and willow trees. In terms of man-made elements, Squire's Bridge with its associated concrete parapet, box piers and scaffold railings create an industrial appearance. These bridge crossings are typical of this landscape and the lack of tree cover immediately around them (and along the banks of the River Till) to mitigate flood attenuation is also a typical feature, but this assists in providing open views across the arable fields in all directions.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is open in nature due to the absence of hedgerow trees and woodland cover in the foreground. In terms of variety, although the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it has some interest in terms of the bridge crossing that lends a distinctive 'sense of place' and 'all round' views. These views also extend as far as the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a where the woodlands at Cammeringham and Brattleby form a distinctive feature on the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this then gives a monochrome appearance.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath Squire's Bridge as a local bridge crossing. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of its canalized section, and lack of tree cover in what is an otherwise open landscape with a strong presence of woodland in the distance. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature as well as the wide grass verges on Ingham Road. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and muted landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users travelling on Ingham Road. This section of the road leads from Stow in the west towards Ingham in the east and is host to a variety of users including cyclists, horse riders and walkers.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises two large flat agricultural fields divided by the green lane as it leads towards the bridge crossing over the River Till. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since this local collection of fields has well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields no visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a framework of hedged fields and to the left-hand side of the view there is the same field networks and extended views towards residential properties at Stow Pasture. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is confined to gaps in the hedgerows and field entrances. There are some vertical elements in the view, including mature hedgerow trees and these are notable elements in the context of this close-range and enclosed landscape.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.16] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
In terms of forces for change for VP15, hedgerow	<u>Scenic:</u> Views towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location comprises the	Embedded Mitig
trees are scarce in this location within the	part of key views across the area. The views from Ingham Road capture the	local road network that forms an east west	construction, op
Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a and are limited	woodland along the scarp slope defining the ridgeline at Ingham Cliff and	connection between Ingham and Stow. This is	decommissionii
to oak and ash, with willow along watercourses.	Cammeringham.	a local 'node' where the minor road network	Mitigation is als
The flowing tributaries of the River Till have formed		crosses the River Till and gives a distinctive	include the follo
small valleys which are barely evident due to the	<u>Cultural:</u> The landscape shows evidence of Roman roads and network of	grain to the landscape where the roadside	
lack of riparian vegetation. These watercourses are	minor enclosure roads and lanes that cross the Unwooded Vales Character	hedgerows, mature trees and riparian	Panels to be set
not readily distinguished in the landscape due to	Area 4a. The course of Ingham Road is a part of this network.	vegetation create a small level of visual	
the lack of waterside trees and riparian habitats.		containment and interest at this location.	Panels to be set
The shift away from mixed farming has impacted	Natural: There is a diverse character with pasture, arable, woodland and		property bound
upon areas of pasture and grassland habitats,	hedgerows that create an intricate and textured landscape. In some places	Importance of View: This is part of the local	
which has made changes to local character and	such as these bridge crossing over the River Till, there are 'all round' views	road network at a location at a junction with a	Panels to be set
biodiversity.	capturing this combination of features.	bridleway where the distribution of public	minimum of 8m
		rights of way (PRoW) is limited giving a	
Overall, the susceptibility for VP15 is conditioned	Recreation and Enjoyment: The Scarps and Dipslopes are valued for	reliance on the local lanes for informal	Panels to be set
by the need to protect hedgerow trees and	recreation which often focuses on the locations where the crests of ridges	recreation. This being an east-west road	
ensuring that new development is complimentary	allow views across the area. Views within the Unwooded Vales Character	connection at a bridge crossing which is	Existing hedges
to individual trees and those along watercourses.	Area 4a from these local bridges that cross the River Till are also important	otherwise devoid of a range of features raises	managed to a h
The access network within the area also has poor	locally.	the level of importance of the view.	to grow out to a
connections, particularly to the water courses and			boundaries with
river corridors where most of the health,	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of	Number of Receptors: This location captures a	appropriate, rar
recreation, geodiversity benefits need to be	place' with a subtle regimented character that is reinforced by the geometric	limited range of receptors and is primarily a	hedges.
relinguished to enhance and promote	patterns of fields. Locations such as Squire's Bridge crossings (where the	draw for local residents using the road	U U
opportunities. These relevant characteristics of the	regimented landscape character is softened by the meandering	network to travel east west by car. The	Lighting will be
landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to	watercourses) are important in views across the area.	location is unlikely to capture some visitors	battery banks o
change without undue adverse effects given there		from a wider area as there is no opportunity	required. Lightii
is scope to restore hedgerow and tree cover and to	Health and Wellbeing: The Scarps and Dipslopes provide a rural landscape	to park and walk from here. This is not a	vehicle and pers
further open up recreation opportunities along	that has remained largely intact but the landscape within the Vales is also	recognised travel destination in the district.	50W, installed a
water courses.	intact and can be experienced from the east west minor road network that		prevent light sp
	crosses the area.		will be manually
			perimeter fenci
	Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from its low elevation, and		perimeter renen
	the views from these bridge crossing in the lowlands towards the elevated		The visual effect
	areas, which act as a strong backdrop are important.		account equate
	Overall the value of View neight V/D15 is shaped by the large goals exclusion		(Year 1) and this
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP15 is shaped by the large-scale arable land		been carried ou
	use that creates a strong sense of identity at this location. There are other		impact at this Ei
	features such as the low elevation and the views towards the scarp slope.		
	The 'all-round' views from Squire's Bridge that captures other features such		
	as woodland and hedgerows (that create an intricate and textured		
	landscape) are also important.		
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable

Mitigation

itigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field ith the addition of new hedgerow trees as randomly spaced along the length of existing

be limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is nting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be l at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on ncing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage his includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Vie

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation Magnitude (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view would change from two	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into	A similar process to that c
/ enabling works, construction, and	large agricultural fields to two areas of panels, but they	account at this stage to include the following changes to the landscape:	construction stage, but w
commissioning with effects such as	would be screened by the existing foreground		Scheme being no longer of
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	hedgerows. Further agricultural fields are not visible	This view will become more enclosed as the proposed new hedgerows will have	This is an assessment of t
construction activities, dust generation, site	beyond and so this would not change in the view. The	established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the solar panels.	winter but assumes reter
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	framework of hedged fields would remain as well as	Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed	existing vegetation and b
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	the extended views towards residential properties at	hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure	the proposed primary an
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	Stow Pasture. The remainder of the horizon made up	locally. In the close-range, the hedgerows will screen the solar panels with mid	mitigation that had been
lower-level activities such as the construction	of woodlands would remain visible above the panels,	and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a	as the future baseline. Ef
of the solar panel areas and associated	but this experience would be confined to gaps in the	backdrop of strong woodland features to some views with more distant horizons	those arising from activiti
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	hedgerows and field entrances.	of hedgerow trees and some areas of woodland. The open character of the River	duration of the decommi
screened due to the presence of the		Till at this point will be maintained.	including traffic, noise an
foreground hedgerows bordering Ingham	The Effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary		from decommissioning a
Road. During the latter part of the	mitigation which will have been carried out, but will	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 South Site, many of the rural	dust generation and site
construction stage, views would become	have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	villages have not seen widespread expansion but development pressures	
available of the elevated activities, but the		continue with the demand for housing, commerce and industry creating visual	Following decommission
hedgerows bordering Ingham Road and within	Existing hedges	intrusion and extending the urban fringe. For development associated with the	is likely to be returned to
the surrounding field systems would give	Existing hedges to the north and south of field D4 and	rural villages, specific mechanisms include Village Design Statements, and tree	production. The Site will
some partial layering such that these	to the south of field D3 are to be enhanced with	planting around settlement fringes to help integrate new development into the	benefit from the significa
activities would be confined to a filtered	additional hedgerow trees to increase the level of tree	landscape. Due to the open character of this location within the Unwooded Vales	enhanced tree and hedge
section of the view.	cover locally and to reinforce the natural and historical	Character Area 4a, the aims should be to plan new tree planting around key	planting that has been ca
	field patterns. The eastern boundary hedgerow of D4	settlements and other suitable locations, but to avoid large areas of woodland	and has begun to mature
Other works would be undertaken in	that sits next to the River Till will be retained.	and instead trees should be typically grouped in small plantations/copses or as	much stronger and robus
connection with the construction including	Newhodges	individual trees within hedgerows.	landscape, retaining and
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	New hedges		the overall character and considerable biodiversity
means of enclosure and works for the	A new hedge is proposed to the north of field D3 where none exists to break up the existing large field.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms	over the years. Bird mitig
provision of security and monitoring measures	And reduce views south towards the immediate Site	of Visual Receptors:	are likely to be retained a
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	and that further to the south. This is a sensitive	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW 	potential may exist to ret
tracks. There would also be landscape and	location due to the open views from Ingham Road and	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	margins to preserve som
biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the	residential properties which has given rise to the	 A more varied landscape 	land use and maintain lo
foreground hedgerows.	proposal to remove solar panels on field D4. With field	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	improvements in biodive
loreground neugerows.	D4, the southern field boundary hedgerow will be	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	local area, all of which wi
These short-lived construction activities would	reinforced with hedgerow trees.	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	visual receptors.
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	-	 Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing 	
and become a dominant feature. There would	Grassland mixes	 Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	With secondary mitigatio
be a considerable change to the arable land	A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of	 Bird mitigation fields 	considered, the negative
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	existing and proposed hedges with flower rich	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	the physical decommission
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	pollinator mixes proposed on south and west facing	Someanly improved biodiversity	balanced out by the long-
There would not be a fundamental change to	hedge bases. Wildflower meadow mix is to be seeded	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	landscape and visual effe
the immediate east of this location and in the	beneath panels.		mitigation.
wider landscape to the east.		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	
	Adverse effects:		
Construction Access	 Panels and structures across the landscape 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
All throughout the construction stage the	 Increased hard standing areas 		
viewpoint will be affected due to Ingham Road	 Increased traffic locally Same minor light collution within open 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
having a point of access into the Cottam 1	 Some minor light pollution within open countryside 		
North Site. The access route is through a local	countryside – Substation, Battery storage and other	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
track near Low Farm as it connects to fields	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible 		
C26 and C25.	above existing vegetation		
	above existing vegetation		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.16] January 2023



	Construction Access There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint.		
	Cable Route CorridorViewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study areaand there would be no view of this route.SubstationThis viewpoint is outside the 2km study areaand there would be no view of the Substationat Cottam 1.		
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate - Major Significant	Major-Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant

Low
Adverse & Short Term
Minor Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 15 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and N to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments a combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography we closest Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 15 is the West Burton Solar site, located approximately 3.33km to the effects are anticipated.
		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the charact There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cu experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedge The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 S Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following fi
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or a road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil a verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for addi These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without und the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overal
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due and proximity to the visual receptor. A would limit any cumulative visual effects. The e southeast, therefore no cumulative visual

cter area. n area within the character area

cumulative developments would not be gerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

I Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, ; figures:

r area different from another. The strategic major al historic and distinctive smaller string of and hedged to both sides with wide grassed s the area.

ic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ding intimacy and interest to the landscape. ndue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for ucture features. Moreover, these features are rall cumulative effects.



Viewpoint VP19 - Bridge over River Till

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on a local green lane where the lane crosses River Till, looking southeast towards Cottam 1 South Site and northeast towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is only just conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There are some deciduous woodlands including a large, irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse that is visible to the northeast (left of view) and tall tree cover along the green lane to the south (right of view) is also a distinctive feature that includes mature ash trees. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location and the River Till is notable in the foreground where it forms a deep, straight canalized section and then takes a sharply meandering course through the most western extent of the Site/Sites. The watercourse winds through the landscape and benefits from a strong tracing of alder and willow trees and other riparian vegetation. In terms of man-made elements, the bridge with its associated concrete soffit, steel frame parapet and steel box side sections create an industrial appearance. These bridge crossings are typical of this landscape and the lack of tree cover immediately around them (and along the banks of the River Till) to mitigate flood attenuation is also a typical feature, but this assists in providing open views across the arable fields in all directions.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is partly open in nature but with some hedgerow trees and woodland cover in the foreground. In terms of variety, the landscape is interesting with tree-lined lanes, mature ash trees, arable fields, field trees and deciduous woodland blocks. There is a feeling of calm and a sense of isolation, and the bridge crossing lends a distinctive 'sense of place' even though it imparts an industrial character. The views from this location extend as far southwest as the Floodplain Valleys Character Area 3a where the Trent power industry is just visible. In terms of texture and colour, although the fields are under single crop giving a monochrome appearance, the presence of the bridge crossing, mature trees and the green lane add interest.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath this local bridge. The watercourse is canalized but the tree cover on the green lane and the strong presence of Normanby Gorse enhance the quality of the view. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature as well as the tussocky grassland on the steeply inclined banks of the watercourse. There are intensive levels of management within this arable farmland, but the overall impression is that of a quiet and pleasantly attractive landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of the local green lane network. This section of the lane leads from Normanby Road in the west, past the flat top houses, towards the local bridge over the River Till. The lane turns south to meet with Ingham Road or travels straight ahead past Normanby Gorse to the small settlement of Coates and Hall Farm. The lane is host to a variety of users including cyclists, horse riders and walkers.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises two large flat agricultural fields divided by the River Till. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since this local collection of fields has very few well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields extensive visibility across the open agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Ingham Road and the associated residential dwellings at Stow Pasture. To the left-hand side of the view there is the River Till and woodland associated with Thorpe le Fallows including Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Gorse. The remainder of the horizon is made up of expansive agricultural fields and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is open and expansive. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and cables and some mature hedgerow trees and shelterbelts, but these are not notable elements in the context of this expansive and wide-reaching landscape.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.17] January 2023



Approximate Extent of Development	

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
In terms of forces for change for VP19, the woodland and hedgerow network is vulnerable and the main aim is to enhance these features through the planting of small woodlands, tree belts, hedgerow trees and new hedgerows to benefit landscape character. Creating grass margins in arable fields is also a key priority, including increasing the amount of flower rich areas, hedgerows, and species rich grasslands. Planting new hedgerows to restore historic field patterns and creating habitat linkages is also appropriate to counteract the threat to the landscape character and biodiversity. The skylines, key views, watercourses, and river corridors are also key features that are particularly vulnerable to landscape change. Overall , the susceptibility for VP19 is conditioned by the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor tracks, lanes and farm roads that cross the landscape. Driving north to south across the area is relatively straightforward as the A156 runs fairly true to the River Trent and the B1241 follows the almost meandering course of the River Till. Most of the developed settlements are near these roads, however narrow country lanes link east west and this direction of travel is slightly more challenging yielding them as quiet destinations within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. These relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to protect the character and diversity of the road networks through conservation and enhancement of the local lanes and recognition of the value that the strategic routes provide in connections across the region.	 <u>Scenic:</u> There are strong variations in character and scenic appeal across the differing parts of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. This diversity is a key element of views where they are enclosed, open or partially framed by other features. At this bridge location over the River Till, views are partially famed by the bordering hedgerows and small woodlands. <u>Cultural:</u> The landscape within the Till Vale provides a culture of 'soft tourism' in the form of walking and cycling often as a part of short breaks. The scope to appreciate the landscape from the PRoW network, green lanes and bridge crossings is a part of this culture. <u>Natural:</u> The subtle variations in landform and landscape pattern are a feature that merits recognition. The expansive fields of the Till Vale form part of this pattern and are evident from this bridge crossing over the River Till. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> There is little direct linkage between the settlements and so the green land the bridge crossing over the River Till provides a linkage with villages such as Willingham by Stow and Stow. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> There is a strong relationship between landscape character and the watercourses where many views derive their sense of place from distinctive local landmarks and features around their edges. This bridge crossing is influenced by the strong presence of Normanby Gorse that enhances the quality of the view. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The district has relatively few tourist 'attractions' and many visitors just simply enjoy the scenic walks, including the historic churches, the Till Vale and the Lincolnshire Cliff. The green lane network forms a part of this activity. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> The 'nodes' of the Till Vale watercourses (bridges and crossing points) provide important opportunities for views and for appreciating the wider landscape context. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP19 is shaped b	Range of Features: The location comprises the local farm track network that forms an east west connection. This is a local 'node' where the local track crosses the River Till and gives a distinctive grain to the landscape where the roadside hedgerows, mature trees and riparian vegetation create a small level of visual containment and interest at this location. Importance of View: This is part of the local network of lanes at a location where the distribution of public rights of way (PRoW) is limited giving a reliance on these local lanes for informal recreation. This being an eastwest road connection at a bridge crossing which is otherwise devoid of a range of features raises the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for those needing access to the isolated farmsteads. The location is unlikely to capture visitors from a wider area as there is no opportunity to park and walk from here. This is not a recognised travel destination in the district.	Embedded Mitig construction, op decommissionin Mitigation is als include the follo Panels to be set Panels to be set property bound. Panels to be set minimum of 8m Panels to be set Existing hedges managed to a he to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, ran hedges. Lighting will be I battery banks or required. Lightir vehicle and pers 50W, installed at prevent light spi will be manually perimeter fencir The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried out impact at this Er
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable



Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ing stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field ith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be l at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on cing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage nis includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommission
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view would change from two large agricultural fields to two	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to
/ enabling works, construction, and	areas of panels to each side of the River Till. The further agricultural fields beyond	seeding being taken into account at the operational	construction stage,
commissioning with effects such as	would be screened by the panels in the foreground. The middle and long distance	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the	Scheme being no l
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	therefore yields extensive visibility across the open agricultural fields. Ingham Road	landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	operational. This is
construction activities, dust generation, site	and the associated residential dwellings at Stow Pasture would remain in the view but	out below.	assessment of the
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	not in the same context as the panels as they would be set back at this section. The		but assumes reten
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	River Till and woodland associated with Thorpe le Fallows including Thorpe Wood and	This view will become more enclosed as the	vegetation and bui
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	Brattleby Gorse would still remain features of the view but seen in context with the	proposed scattered trees and shelterbelt will have	proposed primary
lower-level activities such as the construction	panels. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and cables could	established to create a strong field boundary	mitigation that had
of the solar panel areas and associated	add some minor cumulative changes to the view.	structure and screen views of the solar	established as the
infrastructure and inverters would not be		panels. Existing hedges will have been managed to	baseline. Effects ar
screened due to the absence of the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	grow out to 5m reinforcing the vertical structure	from activities for t
foreground hedgerows bordering local lane.	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	locally. In the close-range context, the hedgerows	the decommission
During the latter part of the construction		will screen the solar panels with mid and longer	site traffic, noise a
stage, views would become available of the	Scattered tree belt	distance views appearing as a layered well-treed	from decommissio
elevated activities, but the hedgerows within	A scattered tree belt is proposed beyond the tall herb buffer to the River Till. This 5m	landscape with a backdrop of Normanby Gorse to	dust generation ar
the surrounding field systems would give	wide belt of scattered trees will run to the north and east of field E1 around the	the northeast and more distant tree lines to the	0
some partial layering such that these activities	proposed panels to screen views from the River Till and from the green lane to the	south with the riparian tree cover around the River	Following decomm
would be confined to a filtered section of the	north. To the east of the River Till another belt of trees is proposed around the	Till as a distinctive feature.	land is likely to be
view.	developed area running north/south and then towards the east, mitigating views of the		arable production.
	Site from the south and creating a strong buffer to the Riparian landscape.	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 North	however benefit fr
Other works would be undertaken in		Site, due to the sensitivity of the rural lanes and	significantly enhan
connection with the construction including	Shelterbelt	tracks, the hedgerows should be protected to ensure	hedgerow planting
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	A shelterbelt is proposed along the eastern boundary of the PRoW which runs	they continue to provide effective green	carried out and ha
means of enclosure and works for the	north/south creating a pleasant and enclosed route whilst mitigating views of the	infrastructure corridors. The approach roads to the	mature to create a
provision of security and monitoring measures	Scheme to the east. Shelterbelt planting should be introduced to the western	smaller settlements are a key feature that add to the	and robust landsca
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	boundary of field E1, this will mitigate views from the PRoW that runs south to Ingham	identity of the local landscape and lines of trees are	and enhancing the
tracks. There would also be landscape and	Road.	often characteristic in these locations. Tree planting	character and prov
biodiversity mitigation works, including		should be confined to hedgerows (i.e., not on verges)	considerable biodi
planting and the improvement of the	Existing hedges	on all historic enclosure roads and tracks.	over the years. Bird
foreground hedgerows.	The existing hedge to the north of field E2 is to be enhanced and managed to grow out		fields are likely to b
	to 5m with the addition of irregularly spaced native trees to help mitigate views from	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	the potential may e
These short-lived construction activities would	the lane. Reinforce hedgerow to the north of the field E1 to mitigate views from the	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	grass margins to p
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	unnamed road.	 Grassland reversion around field 	varied land use an
and become a dominant feature. There would		boundaries and PRoW	long-term improve
be a considerable change to the arable land	Turtle Dove mitigation	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	biodiversity in the
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	A large field (F1,F2 and F7) of Turtle Dove habitat is proposed to the south of the River	 A more varied landscape 	of which will benef
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	Till northwest of this viewpoint with a 5m buffer of existing groundcover vegetation.	 Improved (more natural) management of 	receptors.
There would not be a fundamental change to	Some open views will be retained across to the west with existing boundary and	exiting vegetation	
the immediate northeast and southwest of	riparian vegetation retained.	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	With secondary m
this location and in the wider landscape to the		land	considered, the ne
northeast and southwest.	Grassland mixes	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	of the physical dec
	A tall herb mix buffer of min. 30m and 50m wide in places is proposed either side of	 Water quality improvements 	will be balanced ou
Construction Access	the River Till to retain the open feature and provide suitable riparian habitat around	 Potential animal grazing 	term landscape an
All throughout the construction phase the	this waterway.	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	of this mitigation.
viewpoint will be affected due to access routes		 Bird mitigation fields 	_
off Ingham Road into the Cottam 1 South Site.	North of the River Till in fields F3 and F6, a minimum 30m buffer will comprise	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
	predominantly tall herb mix with a tussock mix beyond and around the existing ditch		
Cable Route Corridor	and hedge line running north.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area		assumed to be:	
and there would be no view of this route.	Elsewhere, a flower rich pollinator mix is proposed around field boundaries, with		
	wildflower meadow planting under the proposed paneled areas.		



	Substation		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m
	This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation	Adverse effects: — Panels and structures across the landscape	1, 7.5m max at Year 15.
	at Cottam 1.	 Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m 15.
		 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 1
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major-Moderate Significant	Moderate - Major Significant

	Adverse & Short Term
	Low
15.	
d 5m at Year	
.5m at Year	
n max at Year	



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 19 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Devel combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topograp
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the cl
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the subst
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cott Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.9] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape ty major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are or grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the version of the landscape and the version of the version of the landscape and reducing the version of the version
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of h and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognise landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate ch cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its co Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> on and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is velopments and proximity to the visual receptor. A raphy would limit any cumulative visual effects.

character area.

ostation area within the character area

ith the cumulative developments would not be ds, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, llowing figures:

.6] 5.2.8] .9]

type or area different from another. The strategic rk links several historic and distinctive smaller e often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide visibility across the area.

f historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, ised for adding intimacy and interest to the change without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. ys a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP21 – Stow/83/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Stow/83/1), looking directly north over the Cottam 1 North Site and directly south over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising a low-lying, gently rolling arable landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which adds to the sense of scale of this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There are plantation woodlands including Larch Plantation that forms a distinctive geometric pattern and is silhouetted on the horizon to the north (centre of view). There are other geometric blocks including New Plantation to the west (left of view) and Fox Covert at Grange Farm to the south. These woodlands combine to form a strong feature and a feeling of enclosure due to their localized concentration on the gently rolling landform. In terms of man-made elements, there are occasional farmsteads including Greystones Farm that is just visible on the horizon (right of view) and Glebe Farm that are both located on Willingham Road to the southwest of the settlement of Fillingham. The tall, but intermittent hedgerow to the south side of the footpath also gives a sense of enclosure and visual containment to this location.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, gently undulating, open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, tall hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted in colour, but the gently undulating topography adds some interest.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the lower elevation of the view, the bordering hedgerow to the south and the small woodland thicket (to the east) just to the northwest of Low Farm on Long Lane. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is also an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the footpath (Stow/83/1). This section of footpath leads from Long Lane (at the right-angled bend with Low Farm) leading west past Grange Farm and Hall Farm at Coates to eventually join with Ingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large gently sloping agricultural field with no hedgerow to the front part. Further agricultural fields are just visible beyond even though this local collection of fields has very well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility across the agricultural fields towards Larch Plantation. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of agricultural fields set in the context of a small woodland and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is evident even though there is a strong hedgerow network. There are very few vertical elements in the view in the context.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.19] January 2023



		Approximate Extent of Dev	elopment	
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view		Sensitivity	Embedded Mi

In terms of forces for change for VP21, the existing	Scenic: There are locations where panoramas are framed by larger areas of	Range of Features: The location comprises	Embedded Mitig
rural landscape features are sensitive, in particular	woodland or woodland is present on the horizon. Some panoramas include	the public footpath network that forms an	construction, ope
the network of hedgerows since the most	undulating landform, which accentuates the presence of the woodland. This	east west connection between Ingham and	decommissionin
widespread change has been in agricultural	feature is typical along the footpath (Stow/83/1).	Coates. This is a short section of footpath	Mitigation is also
intensification and the change from pastoral to		where there are extended views that	include the follow
arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of	<u><i>Cultural</i></u> : The landscape has small villages, hamlets and farms that are evenly	capture Ingham Road to the south and its	Depelate he cot
hedges, and consequently, increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around	distributed across the area. This includes the settlement of Coates and	associated tree cover. The hedgerows, mature trees, woodland and riparian	Panels to be set
settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field	Yawthorpe and their outlying farmsteads including Greystones Farm and	vegetation create some level of visual	Panels to be set
sizes contribute to the setting and structure of	Glebe Farm that feature in the views from footpath (Stow/83/1).	containment and interest at this location.	property bounda
several villages.	Network Circhle groop of wat we allow do are also notable along the		property bounde
	<u>Natural</u> : Sizable areas of wet woodlands are also notable along the watercourses and tributaries associated with the River Till. Many of these	Importance of View: This is part of the	Panels to be set i
Overall , the susceptibility for VP21 is conditioned by	woodlands form geometric shapes such as Coates Gorse, which borders the	footpath network at a location where there	minimum of 8m
the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan	small watercourse to the west of Low Farm.	are extended views and features of interest,	
new tree planting around key settlements, large-		therefore raising the importance of the view.	Panels to be set a
scale woodland does not form a significant	<i>Recreation and Enjoyment:</i> The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is valued		
component of this landscape, and in considering its	for recreation which often focuses on the PRoW network with views towards	Number of Receptors: This location is	Existing hedges a
open and expansive character, extensive new	the ridgeline. Other PRoW networks tend to have a north south focus such	primarily a draw for local residents using the	managed to a he
woodland planting would be generally inappropriate.	as Stow/83/1).	footpath network The location is unlikely to	to grow out to ac
These relevant characteristics of the landscape		capture some visitors from a wider area as	boundaries with
therefore have a high susceptibility to change	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of	this is not a recognised travel destination in	appropriate, ran
without undue adverse effect. However, there is	place' endorsed by the strong agricultural character. Wide areas retain a	the district.	hedges.
significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that	sense of rural tranquility and intactness away from the main road network.		
could be used in and around settlements to increase	These areas can only often be reached by footpaths such as Stow/83/1.		Lighting will be li
the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and			battery banks on
maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape.	Health and Wellbeing: There is a limited network of PRoW meaning that the		required. Lighting
	river floodplain can be the main focus for recreation. The footpath		50W, installed at
	(Stow/83/1) has views towards Coates Gorse and other riparian vegetation		prevent light spil
	which borders the meandering watercourse to the west of Low Farm.		will be manually
			perimeter fencin
	Important Spatial Function: Many village place names provide some evidence		permeter renem
	of 'time depth' with several woodlands being named after a local village such		The visual effects
	as Coates Gorse, indicating it once belonged to the community of Coates.		account equate t
			(Year 1) and this
	Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP21 is shaped by the distinctive character of		been carried out
	the woodlands which are local landmarks. The landscape possesses areas of		impact at this Em
	deciduous and native woodland, including wet woodland. However, in recent		
	decades, agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation is leading to a		
	more homogenous landscape. Where these woodlands survive, such as		
	Coates Gorse, they are important features in the views across the area.		
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable



Mitigation

itigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field vith the addition of new hedgerow trees as randomly spaced along the length of existing

be limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is nting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be l at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on ncing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage his includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP21 – Stow/83/1

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from a large gently sloping agricultural field	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to that of
preparation / enabling works,	to an area of panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by panels in	seeding being taken into account at the operational stage	construction stage, but wit
construction, and commissioning with	the foreground. Views of Larch Plantation would remain but set in context with the	(Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would	Scheme being no longer
effects such as construction traffic,	panels. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands would be evident	occur and the visual effects are set out below.	operational. This is an
noise and vibration from construction	above the panels. There are very few vertical elements so no minor cumulative		assessment of the Site in
activities, dust generation, site runoff,	changes to this element of the view are predicted.	This view will retain the close-range view of a field with low	but assumes retention of
mud on roads, and the visual intrusion		cover to encourage turtle dove populations to the south.	vegetation and builds upo
of plant and machinery on site. At the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	To the north, both the new and the enhanced hedgerow	proposed primary and se
early stages of the construction stage,	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	planting and shelterbelts (having become well established	mitigation that had been
ground, and lower-level activities such		in the mid distance) will mitigate views of the panels and	established as the future
as the construction of the solar panel	Native scattered tree blocks	create a layered, multi-interest view with a strong backdrop	baseline. Effects are those
areas and associated infrastructure and	To the east of the Site, a long stretch of native scattered trees will form a cohesive	of woodland on the distant horizon. Blocks of proposed	from activities for the dur
inverters would not be screened due to	buffer to the eastern boundary where additional tree cover is appropriate, providing	native scattered trees on the east of the Site/Sites will help	the decommissioning inc
the absence of the foreground	screening and biodiversity benefits.	to add interest to the view and mitigate views further	site traffic, noise and vibr
hedgerows bordering the public		northeast.	from decommissioning ad
footpath. During the latter part of the	Shelterbelt Planting		dust generation and site
construction stage, views would	To the north of the PRoW, and set beyond the existing hedgerow, a 5m buffer is	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 North Site,	
become available of the elevated	proposed to reinforce the vegetation adjacent to this PRoW where panels will sit	consideration should be given to the planning of new tree	Following decommissioni
activities, and although the hedgerows	immediately beyond. This buffer will augment the existing screen to mitigate views	planting around key settlements and other suitable	land is likely to be returned
within the surrounding field systems	directly into the Site.	locations where the PRoW connect between settlements.	arable production. The Si
would give some partial layering, these		Trees should be typically grouped in small	however benefit from the
activities would still occupy an	<u>New Hedgerows</u>	plantations/copses or as individual trees within hedgerows.	significantly enhanced tre
extensive proportion of the view.	A new hedgerow is proposed between C20 and C22 strengthening the field pattern and	The creation of new hedgerows and permanent pasture	hedgerow planting that h
	completing the line of the existing hedge to the north. New hedgerows are proposed	along watercourses is also a priority, enhancing visibility of	carried out and has begu
Other works would be undertaken in	around C27 where existing tree lines delineate this field.	streams and dykes, whilst increasing the occurrence of	mature to create a much
connection with the construction		semi- natural habitats. Although the remaining hedgerow	and robust landscape, ret
including fencing, gates, boundary	Existing hedgerows	network is generally strong, there is nevertheless evidence	and enhancing the overal
treatment and other means of	Good quality hedges exist to the western edges of fields C 23-25 and to the	of decline in a number of areas, with gaps and few	character and providing
enclosure and works for the provision	southwestern boundary of C23. Further north within the Site and to the northern	hedgerow trees.	considerable biodiversity
of security and monitoring measures	boundary of field C23, the hedgeline is to augmented with additional irregularly spaced		over the years. Bird mitig
such as CCTV and the laying down of	hedgerow trees and infilled as necessary.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will	fields are likely to be reta
internal tracks. There would also be		be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	the potential may exist to
landscape and biodiversity mitigation	Turtle dove mitigation	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	grass margins to preserve
works, including planting and the	To the south of this viewpoint, field C26 is proposed as Turtle Dove mitigation planting.	PRoW	varied land use and main
improvement of the foreground	With existing hedgerows with hedgerow trees retained and small blocks of woodland	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	long-term improvements
hedgerows.	to the eastern and southern boundary creating interest and height within the	 A more varied landscape 	biodiversity in the local a
	landscape.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	of which will benefit visua
These short-lived construction activities		vegetation	receptors.
would obstruct a significant proportion	Grassland Mixes	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	
of the view and become a dominant	A tussock grassland mix is to be provided between the proposed buffer planting and	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	With secondary mitigatio
feature. There would be a considerable	the Site boundary fencing with wildflower grassland mix beneath proposed panels.	 Water quality improvements 	considered, the negative
change to the arable land use, but the		 Potential animal grazing 	of the physical decommis
surrounding field boundaries and the	To the eastern boundary of fields C23, 24 and 25 and to the south of field 28, tall herb	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	will be balanced out by th
associated tree cover would remain	mix is proposed, whilst to the north of field 25, a flower rich pollinator mix adds to	 Bird mitigation fields 	term landscape and visua
intact. There would not be a	visual variation and varied biodiversity.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	of this mitigation.
fundamental change to the immediate			
south, east and west of this location	Adverse effects:		
and in the wider landscape to the east	 Panels and structures across the landscape 	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to	
and west would not fundamentally	 Increased hard standing areas 	be:	
change.	 Increased traffic locally 		
	 Some minor light pollution within open countryside 		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.19] January 2023



SOLAR PROJECT			
	Construction AccessThere would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint.Cable Route CorridorViewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.SubstationThis viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Ye max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Yea Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate – Major Significant	Major - Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant

nax at Year 1, 7.5m	
n at Year 15.	
5m at Year 15.	
5.	
	Very Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 21 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Neg the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and p existing vegetation Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumu Viewpoint 21 is Tillbridge Solar, located approximately 3km from the viewpoint and no cumulative visual effects are and
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation are
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cum across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or are road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several hi settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic se small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adver Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure fe within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to proximity to the visual receptor. A combination of mulative visual effects. The closest Development to anticipated.

ter area.

area within the character area

umulative developments would not be experienced ee cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

area different from another. The strategic major historic and distinctive smaller string of nd hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges a.

settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ing intimacy and interest to the landscape. These verse effects. The cumulative visibility for the e features. Moreover, these features are often set tive effects.



Viewpoint VP32 - Fill/86/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (Fill/86/1), looking directly west onto the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very gently undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling vale lowland. This landscape extends west from the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope which is host to the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a. The landform at this location extends to a local spur at Greystones Farm Glebe Farm on Willingham Road and this rising land closes down views towards the north. Greystones Farm and Glebe Farm are visible on the skyline along with their associated woodland cover. The footpath follows a north south alignment to reflect the field boundary and there are open views since the fields to each side have no boundary hedgerows and just a simple ditch with ruderal weed growth. The Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road and to the east of Side Farm is only just visible on the horizon to the west (left of view) where the landform is at a lower elevation since this local spur of land also extends southwest from Greystones Farm and closes down views towards this direction. In terms of man-made features, the footpath is dominant in the landscape, otherwise there are little else in terms of built influence. New plantation is also visible on the distant horizon along with woodland associated with the settlement of Coates and the scattered trees in the hedgerows are also a prominent feature.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, gently undulating, open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, occasional hedgerow trees and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly of muted tones, but the gently undulating topography and the horizon woodland adds some interest and sense of scale.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers no intimacy due to the higher elevation of the view, the lack of field hedgerows and the intensive arable land use. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the bridleway (Fill/86/1). This section of bridleway leads from Short Lane (at the settlement of Ingham) to the junction with footpath (Ingh/17/1) then in a diagonal direction and then heading then north to eventually join with Willingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large gently sloping agricultural field with no hedgerows to the front part. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields has very few well-established hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility across the agricultural fields towards Larch Plantation and New Plantation. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of agricultural fields set in the context of a Willingham Road and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields that have very little extended visibility. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is evident even though there is a strong hedgerow network. There are very few vertical elements in the view.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.20] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of Development
	and a set on the second and the set of the second s

Receptor susceptibility to	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation
In terms of forces for change for VP32, the small woodlands are sensitive elements of the landscape. The pressures are centered around existing woodlands that are often small and isolated and suffer from lack of management and there should be consideration for new planting schemes to take full advantage of opportunities to enhance the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, particularly along the PRoW network. Overall , the susceptibility for VP32 is conditioned by the susceptibility of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes that rises above the Trent Vale and forms a prominent and distinctive landscape feature, and where there is a visual relationship with the adjoining Till Vale. The Roman roads are also a key consideration created to link London with York. Superimposed on the north south axis of the Roman road is a less dominant but nonetheless distinctive pattern of east west routes and field boundaries that add geometric character. These relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. The aims should also ensure there is a positive relationship between Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 4a to ensure new planting does not negatively impact upon the open character between these two adjoining areas, especially where open visibility is an important feature locally.	 <u>Scenic</u>: The PRoW network such as bridleway (Fill/86/1), appeals to the visual senses due to absence of settlement and there is a remote, tranquil character to this location away from the busy road network. <u>Cultural</u>: The landscape shows evidence of generally little settlement, with only the isolated farmsteads at Glebe Farm and Greystones Farm. The prevalent use brick in these farmsteads adds visual unity to the landscape. <u>Natural</u>: There are extensive expanses of agricultural landscape, which are carefully managed, resulting in very few areas of semi natural habitat. Agricultural reservoirs are a key feature, and some are shrouded in tree cover such as the U-pond to the north of Short Lane at Ingham. Where present, this woodland gives added significance to views such as from bridleway (Fill/86/1), <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The bridleway network has a local identity, but connections are limited and often severed by the road network in most places. This location shows that Bridleway (Fill/86/1) forms part of a wider framework to the west of Fillingham and Ingham, extending as far as Glentworth. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The landscape has a limited 'sense of place' due to its productive and utilitarian character, however bridleway (Fill/86/1) is open along some of its route with few hedgerows, which creates expansive views, and this is the local distinctiveness. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides limited areas for recreation due to the distinct lack of PRoW, but this location linking with Fill/86/1 is well-provided for. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The landscape benefits from the high level of visual unity from the extensive arable land use and sparse settlement to interrupt the skyline. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP32 is shaped by its a geometric modern landscape of planned enclosure and modern field systems. There is some time depth associated	Range of Features:The locationcomprises the public bridlewaynetwork to the west of thesettlement of Fillingham. This is anopen location 'all-round', due tothe absence of field hedgerows.There is a sparse range offeatures except for long views tothe west and east that capture theopen arable fields and theirassociated woodland coverincluding the Larch Plantation thatsits on the southern side ofWillingham Road and to the eastof Side Farm.Importance of View:This is anopen location on the bridlewaynetwork which passes betweenIngham and Glentworth. Thebridleway network is sparse in thislocality, which raises the level ofimportance of the view.Number of Receptors:This is thepublic bridleway network thatconnects the settlements ofIngham and Glentworth (with adetour via the local road network).Being in close proximity toFilllingham and Fillingham Castle,this may extend the number ofreceptors from local users tothose from a wider area. Since thenetwork is disjointed this may alsonot attract riders from the widerarea.	Embedded Mitigation would be taken (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissi Mitigation is also referred to as prim- measures: Shelterbelt vegetation should be intro C17 and to the western boundary of a Add new hedgerows to the boundaries mitigate views into the site and reduces should be introduced to the eastern b Panels are to be set back 15m from th proposed new hedge and the Site boot the new vegetation and to allow for th Panels to be set minimum of 20m fro minor watercourses. Panels to set back 20m from adjacent Site boundary fencing to be set back 15 to allow for proposed thickening and Existing hedges are to be allowed to g Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to to the field boundaries with the addit randomly spaced along the length of Lighting will be limited to downlights used when maintenance or security is be calibrated to vehicle and personne installed at a maximum height of 4m Lighting required within panelled are lighting on perimeter fencing. The visual effects with only the Embed those effects set out for the operation mitigation which will have been carries impact at this Embedded Mitigation s
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable



en into account at the construction, operation sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded mary mitigation and would include the following

troduced the northern boundary of fields C14 and f C14 to link Larch Plantation to New Plantation.

ries separating C27, C28, C29 and C30 to further uce the impacts of the panels. Shelterbelt planting boundary of the Site.

the adjacent PRoW with 5m between the boundary fencing to allow for sufficient growth of the managed outgrowing of existing hedges.

rom major watercourses and minimum of 8m from

nt PRoW.

k 5m from adjacent existing/proposed hedgerows nd growth.

grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. to grow out to add further thickening and growth lition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, of existing hedges.

s within substations and battery banks only and is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will nel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. reas will be manually operated. There will be no

bedded Mitigation taken into account equate to ion stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary ried out but will have had limited physical or visual stage.



Viewpoint VP32 – Fill/86/1

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation Magnitude (Year 15)	Decommission
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from a large gently sloping agricultural field to	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process t
preparation / enabling works, construction,	an area of panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by panels in the	seeding being taken into account at the operational	construction stage
and commissioning with effects such as	foreground. The views towards Larch Plantation and New Plantation would remain except	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the	Scheme being no
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	in the context of the new panels. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands	landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	operational. This
construction activities, dust generation, site	would remain in the view but set in the context of the new panels. There are very few	out below.	assessment of the
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	vertical elements so no minor cumulative changes to this element of the view are		but assumes rete
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	predicted.	This view will become significantly more enclosed	existing vegetatio
the early stages of the construction stage,		and views towards the western boundary of the	upon the propose
ground, and lower-level activities such as the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	Site/Sites will be screened in the close-range views	secondary mitigat
construction of the solar panel areas and	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	through the planting of the proposed native hedges	been established
associated infrastructure and inverters		which will be managed to a height of 5m. In the	baseline. Effects a
would not be screened due to the absence	Native scattered tree blocks	middle distance, new and augmented hedgerows will	arising from activi
of the foreground hedgerows bordering the	To the north of field C28 and along the eastern boundary of C23 down to C24, a belt of	provide a series of strong field boundaries both	duration of the
public footpath. During the latter part of the	native scattered trees will form a strong feature and provide visual interest and variation	formally strengthening the existing and historical	decommissioning
construction stage, views would become	along this part of the Site, mitigating views from the east and the southeast.	field pattern and also in creating a multi-layered	traffic, noise and
available of the elevated activities, and	anong this part of the site, mitigating views norm the east and the southeast.	landscape. Views of the longer distance (were	decommissioning
although the hedgerows within the	Shelterbelt planting	hedgerows to not block these), will be of a layered,	dust generation a
surrounding field systems would give some	Shelterbelt planting Shelterbelt planting is proposed to the northern boundaries of C14 and C17 with	well treed landscape with a backdrop of wooded	uusi generation a
partial layering, these activities would still	additional planting to the western boundary of C14 to link Larch Plantation to New	vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and	Following decomr
	Plantation creating both visual and ecological links. Shelterbelt vegetation should be	existing vegetation will have established and begun	-
occupy an extensive proportion of the view.		0 0	land is likely to be
	introduced the northern boundary of fields C14 and C17 and to the western boundary of	to mature creating a strong structure to the	arable production
Other works would be undertaken in	C14 to link Larch Plantation to New Plantation. Shelterbelt planting should be introduced	landscape and reducing the exposed feel of the area	however benefit f
connection with the construction including	to the eastern boundary of C23, C24 and C25 to mitigate views from the PRoW to the	whilst retaining its overall character.	significantly enha
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	development sites. Shelterbelt planting running generally west/east across the Site		hedgerow plantin
other means of enclosure and works for the	adjacent to Larch Plantation will link this woodland with the surrounding landscape both	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	been carried out a
provision of security and monitoring	visually and in terms of creating valuable ecological networks.	North Site, consideration should be given to the	to mature to crea
measures such as CCTV and the laying down		management existing trees and woodland,	stronger and robu
of internal tracks. There would also be	New Hedgerows	encouraging new planting to ensure a varied	retaining and enh
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	A proposed new hedgerow with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees is proposed to the	structure, whilst removing invasive species. The	overall character
including planting and the improvement of	eastern boundary of the Site at this viewpoint to the east of fields C29 and 30. Proposed	restoration of hedgerows should also be given	considerable biod
the foreground hedgerows.	new hedges will follow existing ditch/tree lines to field boundaries running north/south,	priority, creating a stronger field pattern and also to	benefits over the
	between fields C20, 22 and 27 helping to reinforce the field structure and create visual	bring opportunities to restore grassland and areas of	mitigation fields a
These short-lived construction activities	links as well as breaking up the overall bulk of the panelled area. A new hedgerow to the	pasture.	retained and the
would obstruct a significant proportion of	north of C27 and 29 will mitigate views from further north. Add new hedgerows to the		exist to retain gra
the view and become a dominant feature.	boundaries separating C27, C28, C29 and C30 to further mitigate views into the site and	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	preserve some va
There would be a considerable change to the	reduce the impacts of the panels.	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	and maintain long
arable land use, but the surrounding field		 Grassland reversion around field 	improvements in
boundaries and the associated tree cover	Existing hedgerows	boundaries and PRoW	the local area, all
would remain intact. There would not be a	Where existing hedgerows exist across the Site running broadly north/south, these will be	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	benefit visual rece
fundamental change to the immediate	enhanced and planted with irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to break up the	 A more varied landscape 	
landscape to the north, south and east of	somewhat open and exposed landscape. Reinforcement of existing hedgerows will	 Improved (more natural) management of 	With secondary m
this location and the wider landscape to the	strengthen the overall character and create more of a well-treed scene locally and from	exiting vegetation	considered, the n
north, south and east and west would also	further afield.	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	of the physical
not fundamentally change.		land	decommissioning
_	Grassland Mixes	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	balanced out by t
Construction Access	Planting along the PRoW (bridleway) is to be a tall herb mix providing a scenic walk/ride	 Water quality improvements 	landscape and vis
There would be no view of any construction	along this section of the route. This mix flows round to the west and along the southern	 Potential animal grazing 	this mitigation.
access from this viewpoint.	border of fields C22, 27 and 30, providing a good open buffer around the existing ditch	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	Ŭ
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and small pond.	 Bird mitigation fields 	
Cable Route/s		 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area			
and there would be no view of this route.			

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SOLAR PROJECT			
	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Flower rich pollinator mixes and tussock mixes are proposed around existing and proposed hedgerows elsewhere within the Site with pollinator mixes concentrated on the south and west facing hedgerow verges. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Growth of existing and proposed veger assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5r 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year
Magnitude	High	High	Medium
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate Significant

	Negligible Not Significant
	Neutral & Short Term
	Very Low
ar 15.	
nd 5m at Year	
3.5m at Year	
5m max at Year	
etation is	



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative	
	Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 32 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual e Viewpoint 32 is Tillbridge Solar, located approximately 1.9km from the viewpoint however due to the densely planted vegetat visible and therefore has no potential intervisibility.
		<i><u>Fabric of the Landscape</u></i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area with
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and of the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settleme hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy an characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> ble at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the to the visual receptor. A combination of existing l effects. The closest Cumulative Development to tation surrounding Willingham Road the site is not

a. within the character area

tive developments would not be experienced ver between the Site/Sites. The intervening

ites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar

lifferent from another. The strategic major road distinctive smaller string of settlements across with wide grassed verges and they have a major

ment with farms, nucleated villages, and small and interest to the landscape. These relevant he cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites se features are often set within a well-vegetated



Viewpoint VP36 – Fill/767/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along the route of PRoW, bridleway (Fill/767/1), looking in all directions towards and directly over the Cottam 1 North Site and south towards the Cottam South Site. The view is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland that extends well beyond the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. There are extended views where the boundary vegetation of the Site/Sites is evident in the context of the open fields. The landform at this location falls to a low point and this helps in shielding the field in views from Willingham Road to the south. The footpath follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to reflect the field boundary and is shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts it helps to provide enclosure and intimacy. The Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road to the east of Side Farm is also clearly visible on the horizon where the landform is at a higher elevation than the bridleway. The large-scale agricultural buildings associated with North Farm are also visible to the west (left of view) along with the large woodland block where the land rises and extends to meet the woodland. The track is also a prominent feature in the landscape as it leads from the bridleway to serve North Farm.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale landscape where the undulations in topography display a strong landscape pattern with the layering of hedgerows being a prominent feature. The landscape features are balanced with simple additions of farm buildings interspersed with tree cover. The landscape is managed and muted in colour, but overall, the view is not distinctive or 'out of the ordinary'.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleway. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is bland but pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders along the bridleway (Fill/767/1) that leads from Glentworth Grange and Kexby Road in the north to meet with Willingham Road in the south

A similar view provided by Viewpoints VP35 and LCC-C-G.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large agricultural field with hedgerows to the front part. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond even though this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility across the agricultural fields towards Larch Plantation, New Plantation and Fillingham Low Wood. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of agricultural fields set in the context of the bridleway (Fill/85/1) and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields that have very little extended visibility due to the presence of the local tributary of the River Till. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is evident even though there is a strong hedgerow network. There are very few vertical elements in the view in the context.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.21] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mi
In terms of forces for change for VP36, the existing rural landscape features are sensitive, in particular the existing hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, an increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Many of the rural villages have not seen widespread expansion but development pressures continue with the demand for housing, commerce and industry creating visual intrusion and extending the urban fringe. Overall, the susceptibility for VP36 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this part of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. In considering the open and expansive character of the landscape, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. These relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape.	Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link, connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and the minor road network offers views over a local landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views. The network of PRoW such as this bridleway (Fill/767/1) are important. Cultural: The close proximity to Gainsborough as a major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west and the strategic location of Roman roads on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a number of historic settlements in the intervening landscape. This includes Fillingham and associated Fillingham Conservation Area and Fillingham Castle registered park and garden (List Entry:10009) to the east. Natural: The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors since they are often narrow country lanes with grass verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of tranquility. Recreation and Enjoyment: The 'east west' travel direction of local lanes often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern following minor roads. These roads such as Willingham Road, Fillingham Lane and Kexby Road are popular for recreation as narrow country lanes. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape associated with Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road that derive their 'sense of place' from the woodland blocks that contrast with the intensive arable landscape. Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant features in this landscape but the minor road networks and their connecting PRoW, including bridleways are often refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and wellbeing. Important Spatial Function: The local roads play an important role in wayfinding by linking s	Range of Features:The locationcomprises the public bridleway networkto the west of the settlement ofFillingham. This is an open location, butthe footpath follows a 'dog-leg' alignmentto reflect the field patterns and thelocation is shielded by the hedgerowsthat have grown tall and although gappyin parts it helps to provide enclosure andintimacy. The landscape features arebalanced with simple additions of farmbuildings interspersed with tree coverbordering the open arable fields. There isassociated woodland cover including theLarch Plantation that sits on thesouthern side of Willingham Road and tothe east of Side Farm.Importance of View:This is an openlocation on the bridleway network whichpasses between Ingham and Glentworth.The bridleway network is sparse withinthis locality, which raises the level ofimportance of the view.Number of Receptors:This is the publicbridleway network that connects thesettlements of Ingham and Glentworth(with a detour via the local roadnetwork). Being in close proximity toFilllingham and Fillingham Castle, thismay extend the number of receptorsfrom local users to those from a widerarea. Since the network is disjointed thismay also not attract riders from thewider area.	Embedded Mitigat construction, oper decommissioning Mitigation is also include the follow Panels to be set b Panels to be set b Site boundary fen existing/proposed and growth. Panels to be set m minimum of 8m fr Site boundary fen hedgerows to allo Panels to be set a Hedge planting to Proposed and exis Lighting will be lim battery banks only required. Lighting vehicle and person 50W, installed at a prevent light spilla be manually opera fencing. The visual effects account equate to (Year 1) and this i been carried out b impact at this Emb
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not applicable

litigation

gation would be taken into account at the peration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded so referred to as primary mitigation and would owing measures:

back 50m from adjacent residential dwellings.

back 10m from adjacent ditches.

encing to be set back 5m from adjacent ed hedgerows to allow for proposed thickening

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and from minor watercourses.

encing to be set back 5m from adjacent existing llow for proposed thickening and growth.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

to be 10m from the existing PRoW.

existing hedgerows to be managed at 5m.

limited to downlights within substations and nly and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to sonnel movements. All visible lighting would be t a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to illage. Lighting required within panelled areas will erated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

ts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage includes secondary mitigation which will have It but will have had limited physical or visual mbedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP36 - Fill/767/1

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommiss
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field to an area	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding	A similar proce
preparation / enabling works, construction,	of panels but the hedgerows to the front part would help screen some of the views.	would be taken into account at this stage to include the	construction st
and commissioning with effects such as	Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the panels in the	following changes to the landscape:	the Scheme be
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	foreground. Views towards Larch Plantation, New Plantation and Fillingham Low		operational. Th
construction activities, dust generation, site	Wood would remain but they would be set in the context of the new panels. The	This view will become significantly more enclosed and views	assessment of
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	presence of the local tributary of the River Till and its associated riparian vegetation	will be of a well treed landscape with vegetated links around	winter but assu
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	would remain as a feature of the view. The remainder of the horizon made up of	Fillingham Low Wood breaking up the open skyline. Close	retention of ex
the early stages of the construction stage,	woodlands would remain as a feature of the view. There are very few vertical	range views will comprise a flower meadow and shelterbelt	vegetation and
ground, and lower-level activities such as the	elements so no minor cumulative changes to this element of the view are	with an open field of turtle dove mitigation planting to the west	the proposed p
construction of the solar panel areas and	predicted.	of North Farm. Shelterbelt planting to the north and scattered	secondary miti
associated infrastructure and inverters		tree belt to the northeast will have established and will begin to	had been estab
would not be fully screened due to the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	provide strong vegetated layers across the landscape merging	future baseline
gappy nature of the foreground hedgerows	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	into existing woodland blocks with some woodland cover on	those arising fr
0 11 9	been carried out, but will have had himited physical of visual impact at this stage.	the horizon. To the northeast, across several fields in the mid-	for the duratio
bordering the public bridleway. During the	Notive contraval type blacks		
latter part of the construction stage, views	Native scattered tree blocks	distance, enhanced blocks of scattered trees will soften views,	decommission
would become available of the elevated	A block of native scattered trees is proposed to the northwest of North Farm on the	screen Site/Sites and will augment the level of tree cover	site traffic, nois
activities, and although the hedgerows	northern boundary of field A3 mitigating views from the south, bounding the	locally, blending into the wooded horizon in places. The	vibration from
within the surrounding field systems would	proposed Turtle Dove mitigation field, and linking to the adjacent Fillingham Low	proposals include improvements to the hedge to the field in	decommission
give some partial layering, these activities	Wood. Another line of scattered trees is proposed to the western boundary of B1	immediate view to break up the effects the panels might have	dust generatio
would still occupy an extensive proportion of	with a block of panels to the northeast of this viewpoint. This block sits adjacent to	on the skyline. The aim is to reinforce this hedgerow with trees	runoff.
the view.	the ditch with a 50m section of proposed flower rich pollinator mix to the west up to the field boundary where this thin field strip is divided from B2 by the ditch and	to mitigate views from riders on the bridleway.	Following deco
Other works would be undertaken in	bounded on the west by an existing hedge.	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 North Site,	the land is likel
connection with the construction including		consideration should be given to plan new tree planting	returned to ara
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	Shelterbelt planting	around key settlements and other suitable locations such as	production. Th
other means of enclosure and works for the	A 10m shelterbelt is proposed to the north of North Farm to mitigate views of the	PRoW that provide connections between these settlements.	however benef
provision of security and monitoring	panels from this property and from views from the south and southeast along the	Trees should be typically grouped in small plantations/copses	significantly en
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	PRoW.	or as individual trees within hedgerows. The creation of new	and hedgerow
of internal tracks. There would also be		hedgerows and permanent pasture along watercourses is also	has been carrie
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	New Hedgerows	a priority, enhancing visibility of steams and dykes, whilst	has begun to n
including planting and the improvement of	A new hedgerow with hedgerow trees is proposed to the south of fields B2 and B3	increasing the occurrence of semi- natural habitats. Although	create a much
the foreground hedgerows.	mitigating views looking northeast from the PRoW and Willingham Road to the	the remaining hedgerow network in strong, there is evidence	robust landsca
	southwest. New hedgerows with irregular spaced hedgerows trees are proposed to	of decline, with gaps and few hedgerow trees.	and enhancing
These short-lived construction activities	the eastern boundary of field A4 and to the western boundary reaching up to the	or decime, with gaps and rew nedgerow dees.	character and
would obstruct a significant proportion of	proposed scattered tree block. A new hedgerow is to cut across the southern	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	considerable b
the view and become a dominant feature.	section of field A4, creating vegetated links across this field and further mitigating	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	benefits over t
There would be a considerable change to the	potential views to the north.	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	mitigation field
arable land use, but the surrounding field		PRoW	be retained an
boundaries and the associated tree cover	Existing hedgerows	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	potential may
would remain intact. There would not be a	Existing hedgerows Existing hedgerows to the north of B2,3 and 4 and to the east of B4 are to be	 – Increased woodland/vegetation cover – A more varied landscape 	grass margins
fundamental change to the immediate	enhanced with the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees and infilled as	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	some varied la
north, south and west of this location and	necessary. An existing gappy hedge to the south out field A2 is to be enhanced and	 vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	maintain long-
the wider landscape to the north would also	infilled.		improvements
not fundamentally change.	Turtle Deve mitigation	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	biodiversity in t
	Turtle Dove mitigation	 Water quality improvements 	all of which wil
Construction Access	Field A3 is to be established as turtle dove habitat.	 Potential animal grazing 	visual receptor
There would be no view of any construction		 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	
access from this viewpoint.	Grassland and Shrub Mixes	 Bird mitigation fields 	With secondary
	A tall herb mix is proposed along the boundary with the ditch adjacent to field B1.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	considered, the
Cable Route Corridor	Field B1 itself is to be seeded with a flower rich pollinator mix, as is a section of the		effects of the p
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area	A4 to the north of North Farm, taking the proposed shelterbelt a minimum of 40m	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	decommission
and there would be no view of this route.	to the north of the dwelling. Further flower rich mixes are proposed to the eastern		balanced out b

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	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 and northern extents of this block, whilst tussock mixes abut existing and proposed hedgerows around fields A1 and A2. A 10m margin of tall herb mix is proposed either side of the ditch which runs south of field A1. A shrub mix is proposed to the east of Fillingham Low Wood with a tussock mix to the field boundary. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Ye Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Y Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	Medium	High - Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate – Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant

max at Year 1, 7.5m	term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
m at Year 15.	
5m at Year 15.	
5.	
	Very Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 36 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of mitigation. The closest Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 36 is Tillbridge Solar, located approxin would be any cumulative visual effects from this viewpoint due to the intervening hedgerow directly
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape wi
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visi not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the interve between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visil
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, betwee Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in furthe
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4 Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3 Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one lan strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west m distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is form hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the qu across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evid nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-ver that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> of operation and Negligible at year 15 with ximately 0.8km however it is not anticipated there ly north of the view.

within the character area.

nd the substation area within the character area

isibility with the cumulative developments would vening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover isibility.

veen the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton her detail within the following figures:

5.4.8.15.2.6] [C6.4.8.15.2.8] 6.3.4.15.2.9]

andscape type or area different from another. The minor road network links several historic and med by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility

vidence of historic settlement with farms, ue that are not highly recognised for adding se have some ability to accommodate change the overall character of the landscape and its vegetated context or associated with built form



Viewpoint VP37 – Junction of Gypsy Lane and Willingham Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction with Gypsy Lane and Willingham Road, looking east and south directly over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond to the south.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west to a high point of approximately 20m AOD around Willingham by Stow and Kexby. To the north, the land rises to a local high point of approximately 15m AOD at Heaton's Wood and to the south there is a gentle fall towards the River Till, which takes a meandering course to the north of Normanby by Stow and to the east of Coates. Towards the east, the landform is generally flat at 10m AOD then rising gently towards the foot of the scarp slope from where the landscape then rises sharply towards the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham. In terms of enclosure, there are numerous woodland blocks that form strong geometric shapes in the landscape and collectively provide a dominant wooded horizon, particularly towards the east of the view. These woodlands include Fillingham Low Wood, New Plantation and Larch Plantation. To the west and north, the view is enclosed by the gently rising landform and the settlements, whereas to the south the landscape is more open with views extending over the River Till Vale. Towards the east the geometric woodland blocks close down some visibility. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at Turpin Farm, Side Farm and North Farm and there are also residential properties at Moor Bridge, otherwise little else exists in terms of built influence. Occasional groups of conifer trees have a domestic character and the overhead wires that pass along the road network are also detractors. Willingham Road is prominent in the landscape and the 'S' curve in the road (where it becomes Fillingham Lane) offers an interesting view towards the east that captures the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a showing the strong woodlands at Fillingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, occasional hedgerows and arable fields. that present a simple, well-balanced composition. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted but the strong presence of geometric woodlands adds some interest and sense of enclosure. Grass verges are also a feature of these local lanes that add a 'sense of place' and distinctive character, and the hedgerows have a good range of native species including hawthorn, elder, ash and dog rose. The 'S' bend in the road also adds intimacy to the landscape.

Overall: The view is influenced by the woodlands on the horizon towards the east that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, however the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are a strong feature. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography. This is an isolated, remote location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other manmade features

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders travelling between the settlements of Willingham by Stow in the west and Fillingham in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the 's' bend in the road marks the junction of Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road with large agricultural fields and hedgerows to each side. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows, small woodlands, and shelterbelts. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of agricultural fields divided by Gypsy Lane and its tall hedgerows and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields that have very little extended visibility due to the presence of a good hedgerow network. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident due to the strong hedgerow network. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables at close range, and these are notable elements in the context of the enclosed landscape at this location.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP37, small woodlands are a distinctive component of this landscape. There are regular patterns of enclosure with modern arable fields where hedgerows have been removed, but due to the abundance of small woodland blocks this helps reinforce a sense of enclosure in this part of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The restoration of hedgerows therefore should be given priority to strengthen the field pattern and enhance linkages between woodlands. Overall , the susceptibility for VP37 is conditioned by the agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation that is resulting in the loss or damage of many typical landscape features, including traditional patterns of field boundaries, remnants of ridge and furrow, and grasslands. The loss of grazing fields around the edges of villages is also leading to a more homogenous landscape and the reinforcement of small woodland blocks and hedgerows will help add a subtle diversity to the landscape pattern. These relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	Scenic: There is a string of small, nucleated settlements on the limestone capped scarp slope that add to the sequence of views, especially towards landmark churches and woodlands associated with the Grade II Listed registered park and garden at Fillingham Castle. The 'S' bends on the east west minor road network helps with the appreciation of these views towards the scarp slope. Cultural: Where the farmhouses are set back from the roads, lines of trees such as horse chestnuts form distinctive features and where the farmhouse directly front the highway they are framed to each side with oak and polar species which stand out in the landscape. Conifer species are also seen with the large-scale agricultural buildings. This characteristic is particularly noticeable along Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road. Natural: The quiet rural lanes provide opportunities for wildlife corridors across the area, especially where they join with minor farm tracks and green lanes. Recreation and Enjoyment: There are no PRoW and recreation is provided by numerous small country lanes. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The 'sense of place' is marked by the 'S' bend in the road, which is a distinctive feature of the east west road network. Health and Wellbeing: Willingham Road and Fillingham Lane is a quiet backwater relative to the B1241 to the west and A15 to the east. Important Spatial Function: The long eastward views to the limestone capped scarp slope are key to the spatial qualities of the area. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP37 is shaped by the nature of the predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with dispersed farms. The east west local networ	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network between the settlements of Willingham by Stow and Fillingham. This is a part open location, but the road follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to reflect the field patterns and the location is part shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts it helps to provide enclosure and intimacy at this location. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition. Importance of View: This is a part open location on the local road network which passes between Willingham by Stow and Fillingham. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes (north south) and the local road network also links (east west) several historic and distinctive settlements across the area. The viewpoint forms part of this east west road network. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network that connects the settlements of Willingham by Stow and Fillingham. Being part of the east west road network, this may extend the number of receptors from local users to those from a wider area.	Embedded Mitig construction, op decommissionin Mitigation is als include the follo Site boundary for hedgerows to a Panels to be set minimum of 8m Panels to be set Existing hedges managed to a h to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, ran hedges. Lighting will be battery banks o required. Lightin vehicle and pers 50W, installed a prevent light sp be manually op fencing. The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried ou impact at this En
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent existing allow for proposed thickening and growth.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field vith the addition of new hedgerow trees as randomly spaced along the length of existing

be limited to downlights within substations and s only and used when maintenance or security is nting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage his includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommis
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would retain the 's' bend in the road marking the junction of Fillingham	With secondary mitigation such as planting and	A similar pro
preparation / enabling works, construction,	Lane and Willingham Road but the large agricultural fields to each side would change to an area of	grass seeding being taken into account at the	of constructi
and commissioning with effects such as	panels. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the panels. The local collection of	operational stage (Year 15) the following	but with the
construction traffic, noise and vibration	agricultural fields divided by Gypsy Lane and its tall hedgerows would not change in the view. The	changes to the landscape would occur and the	being no lor
from construction activities, dust	remainder of the horizon made up of woodlands would be set in the context of the new panels to the	visual effects are set out below.	operational.
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and	northeast and south of this location. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and	visual effects are set out below.	assessment
the visual intrusion of plant and machinery	associated cables would add some minor cumulative changes to the view.	The view will become significantly more	winter but a
on site. At the early stages of the		enclosed since the proposed scattered trees	retention of
construction stage, ground, and lower-level	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but	and shelterbelt will have established to create a	vegetation a
activities such as the construction of the	will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	strong field structure and screen views of the	upon the pr
solar panel areas and associated	will have had inflited physical of visual impact at this stage.	panels in the mid distance. Existing hedges	primary and
infrastructure and inverters would not be	Costored tree helt	around the Site will have been managed to	
	<u>Scattered tree belt</u> A scattered tree belt is proposed within field C3 to the northeast of this viewpoint linking an existing	grow out to 5m reinforcing the vertical structure	mitigation tl established
fully screened due to the gappy nature of	lone tree to the hedgerow to the north. Another belt links a tree in field C4 to the eastern boundary of	locally. In the close-range, the existing	baseline. Eff
the foreground hedgerows bordering the		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Gypsy Lane and Willingham Road. During	this field.	hedgerows will screen the panels with mid and	those arising
the latter part of the construction stage,		longer distance views appearing as a layered	activities for
views would become available of the	<u>Shelterbelt</u>	well-treed landscape with a backdrop of local	of the decor
elevated activities, and although the	A 5m shelterbelt is proposed to the north and west of Turnpin's Bungalows and to the south and west	and distant woodland. Roadside verges along	including sit
hedgerows within the surrounding field	of Turnpin Farm to mitigate views of the Scheme from these properties. A long shelterbelt will run	Willingham Road will have established to create	noise and v
systems would give some partial layering,	west/east to the north of field C5 adjacent to the existing waterway creating a strong break across this	a more natural and visually pleasing route.	decommiss
these activities would still occupy an	large field and adding height and variation to the views across the Site.		activities, du
extensive proportion of the view.		Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	generation
	Existing hedges	North Site, there are few public rights of way	runoff.
Other works would be undertaken in	Existing hedgerows along the Willingham Road are to be managed to grow out with the addition of	(PRoW) across the landscape and	
connection with the construction including	irregularly spaced hedgerow trees as appropriate to increase the tree cover locally and provide height	considerations should therefore be given to	Following
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	and further screening whilst retaining the overall character of this road.	improving the network of local lanes for	decommiss
other means of enclosure and works for the		recreation. This is a landscape of long views	land is likely
provision of security and monitoring	New hedges	towards the west of the power stations and	returned to
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	A new hedgerow to two sections of the northern boundary of field C3 are proposed where none exists	towards the east of the string of settlements	production.
of internal tracks. There would also be	mitigating views of the Site from the wider landscape to the north and joining the existing hedgerow.	that line the limestone capped scarp slope and	however be
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	Further east, new field hedges to the west and east of field C9 will strengthen the field pattern locally	where these views are captured from the local	the significa
including planting and the improvement of	whilst also further mitigating views from Turpin's Farm and bungalows as well as views from the east	road network then this feature should be	enhanced ti
the foreground hedgerows.	along Willingham Road. A new hedgerow to the west of field C2 will mitigate views and help to further	enhanced.	hedgerow p
These short lived constructions activities	strengthen the field structure locally, providing additional height with proposed hedgerow trees. A new		has been ca
These short-lived construction activities	hedge is proposed to the southern boundary of field C5 and the eastern boundary of C6 which will	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	has begun t
would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature.	reinforce field pattern and break up the bulk of the panelled area.	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual	create a mu
		Receptors:	and robust
There would be a considerable change to	Successional scrub	 Grassland reversion around field 	retaining an
the arable land use, but the surrounding	A belt of successional scrub is proposed to the western boundary of field C3 adjacent to existing	boundaries and PRoW	the overall o
field boundaries and the associated tree	vegetation on this western boundary of the Site. A strong buffer of successional scrub is proposed to	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	providing co
cover would remain intact. There would not	run north/south and east either side of existing vegetation within fields C2,5 and 6 providing a layered	 A more varied landscape 	biodiversity
be a fundamental change to the immediate	visual effect and additional habitat links.	 Improved (more natural) management 	the years. B
northwest of this location and the wider		of exiting vegetation	fields are lik
landscape to the northwest would also not	<u>Grassland mixes</u>	 Less expanse of intensively managed 	retained and
fundamentally change.	A 10m tall herb mix buffer is to line each side of the existing watercourse running across the Site.	arable land	potential ma
	Elsewhere within the field boundaries, flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used with tussock mixes	 A less exposed and windswept 	retain grass
Construction Access	used adjacent to existing and proposed vegetation in places.	landscape	preserve so
There would be no view of any construction		 Water quality improvements 	land use an
access from this viewpoint.	Margin verge habitat	 Potential animal grazing 	long-term ir
	To the north of the Willingham Road adjacent to the viewpoint, an enhanced roadside margin habitat	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	in biodiversi
Cable Route Corridor	is proposed to mitigate the erosion of good quality roadside verges in this area to create a more	 Bird mitigation fields 	area, all of w
	visually pleasing and natural view.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	benefit visu

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Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Magnitude	Medium	High	Low	Very Low
	Viewpoint is within the 0.5km study area and there would be potential views north towards this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 37 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of op mitigation. It is anticipated there would be no cumulative visual effects due to extensive vegetative cover cumulative visual effects. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape with
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibil be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening we the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail with Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4 Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4 . The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one lands strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west mine distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the qual across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evider villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some abili adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or assoc in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

> operation and Negligible at year 15 with over along Willingham Road which would limit any

thin the character area.

the substation area within the character area

pility with the cumulative developments would not woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between

n the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy within the following figures:

.8.15.2.6] 5.4.8.15.2.8] .4.15.2.9]

dscape type or area different from another. The inor road network links several historic and d by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and ality of the landscape and reducing the visibility

ence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated ot highly recognised for adding intimacy and bility to accommodate change without undue ter of the landscape and its communications and sociated with built form that plays a positive role



Viewpoint VP39 – Junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane, looking south directly over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond to the south. This is also looking east over the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west to a high point of approximately 20m AOD at the settlement of Willingham by Stow. To the north, the land rises to a local high point of approximately 15m AOD on Fillingham Lane and to the south there is a gentle fall towards the River Till, which takes a meandering course to the north of Normanby by Stow. Towards the east, the landform is generally flat at 10m AOD then rises gently towards the foot of the scarp slope from where the landscape then rises sharply to form the scarp slope at Ingham. In terms of enclosure, there are numerous woodland blocks that form strong geometric shapes in the landscape and collectively provide a dominant wooded horizon, particularly towards the east of the view. These woodlands include New Plantation, Larch Planation, Fox Covert, Normanby Gorse and a shelterbelt at Moor Bridge. To the west and north, the view is enclosed by the gently rising landform and the settlement edge, whereas to the south the landscape is more open with views extending over the River Till Vale. Towards the east the geometric woodland blocks close down some visibility. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at Poplar Farm, Magin Moor Farm and Turpin Farm on Fillingham Lane and Lowfield Farm and Moor Farm on Moor Lane. There are also residential properties at Moor Bridge and Turpin's Bungalows, otherwise little else exists in terms of built influence. Stone Pit Lane is a prominent feature as it is a straight route that connects to Fillingham Lane in the north leading to a 'no through' road in the south and joining with Cot Garth Lane.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature and well cut back with regular hedgerow trees. There is also a local collection of ancient enclosure field systems to the south of Cot Garth Lane that are bounded by a strong network of hedgerows with some distinctive hedgerow trees including ash and oak. The hedgerows are present on both sides of these lanes and there are wide grass verges that present some consistency and overall intimacy to the view. In terms of texture and colour, the foreground has stockpiled materials, including tyres and hardcore, which is a detractor and mast poles are visible in the immediate foreground giving an almost garish, discordant quality and unsettling quality to the view.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the local lane network with strong hedgerows and regular pattern of trees within them. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane network with little traffic and no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of woodland in the distance is an interesting feature. The intensive levels of management and the stockpiling of materials add decline to the natural gualities of the view. The overall experience is pleasant as this is a guiet location with a distinct absence of settlement and disturbance.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists, residents, walkers, and horse riders using these local lanes at the southeastern edge of Willingham by Stow.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Stone Pit Lane at the junction with Cot Garth Lane with large agricultural fields and hedgerows to each side. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows with some mature trees. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there Stone Pit Lane dividing the local collection of agricultural fields and its tall hedgerows and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields to each side of Stone Pit Lane. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident due to the strong hedgerow network. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables at close range, and these are notable elements in the context of the enclosed landscape at this location.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.23] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mit
In terms of forces for change for VP39, the existing rural landscape features are sensitive along the network of local lanes, in particular the hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, an increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall , the susceptibility for VP39 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and the loss of field structure around settlements. Whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not always form a significant component of this landscape, and in considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The quiet rural lanes provide opportunities to experience scenic views across the area, especially where they are part of a 'back lane' system to settlements such as Stone Pit Lane. <u>Cultural:</u> There several Grade II listed buildings within Willingham by Stow and there is a small collection of ancient enclosure fields to the south of Cot Garth Lane that give some 'time depth' to this location. <u>Natural:</u> The junction of Cot Garth Lane and Stone Lane is a quiet backwater relative to the other local lanes and although the hedgerows are a strong feature, they are well cut back which denudes their natural character. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> This is a landscape of long views particularly from the edges of settlements; however, views are shortened this location by the intervening landform. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> There are strong hedgerows present on both sides of these lanes and wide grass verges that present some consistency and distinctive qualities to the location. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The public right of way (PRoW) network is mainly located to the north of Willingham by Stow and so the appreciation of the landscape is dependent on local lanes and back lanes to the south of the settlement. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>. Smaller settlements and their road networks provide an important spatial function, where they mainly comprise villages, farmsteads, and isolated residential dwellings. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP39 is shaped by the nature of the predominantly rural and quiet rural lanes where they join. This is in contrast with the busy B1241 and despite being so close, there is an overall calm character to this location. There are strong hedgerows to both sides of the lane that present some consistency and add to the 'sense of place'. The appreciation of the landscape is focused on these two lanes since there are no PRoW to this edge of the settlement, however the fly	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location comprises the local road network at the edge of a settlement. This is a part open location that is part shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts it helps to provide enclosure and intimacy at this location. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature and well cut back with regular hedgerow trees. There is also a local collection of ancient enclosure field systems to the south of Cot Garth Lane that are bounded by a strong network of hedgerows with some distinctive hedgerow trees including ash and oak. <u>Importance of View:</u> This is a part open location on the local road network. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane network with little traffic and no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility and this raises the importance of the view. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local road network that is likely to attract local users as opposed to visitors from a wider area.	Embedded Mitigat construction, oper decommissioning Mitigation is also n include the followi Panels to be set m minimum of 8m fr Site boundary fend hedgerows to allow Panels to be set a Existing hedges an managed to a heig to grow out to add boundaries with th appropriate, rando hedges. Lighting will be lim battery banks only required. Lighting vehicle and persor 50W, installed at a prevent light spilla be manually operat fencing. The visual effects w account equate to (Year 1) and this in been carried out b impact at this Emb
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Appropriate

litigation

ation would be taken into account at the eration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded o referred to as primary mitigation and would wing measures:

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and from minor watercourses.

encing to be set back 5m from adjacent existing low for proposed thickening and growth.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

are to be allowed to grow out and will be eight of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged dd further thickening and growth to the field the addition of new hedgerow trees as domly spaced along the length of existing

imited to downlights within substations and nly and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to sonnel movements. All visible lighting would be t a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to llage. Lighting required within panelled areas will erated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

s **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage includes secondary mitigation which will have t but will have had limited physical or visual nbedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation /	The foreground of Stone Pit Lane at the junction with Cot Garth Lane	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding	A similar process to that
enabling works, construction, and commissioning	would remain a feature of the view but with the large agricultural fields	would be taken into account at this stage to include the	construction stage, but
with effects such as construction traffic, noise and	would change to an area of panels. Further agricultural fields beyond	following changes to the landscape:	Scheme being no longe
vibration from construction activities, dust	would be screened by the panels. The setting of Stone Pit Lane would		operational. This is an
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the	change from a local collection of agricultural fields to be set in the context	The view will become significantly more enclosed since the	assessment of the Site
visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	of new panels to the east side, but the existing tall hedgerows would help	proposed new hedgerows will have established to create a	but assumes retention
the early stages of the construction stage, ground,	with screening. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands	strong field structure and screen views of the panels.	vegetation and builds u
and lower-level activities such as the construction	would be set in the context of the new panels. The vertical elements in the	Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m	proposed primary and
of the solar panel areas and associated	view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would add some		mitigation that had bee
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	minor cumulative changes.	and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some	established as the futu
screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering		height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the	baseline. Effects are the
Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane. During the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will	close-range, the hedgerows will screen the panels with mid	from activities for the d
latter part of the construction stage, views would	have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at	and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed	the decommissioning in
become available of the elevated activities, and	this stage:	landscape. With mid-range views there would be relatively	site traffic, noise and vi
although the hedgerows to the foreground and	this stage.	good levels of tree cover over the local landscape but with	
S S S	Chaltarhalt	very limited long-distance views.	from decommissioning
within the surrounding field systems would give some partial layering, these activities would still	<u>Shelterbelt</u> A shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of fields G1 and G3		dust generation and sit
	mitigating views across the Site to the southeast and further breaking up	Overall, in terms of mitigation for Cottam 1 North, many of	Collouring de commissio
occupy an extensive proportion of the view.		the rural villages have not seen widespread expansion but	Following decommission
	the Site/Sites.	development pressures continue form the commuting	land is likely to be retur
Other works would be undertaken in connection		distance to Lincoln with the demand for housing, commerce	arable production. The
with the construction including fencing, gates,	Existing hedges	and industry creating visual intrusion and extending	however benefit from t
boundary treatment and other means of enclosure	The existing northern and western field boundaries to fields G1 and G2	settlement fringes. For development associated with the	significantly enhanced
and works for the provision of security and	require some enhancement where these are low managed hedges with	rural villages, specific mechanisms include Village Design	hedgerow planting that
monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying	limited hedgerow trees to further mitigate views from the gap in	Statements, and tree planting around settlement edges to	carried out and has beg
down of internal tracks. There would also be	hedgerow at Stone Pit Lane. These hedges are to be allowed to grow	help improve their setting in the wider landscape	mature to create a mud
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	out and managed to a height of 5m with the addition of hedgerow trees to		and robust landscape,
including planting and the improvement of the	enhance the character locally and to add further height and screening	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will	and enhancing the over
foreground hedgerows.	from the north and west at Stonepit Lane and from the village of	be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	character and providing
	Willingham by Stow.	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	considerable biodiversi
These short-lived construction activities would		PRoW	over the years. Bird mit
obstruct a significant proportion of the view and	The eastern boundary of field G4 is to be enhanced with additional tree	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	fields are likely to be re
become a dominant feature. There would be a	planting and by allowing the hedgerow to grow out to a height of 5m.	 A more varied landscape 	the potential may exist
considerable change to the arable land use, but the		 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	grass margins to prese
surrounding field boundaries and the associated	Views further east of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites will also be screened by these	vegetation	varied land use and ma
tree cover would remain intact. There would not be	enhanced hedgerows.	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	long-term improvemen
a fundamental change to the immediate south, east		 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	biodiversity in the local
and west of this location and in the wider landscape	New hedges	 Water quality improvements 	of which will benefit vis
to the east and west would not fundamentally	A new hedge is proposed to the western boundary of G4 in addition to the	 Potential animal grazing 	receptors.
change.	existing hedge on this boundary. Additional new hedge planting to the	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	
	southern boundary will infill where none currently exists with the	 Bird mitigation fields 	With secondary mitigat
Construction Access	remainder of the existing hedge being enhanced as necessary.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	considered, the negativ
There would be no view of any construction access	remainder of the existing heage being enhanced as necessary.		of the physical decomn
from this viewpoint.	Grassland mixes	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to	will be balanced out by
	A minimum 10m buffer is to be provided around existing ditches which are	be:	term landscape and vis
Cable Route Corridor	to be seeded with a tall herb mix.		of this mitigation.
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m	-
there would be no view of this route.	Elementaria pollipotentaria in technologia di sitti a 40 se sfasti si se se si	max at Year 15.	
	Flower rich pollinator mix is to be used within 10m of existing services.		
Substation	This is also proposed around other field boundaries which are	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and	predominantly south or west facing or relatively open.	new neugerows. v.on at real 1 and s.sin at real 15.	
there would be relatively close views of the		Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	

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	Substation at Cottam 1 beyond the panelled area in the foreground.	 Elsewhere around the Site, both tussock and flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used at the base of all existing and proposed hedges around field boundaries creating a rich tapestry of vegetation. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	Medium - High	High	Medium - High
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate – Major Significant

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Low
Adverse & Short Term
Minor Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 39 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to a vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual effects are anticipated due to a combinative of Stone Pit Lane, built form associated with Woods Farm and the settlement of Willingham by Stow.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative of the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites a and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distarea. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wid helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlemen hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The co would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these fe context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Level of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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e at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the o the visual receptor. A combination of existing effects. Viewpoint 39 is located 1.6km to the nation of dense hedgerow cover to the western

nin the character area

e developments would not be experienced across en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar

erent from another. The strategic major road listinctive smaller string of settlements across the ide grassed verges and they have a major role in

ent with farms, nucleated villages, and small nd interest to the landscape. These relevant cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites features are often set within a well-vegetated



Viewpoint VP49 - East Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on East Lane, looking north directly over the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 3b Site beyond. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Corringham to form a narrow spur known as Windy Ridge (at Mill Farm Windmill). To the north, the land falls towards the watercourses of Corringham Beck and to the south there is a gentle rise towards the A631 and Springthorpe Road (at Corringham Windmill). The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) to the small settlement of Yawthorpe and Yawthorpe Fox Covert (rising from 18m AOD to 25m AOD). In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the east and Wharton Wood towards the west. At closer proximity, there are a smaller woodland blocks, plantations and coverts around Home Farm, Ancliff Farm, Park Farm and Taskers Farm at Yawthorpe. To the north, east and south there are mainly open views and to the west the settlement of Corringham closes down the visibility. In terms of man-made features, there is only Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage within the central part of the Site/Sites (outside the RLB), otherwise the settlement is centered on Aisby to the north, Springthorpe to the south, Corringham to the west and Yawthorpe to the east. East lane is a prominent feature particularly at the junction with Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage access (and the track to the south of Brown's Holt).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, exposed landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, but well cut back with few hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the lanes and there are narrow grass verges that presents a simple consistency and softer character overall. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low cut and have a highly managed appearance and little texture, and there are muted and calm tones due to the simplicity of the landscape and general absence of features. Mast poles are however prominent and in combination with the farmsteads there is some interest. The views tend to be ordinary and almost bland in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, whereas the distant horizon reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton Cliff, Willhoughton and Hemswell.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of East Lane, which is a detractor. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of far-reaching views adds some stimulus. The overall experience is that of an ordinary location with an unsettled feeling due to the lack of enclosure and intimacy. There are however interesting and pleasant distant views that provide a more balanced context and feelings of calm and that detract from the unsettling nature of the immediate location.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, horse riders, motorists and residents using these local lanes at the eastern edge of Corringham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises East Lane with large agricultural fields and hedgerows beyond this. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. To the right-hand side of the view, there is East Lane dividing the local collection of agricultural fields with its low-cut hedgerows and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields to each side of East Lane. The remainder of the horizon is made up of the collection of residential dwellings comprising Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage, hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident due to the strong hedgerow network. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables at close range, and these are notable elements in the context of the enclosed landscape at this location.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
In terms of forces for change for VP49, the open and character of the landscape is a key sensitivity particularly around the edges of settlements and tree planting can help with integration and help contribute to the overall perception of a well treed landscape from these locations. The powerful River Trent and its tributaries and other water courses within its flood plain also provide a strong functional feature running through the landscape, which contribute strongly to the 'sense of place' particular at locations adjacent to settlements where landscape features are already scarce. Overall , the susceptibility for VP49 is conditioned by the impact of settlement on the edges of the wider, flat and low-lying landscape where features are scarce. There are however also significant benefits to be gained from a range of landscape and biodiversity interventions such as tree planting and hedgerow improvement projects. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	Scenic: The slightly undulating, low-lying landscape is the key feature of the area, but the distant horizon reveals woodland cover at Willhoughton Cliff, Willhoughton and Hemswell Cultural: There are many tranquil places along the local lanes to the north and northeast of Corringham for people to enjoy both for recreation and for local residents, but the close proximity of this location brings some noise and disturbance to the view. Natural: Woodland cover is low and because of the history of the land for agriculture, the area has retained little semi-natural habitat. The hedgerows to either side of East Lane provide the main habitats for farmland species and are substitute woodland habitats that provide linkages across the landscape. Recreation and Enjoyment: Recreation is provided by numerous lanes such as East Lane since there is a limited public right of way (PRoW) network in the area. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: This is a predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms. This location is in close proximity to the linear settlement of Corringham and the busy A63, which dilutes the 'sense of place' and imparts very little in terms of local distinctiveness. Health and Wellbeing: The interest of this area is the network of rural lanes in combination with the watercourses, however Corringham Beck is not readily accessible to the public due to the absence of bridge crossings or 'nodes'. Important Spatial Function: This area supports gently undulating and low-lying landform with low ridges dividing shallow, broad river valleys. This location however is influenced by straight roads, the close-cut hedgerows with few trees and the geometric field patterns. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP49 is shape	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network at the edge of a settlement. This is an open location due to the low-cut hedgerows that helps to provide extended views at this location. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, but well cut back with few hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the lanes and there are narrow grass verges that presents a simple consistency and softer character overall. Importance of View: This is a part open location on the local road network. This location offers some recreation value since this is a local lane network but there is traffic with easy access to the A631. There being no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility, this raises the importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network that is likely to attract local users as opposed to visitors from a wider area.	Embedded Mitig construction, op decommissionin Mitigation is also include the follow Embedded mitig include the follow Allow for panels Grange Farm to Road. Panels to be set minimum of 8m Site boundary fe hedgerows to all Panels to be set Existing hedges of managed to a he to grow out to ac boundaries with appropriate, ran hedges. Lighting will be li battery banks or required. Lightin vehicle and pers 50W, installed at prevent light spi be manually ope fencing. The visual effect account equate for (Year 1) and this been carried out impact at this En
meann	medium	movium	nocrippiicable

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Mitigation

igation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would lowing measures:

tigation would be taken into account at this stage to lowing measures:

els to the east of track that leads to Corringham to be set back to reduce visibility from Mill Mere

et minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent existing allow for proposed thickening and growth.

et a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

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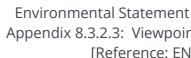
limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to pillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will perated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into e to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



P49 – East Lane			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view comprising East Lane would remain but set in the	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding	A similar process to that
preparation / enabling works, construction,	context panels instead of the large agricultural fields. The existing hedgerows	being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the	construction stage, but
and commissioning with effects such as	would help soften the views. Further agricultural fields would be screened by the	following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual	the Scheme being no lor
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	panels. The remainder of the horizon made up of the collection of residential	effects are set out below.	operational. This is an
construction activities, dust generation, site	dwellings comprising Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage would set above		assessment of the Site
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	the panels. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and	The view will become more enclosed since the new and	winter but assumes
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	associated cables would add some minor cumulative changes to the view.	existing hedgerows will have established and will provide a	retention of existing
the early stages of the construction stage,		dense screen to an eventual height of 5m with hedgerow trees	vegetation and builds u
ground, and lower-level activities such as the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	providing interest, form and height across the open landscape	the proposed primary
construction of the solar panel areas and	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	whilst areas to the south will remain more open and exposed.	secondary mitigation t
associated infrastructure and inverters		Shelterbelt planting to the west of the Site/Sites will have	had been established a
would be partly screened by the foreground	Existing hedgerows	matured to create a dense buffer to this boundary. Shrub	future baseline. Effects
hedgerows bordering East Lane and Field	Existing hedgerows along East Lane are low cut and will be managed to grow out to	planting within the Site, although not visible from the road, will	those arising from acti
Farm Lane. During the latter part of the	a height of 5m. These will also be enhanced with irregular spaced hedgerow trees	break up the panel areas and provide biodiversity benefits. The	for the duration of the
construction stage, views would become	along their length to the south of the Site at Cottam 2 to create a more well-treed	close-range views will be of dense hedgerows with hedgerow	decommissioning inclu
available of the elevated activities, and	landscape where it currently lacks vertical structure. These enhanced hedges and	trees, whilst the mid distance will be a layered vegetated	site traffic, noise and
although the hedgerows to the foreground	trees will help to break up the views from all directions and provide visual interest	landscape with existing trees sitting above the maturing	vibration from
and within the surrounding field systems	and some shelter from the somewhat exposed landscape at this point. Within the	vegetation. Occasional long-distance views of blocks of	decommissioning activ
would give some partial layering, these	Site, existing hedgelines are to be augmented with additional trees spaced	woodland will be visible making up the distant horizon.	dust generation and s
activities would still occupy an extensive	intermittently with infill hedge planting as necessary to further strengthen the field		runoff.
proportion of the view.	pattern and break up the bulk of the panels areas. Site fencing will sit within the	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site,	
	existing hedgerows a minimum of 5m to allow for growth.	considerations should be given to planning for new tree	Following decommissi
Other works would be undertaken in		planting around key settlements such as Corringham and other	the land is likely to be
connection with the construction including	<u>Shelterbelt</u>	suitable locations such as local lanes that connect between	returned to arable
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	A 5m wide shelter belt is proposed to the western boundary of the Site further west	these settlements. Trees should be typically grouped in small	production. The Site w
other means of enclosure and works for the	along East Lane. This belt will screen views from the village of Corringham as well	plantations/copses or as individual trees within hedgerows.	however benefit from
provision of security and monitoring	as break up the landscape to some degree. A new shelterbelt is proposed to the	The creation of new hedgerows and permanent pasture along	significantly enhanced
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	east of The Cottage (north of Corringham Grange Farm) screening views across the	watercourses is also a priority, enhancing visibility of streams	and hedgerow plantin
of internal tracks. There would also be	Site and further breaking up the landscape and creating some enclosure and	and dykes, whilst increasing the occurrence of semi- natural	has been carried out a
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	intimacy.	habitats. Although the remaining hedgerow network is	has begun to mature
including planting and the improvement of	Native shrub Planting	generally strong, there is nevertheless evidence of decline in a	create a much stronge
the foreground hedgerows.	<u>Native shrub Planting</u> Where an existing area of scrub with some trees to the northeast of the viewpoint	number of areas, with gaps and few hedgerow trees.	robust landscape, reta
These short-lived construction activities	exists within the proposed panelled area, this will be enhanced by native shrub	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	and enhancing the ove character and providir
would obstruct a significant proportion of	planting to reinforce this feature, provide added height, and create a varied habitat.	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	considerable biodivers
the view and become a dominant feature.	Site fencing will sit within the existing hedgerows a minimum of 5m to allow for	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	benefits over the year
There would be a considerable change to the	growth.	PRoW	mitigation fields are li
arable land use, but the surrounding field		 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	be retained and the
boundaries and the associated tree cover	New Hedging	 A more varied landscape 	potential may exist to
would remain intact. There would not be a	A native hedge with irregular spaced hedgerow trees is proposed around	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	grass margins to prese
fundamental change to the immediate south	Corringham Grange Farm, reinforcing the character of the area, obscuring views of	vegetation	some varied land use
and west of this location and the wider	panels and fencing from this dwelling and will further enhance the tree and hedge	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	maintain long-term
landscape to the south would also not	cover locally to increase the overall quantity and variation of vegetation. Any more	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	improvements in
fundamentally change.	distant views of the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites will be mitigated with this intervening	 Water quality improvements 	biodiversity in the loca
fundamentally change.	planting.	 Potential animal grazing 	all of which will benefi
Construction Access	planting.	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	visual receptors.
Throughout the construction phase, this	Grassland mixes	 Bird mitigation fields 	visual receptors.
viewpoint would be affected by the	Tussock mixes are line the base of new and existing hedges and shelterbelts as well	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	With secondary mitiga
construction access point off East Lane	as the proposed shrub planting to the northeast of this viewpoint with wildflower		considered, the negati
between fields H2 and H5 creating additional	grassland mixes beneath the panels. Within the Site, adjacent to existing ditches,	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	effects of the physical
traffic.	both flower rich pollinator mixes and tall herb mixes provide suitable habitats	Growen or existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be.	decommissioning will
crume.	adjacent to these features and provide additional visual interest within the Site.		balanced out by the lo

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Cottam

	1			_
	Cable Route Corridor		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m	term landscape and visual
	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area	Adverse effects:	max at Year 15.	effects of this mitigation.
	and there would be no view of this route.	 Panels and structures across the landscape 		_
		 Increased hard standing areas 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
	Substation	 Increased traffic locally 		
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area	 Some minor light pollution within open countryside 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
	and a glimpsed view of the Substation at	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures 		
	Cottam 2 may be possible beyond the	visible above existing vegetation	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
	panelled area.			
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low
Level of				
Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance				
of Effect	Moderate Significant	Major - Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant

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	249 – East Lane	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 49 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Deve combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topogra closest Development to Viewpoint 49 is Tillbridge Solar, located approximately 1.3km to the viewpoint and due vegetation surrounding A631, the development will not be visible in view and therefore no cumulative visual e
		approximately 1.3km to the closest Tillbridge Solar Site. Due to the distance, interveing field hedgerows and v not be visible in view and therefore has no potential intervisibility.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the o
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the subs
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the c experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Convisibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas recontrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an areas settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to south. The some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor patches of cumulative vertee overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Level of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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ion and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is velopments and proximity to the visual receptor. A graphy would limit any cumulative visual effects. The due to the distance, intervening field hedgerows and l effects are anticipated.

l vegetation surrounding A631, the development will

e character area.

bstation area within the character area.

e cumulative developments would not be ds, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

Cottam 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative

5.2.8]

retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In arable land use within a scattered pattern of These relevant characteristics of the landscape e visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter



Viewpoint VP56 - Pilh/20/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, footpath Pilh/20/1, looking southeast towards the Cottam 2 Site and northeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop, but there are smaller pastoral fields of private planned enclosure to the south (left) of the view. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Station Road to form a narrow spur around Todd Lane, extending from Corringham Scroggs (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Kirton Road at approximately 22m AOD and to the south there is also a gentle rise to the southwest of Glebe Farm at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Bonsdale Farm and the medieval village of Dunstall which rises to approximately 25m AOD. -In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Wharton Wood to the east Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the west. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Pilham and around Home Farm, Grebe Farm and Green Lane. The views are mainly enclosed at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the southeast. In terms of man-made features, there is only Glebe Farm, otherwise the settlement is centered on Pilham to the south.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to small-scale, enclosed, and intimate landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, with several distinctive hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the footpath and the route is a green lane that presents a softer character overall. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows have a variety of species and are grown out in parts with an interesting texture, and there are colourful tones due to the presence of the mature trees. Mast poles are however prominent and in combination with the farmsteads there is some interest. The views tend to be pleasant and interesting in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, and the distant horizon also reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton and Will Houghton Cliff.

Overall: The view is influenced by the skyline that is disrupted by tree clumps and mast poles. The footpath is enclosed by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with high canopies giving an open and safe feeling to the route. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the background of the view and there is a dense shelterbelt vegetation which provides effective screening of Site/Sites, however the wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The overall experience is that of a very pleasant location with a strong feeling of enclosure and intimacy.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists, and residents on the northeastern edge of Pilham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the public footpath (Pilh/20/1) with tall hedgerows and pastoral fields to each side. Further pastoral and agricultural fields are not visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows with a high number of mature trees. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the pastoral and agricultural fields. -To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of pastoral fields with tall hedgerows and trees and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields in the context of the residential property known as Glebe Farm. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows and tree cover where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident due to the strong hedgerow network. -There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables at mid distance, but these are notable elements in the context of the wider landscape.

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ded Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the ion, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded -is also referred to as primary mitigation and lude the following measures:

dary fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent edgerows to allow for proposed thickening and

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

r meadow mix to be sown beneath proposed

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

anting to be 5m from the existing PRoW. -Panels to ck 15m from PRoW.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. -Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth d boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

vill be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no n perimeter fencing.

effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken unt equate to those effects set out for the operation ar 1) and this -includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

cable



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling	The foreground of the view comprising the public footpath	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken	A similar process to that
works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as	(Pilh/20/1) would not change but it would be set in context	into account at this stage to include the following changes to the	construction stage, but w
construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction	with the new panels to the north side. The existing tall	landscape:	the Scheme being no lon
activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the	hedgerows to each side would however screen the majority		operational. This is an
visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early	of the new panels. Further pastoral and agricultural fields	The view will become more enclosed since the proposed new hedgerows	assessment of the Site in
stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level	are already not visible beyond and so this would not be a	will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views	winter but assumes
activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas	change to the viewTo the right-hand side of the view, the	of the panels. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m	retention of existing
and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly	local collection of pastoral fields would not be changed by	and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height,	vegetation and builds u
screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering the public	the context of the panels but the similar collection of fields	reinforcing the vertical structure locallyIn the close-range, the new and	the proposed primary a
footpath. During the latter part of the construction stage,	in the context of the residential property known as Glebe	enhanced hedgerows will screen the panels with mid and longer distance	secondary mitigation th
views would become available of the elevated activities, and	Farm would see changes to their setting by the introduction	views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a mid-range view	had been established a
although the hedgerows and mature tree cover to the	of the new panels. The vertical elements in the view,	of the railway line vegetationThere are no long-distance views.	future baseline. Effects
foreground and within the surrounding field systems would	including telegraph poles and associated cables may add		those arising from activ
give some partial layering, these activities would still occupy	some minor cumulative changes.	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 3b Site, consideration	for the duration of the
an extensive proportion of the view.	some minor cumulative changes.	should be given to enhanced planting along the road and public footpath	decommissioning inclu
an extensive proportion of the view.	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary	and bridleway networks particularly at the gateways to settlements,	site traffic, noise and
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the	mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have	whilst respecting the long views both towards the east and the west	vibration from
construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment	had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	across the area. This planting will also enhance the visitor experience	decommissioning activ
and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of	had inflited physical of visual impact at this stage.	particularly where in close proximity to the AGLV at Laughton Forest. The	dust generation and si
security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the	New hedges	planting could be adopted both along the unnamed roads and the	runoff.
laying down of internal tracks. There would also be	A new hedge is proposed to the western boundary of field	strategic road network to provide a more varied and interesting	runon.
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including	J1 where views from Glebe Farm are open to the Site of 3b.	landscape and enhance the feeling of travelling from open to more	Following decommission
		enclosed areas.	the land is likely to be
planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	This will mitigate views from the west and, together with further hedge enhancement within the Site will strengthen	enclosed areas.	returned to arable
These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a	<u> </u>		production. The Site wi
	the historical field pattern and character.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved	'
significant proportion of the view and become a dominant	Evicting hadges	in terms of Visual Receptors:	however benefit from t
feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable	Existing hedges Existing hedges running north/south across the Site	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW 	significantly enhanced
land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not		 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	and hedgerow planting
	between fields J1,2,3 5 and 6 are variable and require	 A more varied landscape 	has been carried out a
be a fundamental change to the immediate north, south and	enhancementInfilling with new sections of hedgerow is	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	has begun to mature t
west of this location and the wider landscape to the west and	required where these are missing and the enhancement of	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	create a much stronge
south would also not fundamentally change.	existing hedgerows will be achieved by managing the	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	robust landscape, reta
Construction Access	hedges to a height of 5m and incorporating irregularly	 Water quality improvements 	and enhancing the ove
Construction Access	spaced hedgerow trees to create height and further	 Potential animal grazing 	character and providin
Throughout the construction stage, the viewpoint will be	mitigate views from both the east and the westField	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	considerable biodivers
affected due to the proximity to the access point <u>intoin to</u>	boundary planting and enhancement will also break up	 Bird mitigation fields 	benefits over the years mitigation fields are lik
Cottam 3b via field J1.	views of the -Scheme from the railway line to the north as	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	0
Colds Devide Comiden	well as enhancing the local character area. The new		be retained and the
Cable Route Corridor	hedgerow to sit adjacent to the PRoW will connect with the	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	potential may exist to r
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would	existing vegetation to the south of fields J1 and J2.		grass margins to prese
be no view of this route.		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year	some varied land use a
	Grassland mixes	15.	maintain long-term
<u>Substation</u>	A tussock grassland mix is proposed to the field boundaries		improvements in
This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and there may be	and within the proposed new PRoW hedged route, creating	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	biodiversity in the local
very limited views of the Substation at Cottam 3b.	a visually interesting and natural walk.		all of which will benefit
		Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	visual receptors.
	Further afield, any more distant views of the Cottam 2 Site		
	and Cottam 1 Site/Sites will be mitigated by the enhanced	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigat
	hedgerow and tree planting along both the road and the		considered, the negati
	PRoW.		effects of the physical
		1	decommissioning will

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SOLAR PROJECT				
		 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 		balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate <u>Not</u> Significant	Negligible Not Significant

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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In SummaryThere would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site, or Cottam 2 Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 2 and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites due to distance, the intervening settlement of Aisby, and additional intervening hedgerows and tree cover. The intervening vegetation along the mainline railway would also provide additional screening and separation between the Cottam 2 Site and Cottam 3a Site.Between the Cottam 3b and Cottam 3a Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3b Site, the Cottam 3a Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and would	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 56 of the Cumulative Developme year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view a Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A combin Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would lim The closest Development to Viewpoint 56 is Tillbridge Solar, located appr form associated with Pilham and Corringham combined no cumulative v Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or targea
	Intervening vegetation along the mainine raiway and foreground nedgerows and the cover and would not result in no change to the view's compositionThere would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of an airfield at the Cottam 3a Site, but the detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area. <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km s intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develor <u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland c landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set west and a more strategic road network north to southThese relevant c to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor patch Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Level of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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ents is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and pination of existing vegetation, Embedded and mit any cumulative visual effects.

proximately 3.2km to the viewpoint and due to built visual effects are anticipated.

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative m study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to t characteristics of the landscape have some ability ches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.

erm

cant



Viewpoint VP58 - Junction of Pilh/20/1 and Bonsdale Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, footpath Pilh/20/1 at the junction with Bonsdale Lane, looking west directly over the Cottam 3b Site and northwest towards the Cottam 3a Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west just beyond Station Road and Pilham to form a narrow spur around Todd Lane, extending from Corringham Scroggs (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Kirton Road at approximately 22m AOD and to the south there is also a gentle rise to the southwest of Glebe Farm at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Bonsdale Farm and the medieval village of Dunstall which rises to approximately 25m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Wharton Wood to the east Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the west. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Pilham and around Bonsdale Farm, Southorpe Farm, Home Farm, Glebe Farm and Green Lane. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the west, south and east. In terms of man-made features, there is Bonsdale Farm and the mainline railway and Blyton Level Crossing.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, open, and balanced landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, with several distinctive hedgerow trees and there is also woodland cover to the east side of the lane at Bonsdale Farm, which extends as a feature from the ancient enclosure field systems and the deserted village of Dunstall. The hedgerows on both sides of Bonsdale Lane are low-cut allowing open and expansive views towards the south. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway line supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the mature trees and woodland at Bonsdale Farm. Mast poles are however prominent. The views tend to be pleasant and interesting in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, and the distant horizon also reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton and Willhoughton Cliff. There are also extended views towards Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location. Bonsdale Lane is defined by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with the adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm this gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to the location. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the background of the view and there is a dense shelterbelt vegetation within the field systems to the north of the railway lines, which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is open and exposed. The overall experience is that of a very pleasant location with a strong feeling of vigour and inspiration.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists, and residents using the PRoW and Bonsdale Lane on the eastern edge of Pilham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the public footpath at the junction with Bonsdale Lane with a large flat arable field in the foreground and hedgerows to each side. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond since this local collection of fields has several well-established and dense hedgerows with a high proportion of mature trees and the landscape is flat. The middle and long distance therefore only yields visibility across the agricultural fields towards the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Bonsdale Lane with the local collection of agricultural fields to each side and extended views towards the Blyton Level Crossing. To the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields divided by Bonsdale Lane with extended views across an open and expansive landscape. The remainder of the horizon is made up of farm buildings, hedgerows, and tree cover where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident due to the strong hedgerow network and shelterbelts. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables at close range, and these are notable elements in the context of their close proximity.

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			A starting to the start of the

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP58, the small woodlands are a key feature of this part of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Objectives should ensure that restoration and extension of existing woodland and new planting schemes take full advantage of opportunities to enhance the visual relationship with the scarp slope in the adjoining Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a. The pressures are therefore centered around existing woodlands that are often small and isolated and suffer from lack of management. Pressure from arable cultivation has also resulted in field enlargement, removing field boundaries, and creating a more open landscape. Overall , the susceptibility for VP58 is conditioned by the escarpment, known locally as the Lincolnshire Edge or Cliff, that rises above the Trent Vale and forms a prominent and distinctive landscape feature in some views from this part of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The road systems are also a key consideration with the north south axis of the Roman roads being less dominant but nonetheless distinctive pattern of east west routes and field boundaries that add geometric character are important features. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a high susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	Scenic: It is an area that shows a north south local road network as a feature of this small part of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Elsewhere, the routes are typically east-west aligned to reflect the historic connections across the Vale between the Trent floodplain and the limestone capped scarp slope in the east. Cultural: The strong relationship with the River Trent provides a dynamic landscape with a rich network of history and ancient enclosure associated with the medieval village of Dunstall to the east of Bonsdale Farm. Natural: There is scope to build upon existing areas that hold significant wildlife value and explore potential to create new habitats. The strong linear shelterbelt to the west of Bonsdale Farm provides scope for improvement and habitat connectivity. Recreation and Enjoyment: Senses of intimacy and comfort are likely to be associated with this location due to the presence of the strong shelterbelt to the west of Bonsdale Farm and the vegetation along the mainline railway. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: There are some local variations in landform and strong belts of tree at Bonsdale Farm and along the mainline railway. Health and Wellbeing: The sense of enjoyment that helps promote health and wellbeing stems from these local lanes, especially where they connect with the PRoW network, such as footpath Pilh/20/1. Important Spatial Function: The spatial function is provided by the medium to large-scale open landscape that is interspersed with strong woodland blocks and shelterbelts. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP58 is shaped by the north south local road networks that departs from the typical east-west	Range of Features: The location comprises the public footpath network at the edge of a settlement that connects with the network of local lanes. This is an open location due to the hedgerows that are well cut back, which helps to provide extended views towards the south and east. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, with several distinctive hedgerow trees and there is also woodland cover to the east side of the lane at Bonsdale Farm, which extends as a strong feature from the ancient enclosure field systems and the deserted village of Dunstall. Importance of View: This is an open location on the public footpath network where it joins with the local road network. There being no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility, this raises the importance of the view. The views tend to be pleasant and interesting, and the distant horizon also reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton and Willhoughton Cliff. There are also extended views towards Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a. Number of Receptors: This is the public footpath network that is likely to attract local users. Overall, the footpath network is sparse in this locality, and this is an attractive route, which raises the importance of the view.	Embedded I construction decommissi Mitigation i would inclue Site bounda existing hed growth. Panels to be and minimu Hedge plant be set back Existing hed managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow tr length of ex Lighting will battery bank is required. calibrated to lighting wou with cowls f within pane be no lightin The visual e into accourt operation st mitigation w
High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applical

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led Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

lary fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent edgerows to allow for proposed thickening and

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

inting to be 5m from the existing PRoW. Panels to k 15m from PRoW.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

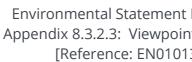
ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required nelled areas will be manually operated. There will ting on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken Int equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would retain the public footpath at the junction with	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being	A similar process to tha
preparation / enabling works, construction,	Bonsdale Lane, but the large arable field would change to panels. The	taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following	construction stage, but
ind commissioning with effects such as	hedgerows to each side would however help with screening in the foreground.	changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	with the Scheme being
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	Further agricultural fields are already not visible beyond and so this situation	out below.	longer operational. Thi
construction activities, dust generation, site	would not change, and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood would remain.		an assessment of the S
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual	Bonsdale Lane with the local collection of agricultural fields to each side and	The view will become more enclosed since the proposed new	in winter but assumes
intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	extended views towards the Blyton Level Crossing would remain but in the	hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure	retention of existing
the early stages of the construction stage,	context of new panels to the left of the view but set behind the exiting	and screen views of the panels. Existing hedges will have been	vegetation and builds
ground, and lower-level activities such as the	hedgerow. The remainder of the horizon is made up of tree cover and	managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will	upon the proposed
construction of the solar panel areas and	shelterbelts would remain visible above the new panels. The vertical elements	begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally.	primary and secondar
associated infrastructure and inverters	in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables would add some	In the close-range, the new and enhanced hedgerows will screen the	mitigation that had be
would be partly screened by the foreground	minor cumulative change to the view.	panels with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered	established as the fut
hedgerows bordering Green Lane and		well-treed landscape. There is also a mid-range view of the railway	baseline. Effects are th
Pilham Lane. During the latter part of the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will	line vegetation and a backdrop of strong woodland features at	arising from activities
construction stage, views would become	have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this	Laughton Woods to some views with more distant horizons of	the duration of the
available of the elevated activities, and	stage:	woodland and hedgerow trees.	decommissioning
although the hedgerows to the foreground			including site traffic, r
and within the surrounding field systems	Shelterbelt	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 3b Site, consideration	and vibration from
would give some partial layering, these	A shelterbelt is proposed to part of the the northern boundary of field [6,	could be given to enhanced planting along the road networks at the	decommissioning
activities would still occupy an extensive	creating a strong structure to this field boundary and further height to the local	gateways to settlements, whilst enhancing the long views both	activities, dust genera
proportion of the view.	landscape.	towards the east and the west across the area. This planting will also	and site runoff.
		enhance the visitor experience particularly where on route to the	
Other works would be undertaken in	Existing hedges	AGLV at Laughton Forest to the northwest of this location. The	Following
connection with the construction including	Existing hedges within the Site, are to be enhanced, being allowed to grow out	planting could be adopted both along the unnamed roads and the	decommissioning, the
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and	and managed at 5m whilst new tree planting will create visual interest and	strategic road network to provide a more varied and interesting	is likely to be returne
other means of enclosure and works for the	height along these boundaries. Enhancement will further mitigate views into	landscape to highlight the changes when travelling from open to	arable production. Th
provision of security and monitoring	the Site from the Bonsdale Lane and the PRoW. Where the unnamed road	more enclosed areas. These local lanes are less busy and the more	will however benefit f
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	meets the PRoW (footpath), the existing hedgerow is very low with no hedgerow	tranquil, since they are less accessible than the east west routes that	the significantly enha
of internal tracks. There would also be	trees. It is to be allowed to grow out and to be enhanced with the addition of	are intrinsically linked. These lanes offer many locations to capture	tree and hedgerow
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	irregularly spaced native tree species along the western boundary of the	views across the landscape and show significant potential to	planting that has bee
including planting and the improvement of	unmade road to break up the rather bleak landscape at this point. The existing	develop sustainable mitigation strategies.	carried out and has b
the foreground hedgerows.	hedgerow to the south of the PRoW is also devoid of trees and creates very little		to mature to create a
0 0	interest to either road users on this road or to pedestrians using the PRoW	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	much stronger and ro
These short-lived construction activities	network. The existing route offers an open, inhospitable walk likely to be cold	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	landscape, retaining a
would obstruct a significant proportion of	and windy at times. Tree cover and hedges managed to a greater height will	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW 	enhancing the overal
the view and become a dominant feature.	provide relief from the elements and create a more varied visual experience.	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	character and providi
There would be a considerable change to the		 A more varied landscape 	considerable biodiver
arable land use, but the surrounding field	<u>New hedges</u>	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	benefits over the yea
boundaries and the associated tree cover	At present the existing route of the PRoW heading west from this viewpoint is	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	Bird mitigation fields
would remain intact. There would not be a	exposed and somewhat windswept. A new hedge with hedgerow trees is	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	likely to be retained a
fundamental change to the immediate	proposed to the north of the PRoW on the southern boundaries of fields J1, 2, 3	 Water quality improvements 	the potential may exi
north, south and east of this location and the	and 6 creating a much more enclosed and intimate walk, whilst also mitigating	 Potential animal grazing 	retain grass margins
wider landscape to the east and south would	views of the Scheme from the south, southwest and southeast. Hedges are	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	preserve some varied
also not fundamentally change.	spaced to create a wide walkway of 10m. New hedges are proposed running	 Bird mitigation fields 	use and maintain long
, 6	north/south where existing hedgelines are degraded, breaking up the overall	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	term improvements i
Construction Access	site and strengthening the character of the existing field pattern.		biodiversity in the loc
There would be no view of any construction		Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	area, all of which will
access from this viewpoint.	Successional scrub		benefit visual recepto
- 1	Successional scrub is to the planted to the northern boundaries of fields J1,2,3	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at	
Cable Route Corridor	and 5 at the base of the existing vegetation along the railway line, creating both	Year 15.	With secondary mitiga
	visual and ecological benefit with low maintenance planting.		considered, the negat
		New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	effects of the physical

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	Viewpoint is within the O.Ekm study area and	Crossland mixes	
Viewpoint is within the 0.5km study are there would be minor views to the southwest of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study but there would be no view of the Sub- at Cottam 2 or 3a and 3b beyond the proposed panelled area.		Grassland mixes A tussock grassland mix is proposed to the field boundaries and within the proposed new PRoW hedged route, creating a visually interesting and natural walk. Adverse effects: – Panels and structures across the landscape – Increased hard standing areas – Increased traffic locally – Some minor light pollution within open countryside	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Ye Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
		 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant

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/ear 15.	decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
	Very Low
	Adverse & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint VP58 – Junction of Pilh/20/1 and Bonsdale Lane

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 3b Site, Cottam 1 Site/Sites and Cottam 2 Site, due to distance, the intervening settlements of Aisby, Corringham and Yawthorpe and additional intervening hedgerows and tree cover.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 58 of the Cumulative Developments is Min with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the s Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. The closest Cumulative Deve located approximately 3.6km from the view and no cumulative visual effects are a
	Between the Cottam 3b and 3a Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3b Site, the Cottam 3a Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and would not result in a highly noticeable change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of an airfield at the Cottam 3a Site, but the <u>visually</u> detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the so Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3s and developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study are woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening se cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely signific Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a re comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by strategic road network north to south. These relevant characteristics of the lands without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site wo landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a.
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: <u>BeneficialNeutral</u> & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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1 A finor at year 1 of operation and Minor at year 15 e segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative velopment to Viewpoint 58 is Tillbridge Solar, e anticipated due to proximity.

es of the landscape within the character area.

solar panel areas and the substation area.

nd 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative area. This is due to the distance, the intervening settlements and built form would also curtail

ificant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site and ollowing figures:

its Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ral presence, with wide areas retaining a strong relatively open and expansive landscape by a series of minor roads east to west and a more dscape have some ability to accommodate change would not alter the overall character of the



Viewpoint VP59 – Blyton Level Crossing

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Blyton Level Crossing, looking southwest directly over the Cottam 3b Site and northwest over the Cottam 3a Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west just beyond Station Road and Pilham to form a narrow spur around Todd Lane, extending from Corringham Scroggs (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Kirton Road at approximately 22m AOD and to the south there is also a gentle rise to the southwest of Glebe Farm at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Bonsdale Farm and the medieval village of Dunstall which rises to approximately 25m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Wharton Wood to the east and Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the west. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Pilham and around Bonsdale Farm, Southorpe Farm, Glebe Farm and Green Lane. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the west, south and east. In terms of man-made features, there is Bonsdale Farm to the south, Top Farm to the west and Southorpe Farm to the northeast, and the mainline railway and Blyton Level Crossing bring strong urban influences.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, open, and balanced landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, with several distinctive hedgerow trees and there is also woodland cover to the east side of the lane at Bonsdale Farm and north side of the railway at Southorpe Farm. There is also a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway and further strong hedgerows and tree cover within the small collection of fields to the northeast of Top Farm. The hedgerows are on both sides of the unnamed road and are low-cut allowing open and expansive views towards the south. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the mature trees and woodland at Bonsdale Farm. Mast poles are however prominent. The views tend to be pleasant and interesting in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, and the distant horizon also reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton and Willhoughton Cliff. There are also extended views towards Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location. The unnamed road is defined by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with the adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm this gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to the route. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the majority of the view and there is dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems to the north of the railway line which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The viewpoint offers some interesting but detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast with the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is open and exposed. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with strong feelings of vigour and inspiration. The railway line is discordant in this otherwise balanced landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists using the unnamed road network to the eastern edge of Pilham, and train passengers on the mainline railway.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the Blyton Level Crossing and mainline railway within the context of a large flat arable field in the foreground and hedgerows to each side. Further agricultural fields are only just visible beyond since this local collection of fields has a number well-established and dense hedgerows with a high proportion of mature trees and the landscape is flat. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility across the agricultural fields towards the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a similar collection of fields divided by Bonsdale Lane with extended views across an open and expansive landscape. The remainder of the horizon is made up of the dense vegetation to each side of the mainline railway, farm buildings, hedgerows, and tree cover. There are some vertical elements in the view, including the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables at close range, and these are notable elements in the context of their close proximity to the receptor.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation
In terms of forces for change for VP59, the flat, featureless topography of the area, specifically lack of hedgerows and the implications of agricultural intensification are evident. Improvements to dykes and embankments as a result of intensive agriculture are also a key force for change. Fast growing energy crops are also creating an impact on the landscape. There are aims to manage the diversification of farms which look to provide attractions and accommodation. Farm amalgamation and agricultural intensification should be carefully managed to maintain rural character. Overall , the susceptibility for VP59 is conditioned by Need to enhance the small woodland blocks, which are generally sparse but features of the area. The aim should be to avoid large areas of woodland planting since unless carefully sited, this new planting can introduce inappropriate and visually intrusive elements in the flat and open landscape. The proliferation of new large scale agricultural buildings and general increase in farm size can introduce visual intrusions and may be difficult to mitigate due to the sparse woodland cover and conditions over planting. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic</u>: Despite the influence of the level crossing, the area has a peaceful nature and has managed to retain a relatively remote and undeveloped character, giving the landscape an impression of naturalness. <u>Cultural</u>: There is also a strong line of mature trees and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway and further strong hedgerows and tree cover within the small collection of fields to the northeast of Top Farm. This tree cover pays recognition to the cultural pressures around the mainline railway and changes to the landscape. <u>Natural</u>: The hedgerows are on both sides of the unnamed road are low-cut with few natural qualities. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to this location. The level crossing contributes to the sense of enjoyment of the landscape. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: There are springs and flushes are evident by their riparian vegetation and the River Eau provides this context in the landscape to the north of Dunstall. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: The landscape supports a peaceful, undisturbed rural character despite the proximity to the mainline railway. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The area supports north south aligned local roads (that gain access to a number of former medieval settlements) and which are popular for informal recreation. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP59 is shaped by the presence of the mainline railway and Blyton Level Crossing that contributes to the enjoyment of the 	Range of Features: 	Embedded Mitigation would be ta (Year 1 and Year 15) and decomm Mitigation is also referred to as pu- following measures: Reinforce hedgerow on eastern bo- hedgerow by gapping it up and all northeastern boundary corner. Introduce hedgerow trees to the b- the unnamed road. The proposed boundary fence is s keeping large trees away from this The panels are to be set 5m from - wildflower grassland mix. Panels to be set minimum of 20m from minor watercourses. Site boundary fencing to be set ba for proposed thickening and grow Panels to be set a minimum of 3m Existing hedges are to be allowed 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encou growth to the field boundaries wit appropriate, randomly spaced alo Lighting will be limited to downligh and used when maintenance or se and will be calibrated to vehicle ar would be 50W, installed at a maxin light spillage. Lighting required wit There will be no lighting on perime
	landscape. The area also supports north south aligned local roads (that gain access to a number of former medieval settlements) and which are popular for informal recreation.	the view.	those effects set out for the opera mitigation which will have been ca visual impact at this Embedded M
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

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taken into account at the construction, operation missioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded s primary mitigation and would include the

boundary of the Cottam 3b Site. Reinforce allowing for it to grow out especially in

boundary to mitigate views from the railway and

set 5m from the railway line with scrub planting his feature for maintenance purposes.

m the railway line and underplanted with a

m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m

back 5m from adjacent existing hedgerows to allow owth.

3m from Site boundaries.

ed to grow out and will be managed to a height of couraged to grow out to add further thickening and with the addition of new hedgerow trees as along the length of existing hedges.

lights within substations and battery banks only r security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and personnel movements. All visible lighting iximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent within panelled areas will be manually operated. meter fencing.

e Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to eration stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary carried out but will have had limited physical or Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site	The foreground of the view comprising the Blyton Level Crossing and mainline railway would be set within the context of new panels instead of a large arable field which would add a small cumulative change to the view. Further agricultural fields just visible beyond would also be screened by the new panels, but the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood would remain. The setting	With secondary mitigation such as planting and gr taken into account at the operational stage (Year changes to the landscape would occur and the vis out below.
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering Pilham Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities,	of Bonsdale Lane as it crosses the Blyton Level Crossing and where there is a small woodland copse would not change. The remainder of the horizon made up of the dense vegetation to each side of the mainline railway, and tree cover would be evident above the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	The view will become more enclosed since the sce relatively well treed one with existing hedges havi some extent and proposed hedges with hedgerow established and begun to mature. The overall cha retained whilst views of detracting features such a and overhead cables being predominantly obscur Views to the south, north and east will remain ope further to the north and west will be enhanced th appropriate additional characteristic planting.
and although the hedgerows to the foreground and within the surrounding field systems would give some partial layering, these activities would still occupy an extensive proportion of the view.	<u>Shelterbelt</u> A shelter belt is to be planted, running east/west between Areas 1 and 3 of the Cottam 3b Site to the west.	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 3b could be given to new tree planting around key se suitable locations that provide linkages between t Trees should be typically grouped in small plantat individual trees within hedgerows. The creation of
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be	Existing hedges Existing hedgerows along this unnamed road will be enhanced and infilled, with intermittent hedgerow trees, adding to height and interest, and will be allowed to grow out to a height of 5m. A grass tussock mix will run to the base on this hedgerow creating a varied and layered habitat. These enhanced hedgerows will run the length of the eastern boundary of the Site along the unnamed road.	and permanent pasture along watercourses is als enhancing visibility of streams and dykes, whilst ir occurrence of semi- natural habitats. Although the hedgerow network is generally strong, there is ner of decline in a number of areas, with gaps and fev The distinctive open character of the landscape is consideration. Priority should also be given to ma characteristic habitats, such as dykes and drainag
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	Several existing hedgerows divide the Site into smaller rectilinear fields and these boundaries will be enhanced with infill planting as necessary, intermittent tree planting along their existing lines and where no hedgerows	planting of natural vegetation in these locations. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial e
These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the surrounding field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the immediate north, east and south of this location and the wider landscape to the east would also not fundamentally change.	exist, new hedgerows will help to further delineate the field boundaries, create a stronger field pattern, and break up the overall bulk of the paneled area. Views northwest towards the Cottam 3a Site will be mitigated by enhanced tree and hedge planting to the north of Kirton Road, reducing longer distance views across the Site. <u>New hedges</u> A proposed native hedgerow including irregular hedgerow tees is to be planted to the eastern extent of this field boundary to enhance the existing native hedgerow and break up the bulk of panels within this area. This will provide further screening from the northeast and the south.	 achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field bounda Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of Less expanse of intensively managed ara A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity
There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint.	Successional scrub Proposed successional scrub planting along the northern boundary of the Cottam 3b Site and adjacent to the railway line will augment the existing lines of vegetation and help soften views into the Site from both the railway and the	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is as Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Ye Year 15.
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.	unnamed road which heads towards Aisby.	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year
	Grassland mixes	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Yea

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> grass seeding being r 15) the following visual effects are set

scene will be a iving grown out to ow trees having haracter will be as the railway line ured from most views. pen whilst views through limited and

b Site, consideration settlements and other these settlements. ations/copses or as of new hedgerows lso a priority, increasing the the remaining nevertheless evidence ew hedgerow trees. is also an important nanaging more age ditches, and the

effects will be

daries and PRoW

of exiting vegetation rable land pe

assumed to be:

Year 1, 7.5m max at

ar 15.

'ear 15.

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local



	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 2 and 3a and 3b.	 Tussock mixes are proposed to all field boundaries and wildflower grassland mix beneath panelled areas will create a varied and biodiverse series of habitats for a large range of species and provide visual interest where minor views into the Site exist. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant

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Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 59 of the Cumulative De
	There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 3b Site, Cottam 1, due to distance.	year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receiption of the second
	Between the Cottam 3b and 3a Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3b Site, the Cottam 3a Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and would not result in	Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography v Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 59 is Tillbridge Solar, loca cumulative visual effects are anticipated due to proximity.
	a <u>highly noticeable</u> change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of an airfield at the Cottam 3a Site, but the <u>visually</u> detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual eler area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be foo and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in furthe
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulati
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the s strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of we landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pat to west and a more strategic road network north to south. The ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.
	Construction: Low-Medium	alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwoode Construction: Low
Magnitude	Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Level of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
	Decommissioning: BeneficialNeutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Spectra of the second	Description of the Mission Net Constitute

Viewpoint VP59 – Blyton Level Crossing

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Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites the visual receptor. A combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and ng topography would limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest ridge Solar, located approximately 4.3km from the view therefore no

individual elements or features of the landscape within the character

ts and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area.

ows that with the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the nced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the , and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and between these Site/Sites.

hich may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site set out in further detail within the following figures:

Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to south. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some dverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not in the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a.

ion: Adverse & Long Term

tion: Minor Not Significant

Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant



Viewpoint VP60 - B1025 (Kirton Road)

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) at the entrance to the Blyton Park Driving Centre, looking northwest directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site, with the Cottam 2 Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, plateau landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop but with former airfields on these plateau locations. Beyond the plateau there are some local variations in landform where the land falls to the west just beyond the A159 at Laughton Common and Laughton Woods (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Scotton at approximately 20m AOD, but there are also small variations in landform between to take account of several watercourses including Northorpe Beck and its tributaries. To the south the landform extends from the plateau as generally flat until there is a gentle rise to the settlement of Aisby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Northorpe and Northorpe Hall at approximately 25m AOD. The landform then continues to rise in the east towards the limestone capped scarp slope where the settlement of Kirton in Lindsay occupies higher elevation at approximately 60m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north of the Site/Sites. To the south, the vegetation along the mainline railway and the tall shelterbelts in the field systems to the northeast of Top Farm are the prominent feature. The woodland associated with the burial site to the north of the Site/Sites also closes down views in this direction. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Blyton and around Blyton Grange, Grange Farm, Top Farm and Southorpe Farm which adds some enclosure. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the west, north and east, with limited visibility to the south. In terms of man-made features, the former airfield has a significant influence as various sections have been divided up for other uses such as a motorsport racetrack owned by the Blyton Park Driving Centre. Other built influences include Grange Farm and Top Farm to the south and Blyton Grange and Bluebell Farm to the northwest with their large-scale agricultural buildings. The close proximity of the settlement of Blyton is also a significant built influence.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, expansive, and open landscape. In terms of variety, the Blyton Park Driving Centre is the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the Kirton Road frontage allow open visibility across the landscape in all directions. There is a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway and further strong hedgerows and tree cover within the small collection of fields to the northeast of Top Farm, which is a distinctive feature to the south side of Kirton Road. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture on the skyline, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre. Masts, poles, and wind turbines on the Site/Sites are also prominent. The views tend to be bland and unsettling in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the open exposed context and the discordant uses within the airfield. The distant horizon however reveals extended views towards Laughton Woods and Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre and its associated hanger, access roads and parking areas. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut and the hedgerow trees are weak and this gives an uncomfortable feeling to the route, especially given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint, but the low scrub in the foreground helps to mitigate its presence. The viewpoint offers some interesting but highly detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast to the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common as a strong wooded horizon. The overall experience is that of an unsettling location with overwhelming feelings of insecurity. The distant electricity pylons and the sporadic buildings, signage and gateway fencing in the foreground also add to the discordancy and uncomfortable nature of the view.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists and cyclists travelling along Kirton Road between the settlements of Blyton in the west and Northorpe in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre, which lies beyond and a foreground hedgerow. Further agricultural fields are only just visible beyond this since the landscape is flat and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast. The middle and long distance therefore yields extended visibility across these agricultural fields towards the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Kirton Road as it heads towards the junction with Bonsdale Lane where there is a small woodland copse. To the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of fields divided by Kirton Lane with extended views towards the settlement of Blyton. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large-scale arable fields mixed with smaller fields of pasture where hedgerows are well established, and the mainline vegetation is also a key feature. There are some vertical elements in the view, including the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables, but these are not notable elements due to the abundance of tree cover associated with the mainline railway and small-scale field systems.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitiga
In terms of forces for change for V60, there are aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, an increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall, the susceptibility for VP60 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this landscape, and in considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium to low ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic:</u> Clear views are a key feature of the area. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the west, north and east, with limited visibility to the south. <u>Cultural:</u> The wider landscape setting of the settlements promotes the importance of the landscape and form strong visual relationships between adjoining Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV). This is particularly evident at Blyton where the north-western edge creates strong relationships with Laughton Woods. <u>Natural:</u> The views tend to be bland and unsettling in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the open exposed context and the discordant uses within the airfield, which detract from the natural qualities of the landscape. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Blyton Park Driving Centre is the key recreational resource, but its relationship with the landscape setting of Blyton is marred by the discordant uses. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The lack of individual field boundary oak/ash trees is a key feature of the location. Even the relatively nondescript occasional trees seen in isolation make a crucial contribution to local landscape character. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The villages within the Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a at the crest of the scarp slope such as Blyborough, Willoughton and Hemswell benefit from attractive settings due to the presence of woodland cover associated with the historic halls and associated parklands. Whereas the settlements such as Blyton are influenced by the former airfields and busy road networks in the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> There are different landscape patterns that typify the differing landscape character and its contribution to spatial function, and this is particularly noticeable where the baseline views change dramatically between the south and the northeastern extents of the Site/Sites. Clear views are a key featu	Range of Features:The locationcomprises the local road networkwhere passes by a local recreationfacility at the edge of a settlement. Thisis an open location due to thehedgerows that are well cut back,which helps to provide extended views.In terms of variety, the Blyton ParkDriving Centre is the main feature andthe low-cut hedgerows along the KirtonRoad frontage allow open visibilityacross the landscape in all directions.There is a strong line of mature treeand scrub cover along both sides of themainline railway and further stronghedgerows and tree cover within thesmall collection of fields to thenortheast of Top Farm, which is adistinctive feature to the south side ofKirton Road.Importance of View:This is an openlocation on the local road network. Theviews tend to be discordant, and thedistant horizon hardly reveals theLimestone Scarps and DipslopesCharacter Area 6a.Number of Receptors:This is the localroad network that attracts local usersbut is also likely to attract users fromthe wider area due to the presence ofthe Blyton Park Driving Centre. Overall,this is an ordinary location, whichdilutes the importance of the view.	Embedded Mitigation operation (Year 1 and Scheme. This Embedd mitigation and would i Site boundary fencing hedgerows to allow fo Panels to be set minim minimum of 8m from Site boundary fencing hedgerows to allow fo Panels to be set a min Wildflower meadow m Hedge planting to be 1 Existing hedges are to height of 5m. Hedgero further thickening and of new hedgerow trees length of existing hedge Lighting will be limited banks only and used w Lighting will be PIR opp personnel movements maximum height of 4r Lighting required with There will be no lightin The visual effects with account equate to tho and this includes secco out but will have had I Embedded Mitigation
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

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gation

on would be taken into account at the construction, d Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the dded Mitigation is also referred to as primary d include the following measures:

ng to be set back 5m from adjacent existing for proposed thickening and growth.

imum of 20m from major watercourses and m minor watercourses.

ng to be set back 5m from adjacent existing for proposed thickening and growth.

inimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

mix to be sown beneath proposed panels.

e 10m from the existing PRoW.

to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a erow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add nd growth to the field boundaries with the addition ees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the dges.

ed to downlights within substations and battery when maintenance or security is required. operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and nts. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. thin panelled areas will be manually operated. ting on perimeter fencing.

ith only the Embedded Mitigation taken into nose effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) condary mitigation which will have been carried d limited physical or visual impact at this n stage.



Viewpoint VP60 - B1025 (Kirton Road)

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommiss
Activities considered includes, site preparation /	The foreground of the view would change from a large flat agricultural field to an	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding	A similar proce
enabling works, construction, and commissioning	area of panels and within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre, that would	being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15)	of construction
with effects such as construction traffic, noise and	add minor cumulative changes to the view. Further agricultural fields beyond	the following changes to the landscape would occur and the	but with the S
vibration from construction activities, dust	would also be screened by the new panels but the distant backdrop of Laughton	visual effects are set out below.	being no longe
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the	Wood would remain. The setting of Kirton Road as it heads towards the junction		operational. T
visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	with Bonsdale Lane where there is a small woodland copse would also be set in	The view will become more enclosed since the proposed new	assessment of
the early stages of the construction stage, ground,	the context of the new panels. The mainline railway vegetation is also a key	hedgerows will have established to create a strong field	winter but ass
and lower-level activities such as the construction		structure and screen views of the panels. Existing hedges will	retention of ex
	feature of the view, but its setting would not be directly affected by the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including the wind turbine at the Blyton		
of the solar panel areas and associated	•	have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed	vegetation and
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and	hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing	upon the prop
screened by the foreground hedgerows bordering	associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	the vertical structure locally. In the close-range context, the	primary and s
Kirton Road. During the latter part of the		hedgerows will screen the panels with mid and longer	mitigation that
construction stage, views would become available	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	distance views appearing as a layered, relatively well-treed	established as
of the elevated activities, and although the	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	landscape around the airfield with a backdrop of strong	baseline. Effec
hedgerows to the foreground and within the		woodland features at Laughton Woods to the north west.	those arising f
surrounding field systems would give some partial	Existing hedges		activities for th
layering, these activities would still occupy an	The existing hedge to the south of field K12 is to be enhanced and allowed to	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 3a Site,	of the decomr
extensive proportion of the view.	grow out and managed to a height of 5m. Additional tree planting is proposed	consideration should take account that many of the rural	including site
	along this hedgeline creating a natural screen and additional height to this area	villages have not seen widespread expansion but	noise and vibr
Other works would be undertaken in connection	and mitigating views into the Site to the west from this viewpoint and the Kirton	development pressures continue within commuting distance	decommissior
with the construction including fencing, gates,	Road. This buffer also acts to mitigate views of the whole Site of 3a from views	of Lincoln with the demand for housing, commerce and	activities, dust
boundary treatment and other means of enclosure	from the south and is to be further enhanced with successional scrub.	industry creating visual intrusion and extending the urban	generation an
and works for the provision of security and		fringe. For development associated with the rural villages,	runoff.
monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying	Successional Scrub:	specific mechanisms include Village Design Statements, and	
down of internal tracks. There would also be	A 10m wide buffer of successional scrub is proposed between the existing	tree planting around settlement fringes to help integrate new	Following
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	hedgerow to be enhanced and the development on the southern extents of field	development into the landscape.	decommissior
including planting and the improvement of the	K12, further enhancing the ecological value, visual interest and screening value of		land is likely to
foreground hedgerows.	this southern boundary of the Site.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will	returned to ar
		be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	production. Th
These short-lived construction activities would	New hedges	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	however bene
obstruct a significant proportion of the view and	New hedging to the west of the driving centre track will mitigate views into the	PRoW	the significant
become a dominant feature. There would be a	Site as well as breaking up the landscape when viewed from the south. Hedgerow	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	enhanced tree
considerable change to the airfield land use, but	trees will provide height and interest to this area. A new hedge is to run the length	 A more varied landscape 	hedgerow pla
the surrounding field boundaries and the	of the northern boundary of field K7 where none exists, breaking up the overall	 A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	has been carri
associated tree cover would remain intact. There	landscape and the bulk of the developed area whilst retaining the character.	vegetation	has begun to r
would not be a fundamental change to the	These proposed hedgerows will reinforce the historical field pattern and create a	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	create a much
immediate south, east and west of this location and	more varied landscape at this point where boundaries have been degraded to	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape 	and robust lar
the wider landscape to the east would also not	create the airfield landscape. New hedgerows the eastern boundaries of fields K8		retaining and
fundamentally change.	and K9 will reinforce the vegetation and tree cover locally and break up views	 Water quality improvements Detential animal grazing 	the overall cha
ranaamentany change.	across the airfield landscape.	 Potential animal grazing Deinstatement of bistoria field patterns 	providing cons
Construction Access		 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	biodiversity be
All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint	Turtle Dove mitigation	 Bird mitigation fields 	the years. Bird
will be affected due to Kirton Road B1205 having 2	Turtle Dove mitigation Turtle Dove habitat is proposed to the west of Blyton Park entrance in field K12,	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	fields are likely
<u> </u>			
points of access into the Cottam 3a Site/Sites. The	where an existing hedgerow exists to the southern boundary and some additional	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to	retained and t
first access point is through Kirton Road as it	trees to the east.	be:	potential may
connects to fields K3 and K4. The second access			retain grass m
point is through Kirton Road as it connects to field	Grassland mixes	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m	preserve some
K12. These two access points will make Kirton Road	A mix of Tussock grass and flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used around the	max at Year 15.	land use and r
busy during the construction stages and will affect	boundaries of the fields with wildflower meadow mix beneath the panelled areas		long-term imp
the view.	and under existing overhead power lines.	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	in biodiversity
			area, all of whi
Cable Route Corridor	Adverse effects:	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	benefit visual

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	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area on the outer extents and there may be limited views to the southwest of this route. <u>Substation</u> This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and there are potential views of the Cottam 3a substation to the northwest.	 Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	High	High	Medium	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant

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Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate **Not Significant**

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary	The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 60 of the Cumulative Developme
	There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 3a Site, Cottam 1 or Cottam 2 due to proximity.	year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view a and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A co
	There would be no intervisibility between the cottain sa site, cottain i or cottain 2 due to proximity.	Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would lim
	The changes -between the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3a Site, the Cottam 3b Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway, the foreground hedgerows and tree cover and the intervening-	Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 59 is Tillbridge Solar, located app cumulative visual effects are anticipated due to proximity.
	built form at Top Farm and Grange farm and would not result in a <u>highly noticeable</u> change to the view's	Fabric of the Landscape
	composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of the arable fields at the Cottam 3b Site, but the <u>visually</u> detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprise
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottan cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betwee built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Site
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of lik and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail v
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Devel
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag
		strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se
		to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These releva
		ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cum
		alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales
	Construction: Low-Medium	Construction: Low
	Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium	Operation (Year 1): Low
nitude	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low
	Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium	Operation (Year 15): Low
	Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Decommissioning: Low
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
lof	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
t	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ten
	Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
	Decommissioning: <u>BeneficialNeutral</u> & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
ficance	Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
fect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Signific
	Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decomprises on the Angel of the	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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ments is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at w as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest pproximately 4.7km from the view therefore no

or features of the landscape within the character

rising the solar panel areas and the substation area.

tam 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the rity of the 5km study area. This is due to the veen the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and Sites.

likely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site il within the following figures:

velopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a nd cover create a relatively open and expansive f settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east evant characteristics of the landscape have some umulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not es Character Area 4a.

Term

ficant

Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant



Viewpoint VP61 - B1025 (Kirton Road)

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) to the west of the Blyton Park Driving Centre, looking directly west over the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site with the Cottam 2b Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, plateau landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop but with former airfields on these plateau locations. Beyond the plateau there are some local variations in landform where the land falls to the west just beyond the A159 at Laughton Common and Laughton Woods (recreational woodland). - To the north, the land rises towards Scotton at approximately 20m AOD, but there are also small variations in landform between to take account of several watercourses including Northorpe Beck and its tributaries. To the south the landform extends from the plateau as generally flat until there is a gentle rise to the settlement of Aisby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Northorpe and Northorpe Hall at approximately 25m AOD. - The landform then continues to rise in the east towards the limestone capped scarp slope where the settlement of Kirton in Lindsay occupies higher elevation at approximately 60m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north of the Site/Sites. To the south, the vegetation along the mainline railway and the tall shelterbelts in the field systems to the northeast of Top Farm are the prominent feature. -The woodland associated with the burial site to the north of the Site/Sites also closes down views in this direction. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Blyton and around Blyton Grange, Grange Farm, Top Farm and Southorpe Farm which adds some enclosure. -The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the west, north and east, with limited visibility to the south. In terms of man-made features, the former airfield has a significant influence as various sections have been divided up for other uses such as a motorsport racetrack owned by the Blyton Park Driving Centre. -Other built influences include Grange Farm and Top Farm to the south and Blyton Grange and Bluebell Farm to the northwest with their large-scale agricultural buildings.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, expansive, and open landscape. In terms of variety, the Blyton Park Driving Centre is the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the Kirton Road frontage allow open visibility across the landscape, except for the immediate southwest where a small thicket at the 'S' bend in the road closes down views. There is a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway, which is a strong feature to the south side of Kirton Road. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture on the skyline, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre. Masts, poles, and wind turbines on the Site/Sites are also prominent. The views tend to be interesting and pleasant in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the open exposed context, the presence of the adjacent thicket on both sides of the road and the extended views towards the east. The distant horizon reveals extended views towards the west comprising Laughton Woods and Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a. There are also extended views towards the east that capture an open and attractive arable landscape with strong hedgerows and tree cover and little in the way of built influence.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and although the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre is a detractor, the extended views towards the east and the west are the overriding feature. Kirton Road (at this section) continues to be defined by strong hedgerows that are low-cut but there is a marked contrast since the hedgerow trees are stronger with some tree clumps. This strong tree cover gives a more comfortable feeling to the route at this location, especially given that the road is winding, with notable tussocky grass verges. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway remains the appealing feature of the view. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites, the hanger and other masts and poles are prominent from this viewpoint, but the tree, scrub and hedgerow cover in the foreground helps to mitigate their presence. The viewpoint offers some interesting features locally, that are evident in the context of the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common. The clusters of deciduous woodland to the northeast of the Site/Sites are also an appealing feature. The overall experience is that of an interesting location with overwhelming feelings of vigour due to the pleasant outlook in all directions and the balance and harmony of this arable landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists and cyclists travelling along Kirton Road between the settlements of Blyton in the west and Northorpe in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre, which lies beyond and a foreground hedgerow. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is flat and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast. The middle and long distance therefore yields extended visibility across these agricultural fields towards the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood. -To the right-hand side of the view, there is Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe where there is groups and individual trees along its verges. To the left-hand side of the view there is a similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn and closes down visibility in this direction. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large-scale arable fields where hedgerows are well established. -There are vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables, and these are notable elements due to the locally open nature of this location.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP61, the small woodland blocks and copses are a significant component of the landscape, and the aim should be to protect their distinctive character and how they relate to the landscape context of the settlements. The restoration of hedgerows should also be given priority to strengthen the field pattern and enhance linkages between these small woodland blocks. The impact on the setting of village churches is also particularly important as these are distinctive local landmarks. There are regular patterns of enclosure and modern arable fields where hedgerows have been removed, but due to the abundance of large woodland blocks this helps reinforce a sense of enclosure. Overall , the susceptibility for VP61 is conditioned by the agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation that is resulting in the loss or damage of many typical landscape features, including small woodland blocks, traditional patterns of field boundaries, remnants of ridge and furrow, and grasslands. The loss of grazing fields around the edges of villages is also leading to a more homogenous landscapeThe relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic:</u> Clear views are a key feature of the area. The distant horizon reveals extended views towards the west comprising Laughton Woods and Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a. There are also extended views towards the east that capture an open and attractive arable landscape with strong hedgerows and tree cover and little in the way of built influence. <u>Cultural:</u> The wider landscape setting of the settlements promote the importance of the landscape and form strong visual relationships with landscape to the east of the area around Northorpe. <u>Natural:</u> This strong tree cover gives a more comfortable feeling to the route at this location, especially given that the road is winding, with notable tussocky grass verges. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and although the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre is a detractor, the extended views towards the east and the west are the overriding feature, which enhance the enjoyment of the landscape. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> There are colourful tones due to the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre is a detractor, the extended views towards the other and masts, poles and wind turbines on the Site/Sites are also prominent. The 'sense of place' is created by the slight bend and the small covert that marks this location. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> There are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe and Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north enhance the feelings of well-being. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The baseline views change dramatically between the south and the northeastern extents of the Site/Sites. At this location the view is influenceed by the strong east west visibility. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP61 is shaped by the	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network where passes by a local recreation facility at the edge of a settlement. This is a part open location due to the hedgerows that are well cut back, which helps to provide extended views, but the small woodland to the south helps to add some interest to this location. In terms of variety, the Blyton Park Driving Centre is the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the Kirton Road frontage allow open visibility across the landscape, except for the immediate southwest where a small thicket at the 'S 'bend in the road closes down views. There is a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway, which is a strong feature to the south side of Kirton Road. Importance of View: This is a part open location on the local road networkThe views tend to be attractive (but discordant where they capture the features at the Blyton Park Driving Centre). The distant horizon reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a which adds interest to the view. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network that attracts local users but is also likely to attract users from the wider area due to the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre. Overall, this is a fairly attractive location, which raises the importance of the view.	Embedded M construction decommission Mitigation -is would includ Panels to be and minimum Existing over with a flower Open views of farmland will Site boundar existing hedg growth. Panels to be Existing hedg growth. Panels to be Existing hedg managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow tro- length of exi Lighting will battery bank is required. I calibrated to lighting woul with cowls fir within panel be no lightin The visual eff into account operation sta- mitigation w limited physi
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicab

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Approximate Extent of Development

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded -is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

verhead cables to have a 10m buffer to be planted ver-rich pollinator mix.

s across the relatively well treed non-wooded will be retained to the east, south and north.

dary fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent edgerows to allow for proposed thickening and

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. -Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security I. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ing on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this -includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation

able



Viewpoint VP61 - B1025 (Kirton Road)

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view would change from a large agricultural field to an area	With secondary mitigation such as planting and gra
/ enabling works, construction, and	of panels, and within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add	being taken into account at the operational stage (Y
commissioning with effects such as	minor cumulative changes to the view. Further agricultural fields beyond would be	following changes to the landscape would occur and
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	screened from view by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may	effects are set out below.
construction activities, dust generation, site	be lostThe setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and	cheets are set out below.
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels.	Views south towards the Cottam 3b Site and Cottam
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn	predominantly screened from this viewpoint by exis
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	would however be affected by the presence of the new panels. The vertical	planting on and around the Aisby junction with furt
lower-level activities such as the construction	elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park	vegetation along the railway line acting as an addition
of the solar panel areas and associated	Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated	and therefore no further mitigation is required at the
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	
	cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	For the Cottam 3a Site, views to the west of the Site
screened by the foreground hedgerows	The effects get out below for Veer 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	
bordering Kirton Road. During the latter part	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	screened in the close-range through the planting of
of the construction stage, views would	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	enhancement of existing hedges which will be mana
become available of the elevated activities,	Existing hedges	height of 5mIn the middle distance, new and augn
and although the hedgerows to the		hedgerows will provide a series of good quality bou
foreground and within the surrounding field	Existing low-cut hedges to the north, south and east of this field to be augmented	formally strengthening the existing and historical fie
systems would give some partial layering,	with additional hedge planting and irregularly spaced hedgerow trees with the	and creating a multi-layered landscapeViews of th
these activities would still occupy an extensive	existing hedges allowed to grow out to a height of 5mThe further enclosure of	distance, (were hedgerows to not block these), will b
proportion of the view.	this field will provide valuable screening to the Site beyond to the west, whilst	layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop of wo
	providing a relatively intimate area for turtle dove and other speciesExisting views	vegetation in places on the horizonBoth new and e
Other works would be undertaken in	of the Blyton Park Driving Centre and wind turbines will be obscured from view.	vegetation will have established and begun to matu
connection with the construction including	The existing hedge to the east of the Blyton Park circuit to be allowed to grow out	strong structure to the landscape and reducing the
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	to provide additional screening across the Site and provide ecological benefits	of the area whilst retaining its overall character.
means of enclosure and works for the	through the Site with wide margins of tussock mix adjacent to this hedge and	
provision of security and monitoring measures	buildings to the south. The existing hedge to the east of the Blyton Park circuit to be	Overall, with the Cottam 3a Site, consideration could
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	allowed to grow out to provide additional screening across the Site and provide	place tree cover in the most suitable locations in an
tracks. There would also be landscape and	ecological benefits through the Site with wide margins of tussock mix adjacent to	settlements to help create a mixed pattern of land u
biodiversity mitigation works, including	this hedge and buildings to the south. Existing and proposed hedgerows and trees	Consideration should also be given to the managem
planting and the improvement of the	will help mitigate views to the west from Kirton Road when travelling north/south.	existing trees and small woodland blocks, enhancing
foreground hedgerows.		biodiversity value and age structure through new pl
-	Turtle Dove mitigation	the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase
These short-lived construction activities would	At this point, Field K18 (eastern part), which forms the closest view to the Site, turtle	reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	dove mitigation planting is proposed with early feeding resources to provide a	of semi-natural habitats.
and become a dominant feature. There would	suitable habitat with no panels within this field area, retaining an open field with	
be a considerable change to the airfield land	panels set some 200m to the west. Looking to the southwest of this view, additional	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial eff
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	turtle dove habitat will be created to the west of the Site entrance to Blyton Park	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	where the openness of the landscape will be retained but where more outgrown	 Grassland reversion around field boundarie
There would not be a fundamental change to	hedgerows exist towards the junction with the road to Aisby.	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover
the immediate north, south and east of this		 A more varied landscape
location and the wider landscape to the east	Successional Scrub	 Improved (more natural) management of e
would also not fundamentally change.	Planting to the east of field K18 to include a strong buffer of enhanced hedgerow	vegetation
	planting with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees as well as successional scrub	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable
Construction Access	planting to the west of this boundary within the SiteViews into the Site from	 A less exposed and windswept landscape
This viewpoint would be affected by two	further north along Kirton Road will be screened as will other prominent structures	 Water quality improvements
access points into Cottam 3a and 3b off the	when looking to the westThe road will be somewhat more enclosed in nature with	 Potential animal grazing
Kirton Road. One into Blyton Park Racetrack	outgrown and additional planting but will retain open views to the east. The	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns
(field K12) and one into field K3/K4.	existing hedge to the east of the Blyton Park circuit to be allowed to grow out to	 Bird mitigation fields
	provide additional screening across the Site and provide ecological benefits	 Significantly improved biodiversity
Cable Route Corridor	through the Site with wide margins of tussock mix adjacent to this hedge and	
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area	buildings to the south.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assur
and there would be no view of this route.		

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Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.



	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 3a and 3b.	Grassland mixesTall herb mixes are proposed 10m either side of existing ditches with flower rich pollinator mix to be planted under existing service cables and around the western field boundary to field K17. Elsewhere, within the eastern part of the Cottam 3a Site a tussock mix is proposed around existing and proposed hedgerows.Adverse effects:-Panels and structures across the landscapeIncreased hard standing areasSome minor light pollution within open countrysideSubstation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Low	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor <u>Not</u> Significant	Negligible Not Significant

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Viewpoint VI	P61 – B1025 (Kirton Road)	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 3b Site, Cottam 1, due to distance. Visual changes would not be readily noticeable between the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites. In the context of the Cottam 3a Site, the Cottam 3b Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway, the foreground hedgerows and tree cover and the intervening-built form at Top Farm and Grange farm and would not result in a change to the view's compositionThere would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of the arable fields at the Cottam 3b Site, but the detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	 In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 61 of the Cumulative Developments year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A comb Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit an Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 59 is Tillbridge Solar, located approxi cumulative visual effects are anticipated due to proximity. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising t Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 32 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of 1 distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between th built form would also curtail cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail withi Figure 8.15.2.8 -Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developre Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricu strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cove landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settle to west and a more strategic road network north to southThese relevant c ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulat
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character of Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Level of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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ts is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at a result of the segregated nature of the Sites mbination of existing vegetation, Embedded and any cumulative visual effects. The closest oximately 4.7km from the view therefore no

eatures of the landscape within the character

ig the solar panel areas and the substation area.

3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

y significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site thin the following figures:

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

icultural presence, with wide areas retaining a over create a relatively open and expansive tlement, linked by a series of minor roads east characteristics of the landscape have some lative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not naracter Area 4a.



Viewpoint VP62 - B1025 (Kirton Road)

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) just east of the junction with Station Road, looking northeast towards the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, plateau landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is not that conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop but with former airfields on these plateau locations and the settlement of Blyton to the west. Beyond the plateau there are some local variations in landform where the land falls to the west just beyond the A159 at Laughton Common and Laughton Woods (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Scotton at approximately 20m AOD, but there are also small variations in landform between to take account of several watercourses including Northorpe Beck and its tributaries. To the south the landform extends from the plateau as generally flat until there is a gentle rise to the settlement of Aisby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Northorpe and Northorpe Hall at approximately 25m AOD. The landform then continues to rise in the east towards the limestone capped scarp slope where the settlement of Kirton in Lindsay occupies higher elevation at approximately 60m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe and Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north of the Site/Sites. To the south, the vegetation along the mainline railway and the tall shelterbelts in the field systems to the northeast of Top Farm are the prominent feature. The woodland associated with the burial site to the north of the Site/Sites also closes down views in this direction. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Blyton and around Blyton Grange Farm, Top Farm and Southorpe Farm which adds some enclosure. The views are mainly open at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the east, with limited visibility to the west, south and north due to the built form of Blyton and associated tree and woodland cover. In terms of manmade features, the residential properties of Blyton have a significant influence at this location.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the residential properties are the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the Kirton Road frontage allow open visibility across the landscape towards the east and southeast. There is a strong line of mature tree and scrub cover along both sides of the mainline railway but the further hedgerows and tree cover within the small collection of fields to the northeast of Top Farm fall below the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the railway supports a wider variety of species than the low-cut hedgerows and is grown out in parts with an interesting texture on the skyline, and there are also colourful tones due to the presence of the residential properties of Blyton. Masts, poles, and electricity pylons are also prominent features. The views are interesting and pleasant in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the open context and the extended views along Kirton Road that show a strong visual relationship between the green heart (internal field systems) of Blyton to the east of the war memorial.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this location. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows, they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the views to the heart of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt just falls below the horizon behind the intervening hedgerows. The viewpoint offers some interesting and attractive features locally, including intervisibility between the heart of the village and the landscape to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with overwhelming feelings of familiarity and comfort.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists and cyclists travelling along Kirton Road between the settlements of Blyton in the west and Northorpe in the east. The viewpoint is also available to the residential receptors at the eastern edge of Blyton.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Kirton Road in the immediate context of agricultural fields and the Blyton Park Racing Centre, which lies beyond. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since the landscape is flat, this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows close down visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across these agricultural fields and the Blyton Park Driving Centre. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Kirton Road as it takes a straight course and to the left-hand side of the view there is Kirton Road with groups and individual trees along its verges. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large-scale arable fields where hedgerows are well established but middle and distant views are not possible. There are vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables, and these are not notable elements due to the groups and individual trees lining Kirton Road.

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Receptor susceptibility to	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mitigation
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for VP62, due to the flat, featureless topography of the area, specifically lack of hedgerows, the implications of agricultural intensification are evident. Improvements to drainage features and hedgerows as a result of intensive agriculture are therefore a key force for change. Fast growing energy crops are also creating an impact on the landscape. Overall, the susceptibility for VP62 is conditioned by the implications of arable intensification and the sparse woodland and tree cover, which is generally lacking in appropriate management. Unless carefully sited, new planting can introduce inappropriate and visually intrusive elements in the flat and open landscape. The proliferation of new large scale agricultural buildings and general increase in farm size can also introduce visual intrusions and may be difficult to mitigate due to the sparse woodland cover and conditions over planting. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic:</u> Local views towards the east are a key feature. The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this viewpoint. <u>Cultural:</u> The wider landscape setting of the settlements is hardly evident in this view or the visual relationships between adjoining Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV). <u>Natural:</u> The views tend to be interesting and comfortable due the relationship with the edge of settlement. The discordant uses within the airfield, which detract from the natural qualities of the landscape are hardly evident from this location. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Blyton Park Driving Centre is the key recreational resource, but its relationship with the landscape setting of Blyton is marred by the discordant uses. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The presence of individual field boundary oak/ash trees is a key feature of the location as a significant group. Even the relatively nondescript occasional trees seen in isolation make a crucial contribution to this location. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort and feeling of well-being to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> There are different landscape patterns that typify the differing landscape character and its contribution to spatial function. This is particularly noticeable where the baseline views change dramatically between the settlement and just outside its boundary where the strong vegetation along the mainline railway has a strong influence. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP62 is shaped by the strong hedgerow and mature tree cover that is prominent to the north side of Kirton Road. The former airba	SensitivityRange of Features:The locationcomprises the local road network atthe gateway and the edge of asettlement. This is a part openlocation due to the hedgerows thatare well cut back, which helps toprovide extended views, but thevegetation bordering the mainlinerailway helps to close down views atthis location. In terms of variety, theresidential properties are the mainfeature and the low-cut hedgerowsalong the Kirton Road frontage allowopen visibility across the landscapetowards the east and southeast.There is a strong line of mature treeand scrub cover along both sides ofthe mainline railway but the furtherhedgerows and tree cover within thesmall collection of fields to thenortheast of Top Farm fall below thehorizon.Importance of View:This is a partopen location on the local roadnetwork. The views tend to beattractive and offer some interestingand attractive features locally,including intervisibility between theheart of the village and the landscapeto the east. The overall experience isthat of a pleasant location withoverwhelming feelings of familiarityand comfort, which raises theimportance of the view.Number of Receptors:This is the localroad network that attracts local usersbut is also likely to attract users from	Embedded Mitigation Embedded Mitigation would be taken into and Year 15) and decommissioning stages referred to as primary mitigation and would Panels to be set back up to 20m fr fencing to be set north of the exist Site boundary fencing to be set back hedgerows to allow for proposed to Panels to be set a minimum of 3m Maintain the open character of the across the open farmland. Panels to be set minimum of 20m of 8m from minor watercourses. Site boundary fencing to be set back to allow for proposed thickening a Panels to be set a minimum of 3m Existing hedges are to be allowed to grow Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow field boundaries with the addition of new along the length of existing hedges. Lighting will be limited to downlights withiv when maintenance or security is required calibrated to vehicle and personnel mover at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitt within panelled areas will be manually op fencing.
	landscape setting of Blyton is not adversely influenced by its presence. There is a noticeable difference where the baseline views change dramatically between the edge of settlement and the outlying landscape where the vegetation along the mainline railway has an influence.	the wider area since this is a secondary road with connections to Kirton in Lindsey. Overall, this is a gateway to the settlement, which raises the importance of the view.	The visual effects with only the Embedde effects set out for the operation stage (Ye which will have been carried out but will h Embedded Mitigation stage.
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

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> nto account at the construction, operation (Year 1 ges of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also ould include the following measures:

from the Kirton Road with proposed Site isting roadside vegetation.

back 5m from adjacent existing/proposed d thickening and growth.

m from Site boundaries.

he area by retaining views to the south

m from major watercourses and minimum

back 5m from adjacent existing hedgerows and growth.

m from Site boundaries.

bw out and will be managed to a height of 5m. row out to add further thickening and growth to the w hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced

thin substations and battery banks only and used ed. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be vements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required pperated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

ded Mitigation taken into account equate to those Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation l have had limited physical or visual impact at this



Viewpoint VP62 - B1025 (Kirton Poad)

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissio
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprising Kirton Road in the immediate context of agricultural fields	With secondary mitigation such as planting and	A similar proces
	would hardly change since the area of panels would be set back and only visible above the hedge to	grass seeding being taken into account at the	of construction
0			
-	the left of the view. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since the landscape is flat	operational stage (Year 15) the following	but with the Sch
	and so there would be no change to this element of the view. To the right-hand side of the view,	changes to the landscape would occur and the	being no longer
•	there is Kirton Road as it takes a straight course that would not change, but to the left-hand side of	visual effects are set out below.	operational. Thi
	the view Kirton Road with groups and individual trees along its verges would have a backdrop of		assessment of t
	new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton	The view will become more enclosed since the	winter but assu
•	Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would	existing hedgerows will have been managed to	retention of exi
	add minor cumulative changes to the view.	outgrow to a height of 5m, new planting will	vegetation and
of the solar panel areas and associated		have established with scattered trees beginning	upon the propo
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out,	to provide some good cover and proposed	primary and see
screened by the foreground hedgerows	but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	hedges and scrub planting will be established.	mitigation that
bordering Kirton Road. During the latter part		Close range views will be of scrub and scattered	established as t
	Scattered native trees	trees breaking up the immediate views with	baseline. Effects
÷	Views from the B1205 Kirton Road looking north will be mitigated by the proposed scattered native	enhanced hedgerows across the Site helping to	those arising fro
	trees along the southern boundary to field K1 some 500m distant.	increase the tree cover around settlements.	activities for the
foreground and within the surrounding field		Longer distance views will be of layered	of the decommi
systems would give some partial layering,	Existing vegetation	vegetation.	including site tr
	Existing vegetation to the north east of this viewpoint along Kirton Road will be augmented with		noise and vibra
	irregular spaced native hedgerow trees species to infill tree cover and provide additional height as	Overall, with the Cottam 3a Site, many of the	decommissionii
		rural villages have not seen widespread	activities, dust
	well as increasing the ecological value and range of species to the existing block of vegetation and	<u> </u>	
	hedgerows. Proposed Site fencing will sit 8m north of the existing roadside vegetation with panels	expansion but development pressures continue	generation and
0	set 19m from the roadside.	with the close proximity to Lincoln where the	runoff.
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other		demand for housing, commerce and industry is	
	Successional scrub planting	creating visual intrusion and extending the	Following
	Successional scrub planting, extending to 35m wide at its widest, will run north/south to the western	urban fringe. For development associated with	decommissioni
	boundary of field K3 adjoining existing vegetation and running over existing underground services.	the rural villages, specific mechanisms include	land is likely to l
	Adjacent to the road and up to the small wooded area, the existing hedge will also be reinforced by	Village Design Statements, and tree planting	returned to ara
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to mitigate views east from this viewpoint and from	around settlement fringes to help integrate new	production. The
including planting and the improvement of the	dwellings further west along Kirton Road. Site fencing will sit to the east of this scrub planting and	development into the landscape.	however benefi
foreground hedgerows.	will not be visible from the west. Further east along Kirton Road, a buffer of successional scrub		the significantly
	planting, together with a proposed native hedge with hedgerow trees will augment this roadside	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	enhanced tree a
These short-lived construction activities would	boundary where existing vegetation is more sparce, reducing overall views of the Site from the south	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual	hedgerow plant
	and west and where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along Kirton Road to the east,	Receptors:	has been carrie
÷	an existing roadway will be utilized running north from the road into the Site.	 Grassland reversion around field 	has begun to m
be a considerable change to the airfield land		boundaries and PRoW	create a much s
use, but the surrounding field boundaries and	Existing hedgerows	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	and robust land
the associated tree cover would remain intact.	Existing gaps within the roadside hedgerows to be infilled with mixed native hedgerow species.	 A more varied landscape 	retaining and e
There would not be a fundamental change to		 Improved (more natural) management 	the overall char
0	Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation will be retained as existing in	of exiting vegetation	providing consi
	order to maintain the open character of the views to the south.	 Less expanse of intensively managed 	biodiversity ber
southwest would also not fundamentally	order to maintain the open character of the views to the south.	arable land	the years. Bird i
-	Grassland mixes	 A less exposed and windswept 	-
0			fields are likely t
	Panels will sit over a proposed wildflower grassland mix, whilst a min. 10m buffer zone around	landscape	retained and the
	existing overhead cables will be seeded with a flower-rich pollinator mix which will also extend	 Water quality improvements 	potential may e
÷ -	around proposed access/Site roads.	 Potential animal grazing 	retain grass ma
viewpoint will be affected due to Kirton Road		 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	preserve some
B1205 having 2 points of access into the	New hedgerows	 Bird mitigation fields 	land use and ma
Cottam 3a Site/Sites. The first access point is	To the eastern and western boundaries of the existing buildings on the runway, mixed native	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	long-term impr
through Kirton Road as it connects to fields K3	hedgerows with irregular spaced hedgerow trees will augment the existing cover, provide height and		in biodiversity in
	help to soften both the airfield buildings and the panels from view.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	area, all of whic
Kirton Road as it connects to field K12. These		assumed to be:	benefit visual re

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			-	
	two access points will make Kirton Road busy during the construction stages and will affect the view. Cable Route Corridor This Viewpoint is outside the 0.5km study area located on the outer limits. There would very limited views of this route to the southeast. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Minor – Negligible Not Significant	Minor- Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant

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of Effect

Viewpoint VP62 - B1025 (Kirton Road) In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 62 of the Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 3a Site, Cottam 1or Cottam 2, due to distance. year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and There would be no inter visibility between the Cottam 3a Site and Cottam 2 Site, due to distance, the Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and additional intervening settlement of Pilham and Cumulative Development to Viewpoint 62 is Tillbridge Solar, located approximately 4.2km from the view therefore no Aisby, hedgerows and tree cover. cumulative visual effects are anticipated due to proximity. Between the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Fabric of the Landscape Cottam 3a Site, the Cottam 3b Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character vegetation along the mainline railway, the foreground hedgerows and tree cover and the interveningarea. built form at Top Farm and Grange farm and would not result in a highly noticeable change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area. the addition of the area of panels in place of the arable fields at the Cottam 3b Site, but the visually detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a and 3b Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3 a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Construction: Low-Medium Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low Magnitude Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: <u>BeneficialNeutral</u> & Short Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate **Not Significant** Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Significance

Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant

Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate **Not Significant**

Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant

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Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant

Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant



The view is located on the A159 (Laughton Road), looking east directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards the Cottam 3b Site with the Cottam 2 Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views looking from the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b looking towards (and at the boundary with) the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The view is towards a very slightly undulating, plateau landscape where the Wooded Vales landscape is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop but with a former airfield on the plateau location, and the settlement of Blyton to the south. Beyond the plateau there are some local variations in landform where the land falls to the west just beyond the A159 at Laughton Common and Laughton Woods (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Scotton at approximately 20m AOD, but there are also small variations in landform between to take account of several watercourses including Northorpe Beck and its tributaries. To the south the landform extends from the plateau as generally flat until there is a gentle rise to the settlement of Aisby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Northorpe Hall at approximately 25m AOD. The landform then continues to rise in the east towards the limestone capped scarp slope where the settlement of Kirton in Lindsay occupies higher elevation at approximately 60m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape including woodland at Northorpe and Northorpe Hall to the east and the expansive Laughton Woods to the west and north of the Site/Sites. To the south, the vegetation along the mainline railway and the tall shelterbelts in the field systems to the northeast of Top Farm are the prominent feature. The woodland associated with the burial site to the north of the Site/Sites also closes down views in this direction. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Blyton and around Blyton Grange and Bluebell Farm, which adds some structure to the landscape. The views are partially open at this location with most of the visibility extending west towards Laughton Common and southwest towards the northern landscape setting of Blyton. Visibility towards to the north and south is restricted by the A159 with some limited visibility to the east due to the local rise in landform and associated tree and woodland cover at Blyton Grange and Bluebell Farm. In terms of man-made features, the busy A159 has a significant influence at this location.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially open landscape. In terms of variety, the close proximity to the woodland at Laughton Common is the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the A159 allow open visibility across the landscape towards the east where the conifer shelterbelts on the east boundary of the Site/Sites is just visible on the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the vegetation along the A 159 and the extended view towards Blyton adds interest. There are also colourful tones due to the presence of the road junction and its associated signage and road markings. Masts, poles, and electricity pylons are also features on the distant horizon to the east and at close range to the south. The views are bland and unsettling in the immediate context of the Site/Sites due the presence of the A159 but the extended views towards the west show a strong visual relationship with the Wooded Vales at Laughton. Agricultural buildings at Blue Bell Farm are also evident but partially concealed by the intervening hedgerows and the hedgerow trees.

Overall: The view is influenced by the semi-open nature of the location and the visual relationship with the Wooded Vales at Laughton to the west. The A159 is defined by strong hedgerows which are low-cut where the hedgerow trees give some pleasant visual interest to the route (given that it is fast moving traffic and no footways). The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is evident from this viewpoint on the horizon along with the nearby conifer shelter belt. The viewpoint offers bland and unsettling features locally, but the wider context encapsulates the landscape to the east comprising the Wooded Vales at Laughton. The overall experience is that of a busy location with overwhelming feelings of discomfort due the presence of the A159, but the Laughton Woods and the northern edges of Blyton are distinctive features that raise the overall quality of the view and add some 'sense of place'.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling along the A159 between the settlement of Blyton and Laughton. The viewpoint is also available to the residential and recreational receptors at the junction with Blyton Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises the A159 (Laughton Road) in the immediate context of agricultural fields and the Blyton Park Racing Centre, which lies beyond. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since the landscape is flat, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows close down visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields no visibility across these agricultural fields towards the Blyton Park Driving Centre. To the right-hand side of the view, there is Laughton Road as it takes a winding course towards Blyton and to the left-hand side of the view there is Laughton Road takes on a further bend where groups and individual trees along its verges close down vies in this direction. The remainder of the horizon is made up hedgerows that are well established and so middle and distant views are not possible. There are vertical elements in the view, including traffic signage, telegraph poles and associated cables, and these are notable elements due to the open nature of this section of Laughton Road.



	A DE LE	and the second	Approxim	ate Extent of De	evelopment
		in the second		- Ale	W.

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP63, there are aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, an increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall , the susceptibility for VP63 is conditioned by the gently undulating, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this landscape to the east of Blyton. In considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate other than improvements to the small woodland blocks. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic:</u> Clear views are a key feature of the area. The distant horizon to the west reveals extended views towards the west comprising Laughton Woods and Laughton Common showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a. <u>Cultural:</u> The wider landscape setting of the settlement of Blyton promotes the importance of the landscape and form strong visual relationships with the Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV) at Laughton Woods. <u>Natural:</u> The roadside tree cover gives a more comfortable feeling at this location, especially given that the road is busy with high volumes of traffic and a road junction which is highly discordant feature of the view. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The view is influenced by the open nature of the location, but the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre is not evident. As such, the extended views towards the west at the AGLV of Laughton Woods. The contribution of the AGLV the landscape setting of Blyton is the overriding feature, which enhances the enjoyment of the location. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> There are colourful tones due to the presence of the of the road junction with signs and road markings. The 'sense of place' is denuded by the prominence of the junction and the busy road. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The expansive and dramatic presence of Laughton Woods to the west and north of this location enhances the feelings of well-being. <u>Important Spatial Function;</u> The overall experience is that of a busy location with overwhelming feelings of discomfort due the presence of the busy A159 and the proximity to a large road junction with associated signage and road markings. Clear views are a key feature of this location that extend both east towards the AGLV at Laughton Woods. The contribution of the AGLV at Laughton Woods. 	Range of Features: The location comprises the local road network at the gateway and the edge of a settlement. This is a part open location due to the hedgerows that are well cut back, which helps to provide extended views. In terms of variety, the close proximity to the woodland at Laughton Common is the main feature and the low-cut hedgerows along the A159 allow open visibility across the landscape towards the east where the conifer shelterbelts on the east boundary of the Site/Sites is just visible on the horizon. Importance of View: This is a part open location on the junction of the local road network and the primary road network. The views tend to be attractive features locally, but the presence of the busy road is a significant detractor, which deflects from the importance of the view. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the strategic road network that attracts local users and users from the wider area since. Overall, this is a gateway to the settlement and the local road provides access to a caravan and camping park, which raises the importance of the view.	Embedded f construction decommissi Mitigation is would includ Panels to be and minimu Site bounda existing hed growth. Panels to be Wildflower r panels. Panels to be Existing hed managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow tr length of exi Lighting will battery banl is required. calibrated to lighting wou with cowls fi within panel be no lightin The visual er into account operation st mitigation w
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicat



ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and Ide the following measures:

e set minimum of 20m from major watercourses um of 8m from minor watercourses.

ary fencing to be set back 5m from adjacent dgerows to allow for proposed thickening and

e set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

meadow mix to be sown beneath proposed

e set back 20m from roads.

dges are to be allowed to grow out and will be o a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and he field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the xisting hedges.

Il be limited to downlights within substations and iks only and used when maintenance or security . Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible uld be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ing on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had vsical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation

able



Viewpoint VP63 - A159 (Laughton Road) Construction **Operation (Year 1)** Mitigation (Year 15) Activities considered includes, site preparation / The foreground of the view of the A159 (Laughton Road) would not change but With secondary mitigation such as planting enabling works, construction, and the immediate context of agricultural fields would become an area of panels, and being taken into account at the operational the following changes to the landscape wou commissioning with effects such as construction this would bring minor cumulative changes to the view. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond and so this element of the view would not change. The visual effects are set out below. traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on setting Laughton Road as it takes a winding course towards Blyton would The view will become more enclosed since roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and experience views of the new panels in the same context. There are also vertical machinery on site. At the early stages of the elements in the view, including traffic signage, telegraph poles and associated hedgerows will have established to create construction stage, ground, and lower-level cables, and these would add further cumulative changes due to the open nature structure and screen views of the Scheme. activities such as the construction of the solar of this section of Laughton Road. The existing hedgerows and trees fronting the will have been managed to grow out to 5m panel areas and associated infrastructure and area of new panels and Laughton Road would provide some intermediary hedgerow trees will begin to reach some he inverters would be partly screened by the the vertical structure locally. In the close-ra screening. foreground hedgerows bordering Laughton vegetation and proposed/enhanced hedge Road. During the latter part of the construction The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have the Site/Sites with mid and longer distance stage, views would become available of the been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: as a layered well-treed landscape with a ba elevated activities, and although the hedgerows woodland features to some views. to the foreground and within the surrounding Scattered tree belt field systems would give some partial layering, A 5m tree belt is proposed to the southern boundary of field K1 running **Overall**, with the Cottam 3a Site, pressure these activities would still occupy an extensive east/west and adjoining existing vegetation within fields K2 and K3. This belt will landscape from arable cultivation has resul proportion of the view. help to mitigate views of the wider Site to the south and southeast as well as enlargement, removing boundaries, and cr reducing views to the north from the Kirton Road. open setting to existing airfields. Within thi Other works would be undertaken in Roman roads are a key feature, but they ar connection with the construction including Existing hedges threat from lack of management and inapp fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other Existing hedges to the east of field K! are to be enhanced and managed to grow that stands out in the open landscape. Airfi means of enclosure and works for the provision out to a height of 5 m with the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees to feature, and the aim should be to ensure the of security and monitoring measures such as follow the character of the area. This will provide further screening from the west development limits visual intrusion and the surrounding landscape features in the cont CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. of the wider Site and screening from Blyton Grange to the west. The existing airfields. There would also be landscape and biodiversity hedge to the western extent of field K1 is to be reinforced to mitigate views of the mitigation works, including planting and the Scheme from the west and from the Laughton Road. This hedge will be allowed improvement of the foreground hedgerows. to grow out to 5m, and the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees will Between Years 1 and 15, the following bene further increase the vegetative cover and provide additional visual interest along be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: These short-lived construction activities would this route and from further west. Grassland reversion around field b obstruct a significant proportion of the view and PRoW become a dominant feature. There would be a New hedges _ Increased woodland/vegetation co considerable change to the airfield land use, but A new hedge is proposed to the northern boundary of field K1 where none exists. A more varied landscape the surrounding field boundaries and the This will lie some 3.5m south of the existing ditch further mitigating views south Improved (more natural) managen _ associated tree cover would remain intact. from the road and Bluebell Farm. Existing trees provide reasonable cover here vegetation There would not be a fundamental change to and the addition of proposed hedgerow trees will help to augment the tree cover Less expanse of intensively manage the immediate north, south and west of this locally and enclose this road somewhat. Further east, a new hedgerow is A less exposed and windswept lan proposed to the east of Blyton Grange to the western boundary of field K5. This Water quality improvements location and the wider landscape to the west would also not fundamentally change. will mitigate views from this dwelling as well as strengthening the field pattern Potential animal grazing _ locally and will create a further layer of vegetation with hedgerow trees Reinstatement of historic field path _ **Construction Access** potentially visible in places from views from the west breaking up the main bulk _ Bird mitigation fields There would be no view of any construction of the panelled area. Significantly improved biodiversity access from this viewpoint. New hedges are proposed to the eastern boundary of field K4 and the western and northern boundaries of K7 screening views of the Site whilst consolidating Growth of existing and proposed vegetatio the structure of the existing field boundaries. **Cable Route/s** be: Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Grassland mixes Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m ma A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of field K1 with flower rich pollinator max at Year 15. mixes proposed beneath existing power lines that cross the Site. Wildflower **Substation** meadow mix is to be seeded beneath panels. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m

	Decommissioning
g and grass seeding	A similar process to that of
al stage (Year 15)	construction stage, but with
ould occur and the	the Scheme being no longer
	operational. This is an
	assessment of the Site in
the proposed new	winter but assumes
a strong field	retention of existing
. Existing hedges hand proposed	vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and
neight, reinforcing	secondary mitigation that
ange, the existing	had been established as the
erows will screen	future baseline. Effects are
e views appearing	those arising from activities
ackdrop of strong	for the duration of the
	decommissioning including
	site traffic, noise and
in the wider	vibration from
Ilted in field	decommissioning activities,
reating a more is open setting, the	dust generation and site runoff.
re also under	Turion.
propriate planting	Following decommissioning,
fields are a key	the land is likely to be
hat any new	returned to arable
e loss of	production. The Site will
ntext of these	however benefit from the
	significantly enhanced tree
	and hedgerow planting that
neficial effects will	has been carried out and
boundaries and	has begun to mature to
Doningaries and	create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining
over	and enhancing the overall
	character and providing
ment of exiting	considerable biodiversity
-	benefits over the years. Bird
ged arable land	mitigation fields are likely to
ndscape	be retained and the
	potential may exist to retain
	grass margins to preserve
tterns	some varied land use and
	maintain long-term
у	improvements in biodiversity in the local area,
on is assumed to	all of which will benefit
	visual receptors.
ax at Year 1, 7.5m	With secondary mitigation
	considered, the negative
	effects of the physical
at Year 15.	decommissioning will be
	balanced out by the long



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	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint VP63 – A159 (Laughton Road)

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and intervening vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 63 of the Cumulative Development Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upor of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual rege Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topogram
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.31] January 2023

nents is Negligible at year 1 of operation and upon the view as a result of the segregated nature receptor. A combination of existing vegetation, ography would limit any cumulative visual effects.

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and ites.

ikely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site I within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

erm

gnificant



Viewpoint: LCC - C - A - Ingham Road

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on Ingham Road, looking southeast over the Cottam 1 South Site and northeast over the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad vale is fully evident due to the low hedgerows in the foreground. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland but with a local collection of smaller scale fields associated with the settlement of Stow to the east and Stow Pasture to the west. This framework of the smaller scale fields are generally concentrated in a 'ladder like' arrangement to the north of Ingham Road. These smaller scale fields are distinguished in views from Ingham Road by the tree cover in the field boundary hedgerows and deciduous woodlands are evident on the horizon to the north, such as Normanby Gorse. In terms of man-made elements, the main influences are the residential properties fronting the north side of Ingham Road, but the flat-topped houses are not visible at this location. (Other flat-topped houses are located nearby just to the northwest of this green lane off Normanby Road to the south of East Farm at Normanby by Stow). Ingham Road crosses the area in an east west direction with a clear straight alignment and meets with Fleets Lane at right angles. Fleets Lane is also prominent in the landscape but is not evident in this view.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, open landscape divided by arable fields and some pasture. In terms of variety, the combination of features is limited to low hedgerows with few trees. There are some distinctive tree clumps to the northwestern of this location associated with the tributaries and land drains of the River Till and similar tree groups to the south associated with the various land drains that feed the River Till. In terms of variety, the landscape is simple but balanced and well-managed giving the impression of an invigorating view. In terms of colour and texture, some colour is evident within the bordering hedgerows and the tree cover is varied, which also adds interest. The hedgerows are however mostly closely cut which creates a highly managed context within an otherwise attractive and interesting landscape.

Overall: The view is pleasant and typical to the character of the east west lanes (with grass verges) in this locality. There is a strong feeling of openness and somewhat bland context to the view. The overall experience of this view is pleasant but also lacking in vigour due to the straight alignment of the road framed by hedgerows to each side. The bordering fields however are softer and add some sense of intimacy, even though many are under a single crop. This location also gives a good appreciation of the wider landscape from the settlement edge and Ingham Road is a prominent element of the view with regular traffic as it connects Stow settlement to Ingham settlement. This is an attractive entrance to the settlement where the relationship with the wider landscape gives the location a 'sense of place'.

Receptors:

The viewpoint is representative of views for users of Ingham Road when travelling east west between Stow and Ingham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of the immediate context of Ingham Road with arable fields in the foreground with no hedgerow boundary. Further agricultural fields are only just visible beyond since the landscape is low-lying and almost flat. This collection of fields are expansive and views are wide reaching since the intervening hedgerows are low cut with very few trees. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there are further agricultural fields where the small rectangular woodland (unnamed) to the west of Fleets Lane stands out in the landscape as a prominent feature due to the open expansive nature of the agricultural land use. To the left-hand side of the view, there are residential properties bordering the west side of Ingham Road. The distant horizon is made up of the higher land forming the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a with woodlands and scattered trees in the foreground. The roadside telegraph poles are wires are the vertical elements in the view.



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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-A, poor hedgerow condition is commonplace across the area with hedgerows often excessively trimmed and gappy and that few surviving trees are in poor condition. There has also been a steady decline in permanent pasture and conversion to arable uses around the edges of settlements. Agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation is leading to a more homogenous landscape. Where woodlands survive, such as Normanby Gorse, Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Gorse, they are important features in the views across the area and providing relief within the agricultural setting. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-A is conditioned by the need to conserve rural settlement pattern and ensure that new development is complimentary to intrinsic local character. Hedgerow quality is the key aspect of the existing character, where they are often tightly trimmed, gappy and species-poor. However, there are significant opportunities to restore and manage hedgerows, where they have been lost and enhance tree cover. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to restore the hedgerows and their associated habitats and landscape features that have been lost through agricultural intensification. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic</u>: Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most of the land being used for growing arable crops. The landscape reveals views of an open nature beneath vast skies that are often extensive and uninterrupted. <u>Cultural</u>: A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms and residential dwellings linked by long straight roads (such as Ingham Road) and a network of minor tracks (such as the green lane) which connect with the River Till and its tributaries. <u>Natural</u>: Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area, apart from habitat associated with the River Till and its tributaries, and green lanes which link to this asset are an important feature of the landscape. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The public right of way (PRoW) network is limited apart from a few north south routes that connect between the long straight roads running east to west across the area. Where local green lanes can supplement this network, this should be recognized. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: A regular pattern of medium to large fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges. Where the recreational network gives a strong sense of identity to views. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: Access to these remote areas is mainly confined to the long, straight roads since PRoW connections are limited across the area, but where green lanes exist, they are important. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The predominance of large-scale agriculture and limited settlement and development provides an important spatial function, but the green lanes and footpath and bridleway network are important to this spatial function, but the green lanes dot optat and bridleway inetwork are important to this spatial function. Overall, the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-A is shaped by this area being extensively farmed over a long period, where very little semi-natural habitat remains, and the agricultura intensification has di	Range of Features: This location comprises the local lane network that forms an east-west connection between the north-south major road network. This is an open location with low-cut hedgerows in the context of the settlement edge with a limited range of features other than the backdrop of woodland cover including the riparian vegetation along the course of the River Till and the distant woodland at Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Gorse. Importance of View: This is part of a local lane network at a location where the views capture a good appreciation of the surrounding countryside. This being a local lane with grass verges and tall hedgerows in parts however does raise the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures road users and is primarily a draw for local residents. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of visitors from a wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow lanes or incentive/inspiration to walk from here. Medium Medium	Embedded M construction decommission Mitigation is would includ Panels to be Panels to be property bou Panels to be and minimul Panels to be Existing hed to the field b trees as app existing hed Lighting will battery bank required. Lig to vehicle an would be 50 cowls fitted to panelled are lighting on p The visual eff into account stage (Year 1 will have bee or visual imp
	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential poundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth d boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with d to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within ireas will be manually operated. There will be no a perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation r 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view would not change in the immediate context of Ingham Road and remain as arable	With secondary mitigation such	A similar process to that of
preparation / enabling works,	fields with no hedgerow boundary. Further agricultural fields are only just visible beyond and since the	as planting and grass seeding	stage, but with the Scheme
construction, and commissioning	landscape is low-lying and almost flat, the panel areas would appear as a slight detectable change to the view.	being taken into account at the	longer operational. This is
with effects such as construction	This collection of fields are expansive and views are wide reaching and since the intervening hedgerows are low	operational stage (Year 15) the	assessment of the Site in v
traffic, noise and vibration from	cut with very few trees, the new areas of panels would appear as a slight change to the view's composition. The	following changes to the	assumes retention of exist
construction activities, dust	middle and long distance yields some visibility, but the intervening hedgerows are likely to close down the	landscape would occur and the	and builds upon the propo
generation, site runoff, mud on	presence of the panel areas. To the right-hand side of the view, there are further agricultural fields where the	visual effects are set out below.	and secondary mitigation t
roads, and the visual intrusion of		visual effects are set out below.	established as the future b
-	small rectangular woodland (unnamed) to the west of Fleets Lane stands out in the landscape as a prominent	The view will not become any	
plant and machinery on site.	feature due to the open expansive nature of the agricultural land use and the new area of panels would hardly	The view will not become any	Effects are those arising fro
And the second stress of the	be visible beyond this feature. To the left-hand side of the view, there are residential properties bordering the	more enclosed than the current	for the duration of the dec
At the early stages of the	west side of Ingham Road and this would close down views of the panel areas towards the north. The distant	situation. This viewpoint lies	including site traffic, noise
construction stage, ground and	horizon is made up of the higher land forming the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a with	close to the village of Stow with	from decommissioning act
lower-level activities such as the	woodlands and scattered trees in the foreground and this would remain as a feature of the view. The roadside	development set back from the	generation and site runoff.
construction of the solar panel	telegraph poles are wires are the vertical elements in the view, but they are unlikely to add any cumulative	Ingham Road looking northeast	
areas and associated	changes to the view in combination with the panel areas.	and southwest. Looking	Following decommissioning
infrastructure and inverters would		northeast from this viewpoint	likely to be returned to aral
be screened due to the presence	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have	towards the Cottam 1 West Site,	production. The Site will ho
of the intervening hedgerows	had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	a number of scattered tree belts	benefit from the significant
dividing the collection of fields		are proposed around the River	tree and hedgerow planting
that border Ingham Road and the	Scattered tree belt	Till setting the proposed Scheme	been carried out and has b
distance from the receptor. During	Looking northeast from this viewpoint towards the Cottam 1 West Site, a number of scattered tree belts are	back 50m from the watercourse.	mature to create a much st
the latter part of the construction	proposed around the River Till setting the proposed Scheme back 50m from the watercourse.	A shelterbelt is proposed to the	robust landscape, retaining
stage, views would become		western boundary of field E1 to	enhancing the overall chara
available of the elevated activities	Belts are proposed within fields E1, E2 and to the eastern extents of D4. These tree belts will provide height and	augment the existing vegetation	providing considerable bio
above the hedgerows, but the	interest across the landscape whilst helping to define the route of the river with the addition of some riparian	on this boundary to mitigate	benefits over the years. Bir
riparian vegetation bordering the	vegetation. These belts will act as a buffer to, and screen views of the panels from the watercourse.	views of the Scheme from the	fields are likely to be retain
River Till would provide some	vegetation. These sets will act as a suffer to, and screen views of the parties from the water course.	west and from Ingham Road.	potential may exist to retai
background context. These	Shelterbelt	west and normingham toda.	margins to preserve some
activities would be confined to a	A shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of field E1 to augment the existing vegetation on this	Overall , in terms of mitigation	use and maintain long-tern
small portion of the view due to	boundary to mitigate views of the Scheme from the west and from Ingham Road.	for Cottam 1 South, initiatives	improvements in biodivers
	boundary to mitigate views of the Scheme nom the west and nom nightan Road.	-	
the distance from the receptor		would look to enhance the river	area, all of which will benef
and the layering provided by the	Existing hedges	systems and their floodplains for	receptors.
intervening hedgerows. There	Existing vegetation around fields F2 and F7 is to be retained, helping to screen Site/Sites beyond the river Till.	their ecological importance and	
would be a small change to		contribution to biodiversity. The	With secondary mitigation
existing landscape elements, but	Elsewhere existing hedgerows that require enhancement will be grown out and managed to a height of 5m with	aim is to protect belts of	the negative effects of the p
the impacts would be slight and	the introduction of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees along their length to increase tree cover locally, help to	waterside trees and riparian	decommissioning will be ba
would not alter the baseline	mitigate views into the development areas and strengthen both the character area and the historic field	habitats to distinguish	by the long term landscape
materially that it would be readily	patterns.	watercourses. The planting of	effects of this mitigation.
noticeable.		trees and replacing lost	
	Enhanced hedges are to be introduced to the western and southern boundaries of field E5 and E6 as well as the	hedgerows in flood plains to	
Other works would be undertaken	northern boundary of field E2.	improve landscape character and	
in connection with the		attenuate flood flows is also	
construction including fencing,	To the south of the Ingham Road, enhanced hedgerows will be provided to the northern and southern	promoted.	
gates, boundary treatment and	boundaries of Field D3 and the southern boundary of D2.		
other means of enclosure and		Between Years 1 and 15, the	
works for the provision of security	New hedges	following beneficial effects will be	
and monitoring measures such as	New hedgerows are proposed as necessary where none exist to help to mitigate view of the Scheme and will	achieved in terms of Visual	
CCTV and the laying down of	me managed to a height of 5m and contain native hedgerow trees.		
internal tracks. There would also		Receptors:	
be landscape and biodiversity	A new hedge will be provided to the northern boundary of field D2 and one between fields D2 and D3 adjacent	- Grassland reversion	
		around field boundaries	
mitigation works, including	to the existing vegetation	and PRoW	



Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low
	planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would not obstruct a significant proportion of the view or become a dominant feature. There would be a minor change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact to conceal the works to a localised area. Construction Access All throughout the construction phase the viewpoint will be affected due to access routes off Ingham Road into the Cottam 1 South Site. Cable Route/s Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area. Cottam 1 substation is likely to be visible to the north of this viewpoint above existing vegetation.	Turtle Dove mitigation A large area of Turtle Dove habitat is to be provided in fields F1, 2 and 7 as well as further east in field E6. Grassland mixes A 20-30m margin of tall herb mix will be provided either side of the River Till with existing groundcover vegetation being retained to the river edges as appropriate. Fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and D9 are to be restored to provide floodplain meadow incorporating suitable species. Elsewhere, a tussock mix will be sown adjacent to existing and proposed vegetation with a flower rich pollinator mix provided on south and west facing boundaries and other areas as appropriate. Adverse effects: - Panels and structures across the landscape - Increased traffic locally - Some minor light pollution within open countryside - Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 Increased woodland/vegetatic cover A more varied lands Improved (more nai management of exi- vegetation Less expanse of intensively manage arable land A less exposed and windswept landscap Water quality improvements Potential animal gra Reinstatement of historic field patterr Bird mitigation field Significantly improv- biodiversity Growth of existing and prop- vegetation is assumed to be Woodland/trees and shelter 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 1 and at Year 15.

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Year 1	
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d 5m	
	Low
	Neutral & Short Term
:	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC - C - A - Ingham Road **In-Combination Effects Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** [Cumulative Sites] In Summary In Summary It is anticipated there would be there would The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-A of the substation and Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is be no intervisibility between the Cottom due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and proximity of the receptor to the Sites. Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed Sites, due to distance, the intervening would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. settlement of Upton. Glentworth and Heapham, hedgerows and tree cover. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. **Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity** Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Magnitude No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term No Change Effect Operation (Year 15): Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Significance No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant

Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-C - Stur/73/1

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is situated on PRoW, footpath (Stur/73/1) looking east towards the Cottam 1 South Site and northeast towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous in this view. There are also views across this vale towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a, where the landform rises sharply to capture the ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby. The landform also rises gently in the west (left of view) towards the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow (rising from 15m AOD to 20m AOD). The land use is predominantly arable with some deciduous woodlands and shelterbelts in the far distance, such as those to the east of Fleets Lane at Brattleby Thorns and Cammeringham. Tree clumps and hedgerow trees are also dominant in the view and contrast heavily with the open arable landscape. In terms of man-made features, there is the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow, otherwise there is very little built influence. Within the outlying landscape, settlement is very sparse comprising scattered farmsteads at Furze Hill, Lower Furze Hill and The Grange. There are also isolated dwellings known as Fleets Cottages which stand out as a strong built influence in the foreground of the view.

Subjective: The view depicts a large-scale landscape, that is mostly exposed but with some areas of enclosure due the strong hedgerow network with mixed species comprising spindle and hawthorn. There are far-reaching views towards the limestone scarp slope. There are also rare views towards the Lincoln Cliff and the Lincoln Minster due to the relatively higher elevation at this point (approximately 15m AOD). There are also direct views towards the limestone capped ridgeline at Cammeringham and Brattleby where the woodland cover is a strong feature on the horizon. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farmsteads, deciduous and coniferous woodland, strong hedgerows, poplar shelterbelts and hedgerow trees that present a varied and harmonious composition. In terms of texture, the arable fields are highly managed with a muted colour combination giving an impression of an interesting landscape with woodland cover being the dominant component on the horizon. This view is balanced in terms of interest by the far reaching, views towards the limestone scarp slope at Cammeringham and Brattleby.

Overall: The view is influenced by the intensive arable landscape where the presence of hedgerows helps reduce the scale. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow). The local road network passes across the landscape with some right-angled bends in the foreground context of the distant ridgeline. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is divided by a strong hedgerow network, which helps to decrease the sense of scale. This is a quiet spot, and the overall experience is a pleasant and invigorating given the proximity to the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The overall experience within this viewpoint is interesting and very pleasant due to the presence of the vast expanse of landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for walkers using the footpath (Stur/73/1) that runs between the settlement of Sturton by Stow in the west and Fleet's Lane in the east.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of large very gently sloping agricultural fields divided by Fleets Lane (that passes north south) with further agricultural fields that are visible beyond this as far as the course of the River Till. The collection of fields are defined by hedgerows, but they are low and gappy with few hedgerow trees. In the middle distance there is Fleets Cottages then to the left there is further riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with woodland at Coates. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns. The remainder of the horizon is made up of woodlands at Brattleby and Cammeringham, trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long distance. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and associated cables in the distance, but these are very minor elements in the context of the wider landscape and the dark wooded backdrop.

Receptor susceptibility to change

Value of view

Sensitivity

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.2] January 2023

Embedded Mitigation



In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-C, the landscape	<u>Scenic:</u> The major roads and the network of minor lanes	Range of Features: The location comprises the public footpath	Embedded
has a strong rural character, but tranquility levels are	within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a as strong	network at the edge of the settlement that forms a connection	constructio
being disturbed by development pressures from the	functional feature running through the landscape, which	to the network of local lanes. Views from these outlying	decommiss
larger scale settlements and major routes across the	contribute strongly to scenic factors. Fleets Lane is a key	footpaths towards the landscape setting of the settlements	Mitigation
area. Tranquility is however associated with the winding	part of this network.	provide the cultural context to views such views towards Fleets	would inclu
lanes and landscape-scale projects such as the Trent		Lane where the roadside hedgerows and riparian vegetation	
Vale Landscape Partnership which can help by offering	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> This network of minor lanes link supports the	beyond create a good level of visual containment and interest.	Panels to b
increased recreational and educational opportunities	linking of the string of small, nucleated settlements along		
within these areas.	the B1241 such as Sturton by Stow, Stow, Normanby by	Importance of View: This is part of the local footpath network	Panels to b
	Stow, and Willingham by Stow. Views from these minor	within a settlement where the PRoW network is abundant	property b
Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-C is conditioned by	lanes towards the landscape setting of the settlements	giving a good level of connectivity with the outlying local lanes	property be
the limited network of footpaths and bridleways and the	provide the cultural context to views from roads such as	for informal recreation. This being a section of footpath that is	
availability of the rural roads and minor tracks for	Fleets Lane.	open, and which passes from higher elevations at the	Panels to b
extended access. The relevant characteristics therefore		settlement edge raises the level of importance of the view.	and minim
have a high to medium susceptibility to change without		settlement euge ruises the lever of importance of the view.	
undue adverse effects. There is however scope to	<u>Natural:</u> These minor lanes provide attractive destinations	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location captures a limited range of	Panels to b
increase recreation opportunities including where there	as narrow country lanes often with hedgerows on both	receptors and is primarily a draw for local residents. The	
are natural features and historical elements to draw	sides or ditches that enhance the rural quality of the area.	location is unlikely to capture a high number of visitors from a	Existing he
interest from residents and tourists.		wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow	managed t
interest nonresidents and tourists.	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The east-west travel direction	lanes and walk from here.	encourage
	often links the older settlements moving in a more		to the field
	random pattern following minor roads. These roads gain		trees as ap
	access to smaller villages and are popular for recreation.		existing he
			existing fie
	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: This is a		Lighting wil
	predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small		battery bar
	villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet lanes such as		required. L
	Fleets Lane that connect across the landscape to the		to vehicle a
	wider strategic road network linking the cities of		would be 5
	Nottingham and Lincoln.		cowls fitted
			panelled ar
	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The local roads (that gain access to		
	smaller villages) are popular for recreation since they		lighting on
	provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes		
	often with high levels of tranquility and isolation.		The visual
	orten with high levels of tranquility and isolation.		into accour
	Important Control Functions The Important of Anistra I. (II)		stage (Year
	Important Spatial Function: The bypassing of original village		will have be
	changes the spatial function of the landscape these minor		or visual im
	routes such as Fleets Lane play an important role.		
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-C is shaped by the		
	wide range of features which makes one landscape type		
	or area different from another. The strategic major road		
	network is defined by important historic routes and in		
	contrast, the minor road network links several historic		
	and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the		
	area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by		
	narrow lanes such as Fleets Lane that are often tranquil		
Llich to Madium	with wide grassed verges.	Llich to Medium	Not Amelia
High to Medium	Medium	High to Medium	Not Applica

ed Mitigation would be taken into account at the tion, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and issioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and clude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses mum of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

nedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ged to grow out to add further thickening and growth Id boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of nedges.

will be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken unt equate to those effects set out for the operation ar 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

icable



t: LCC-C-C - Stur/73/1			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from	The foreground of the view will not change from the large very gently sloping agricultural fields. Fleets Lane (that passes north south) would still remain as a feature of the view with further agricultural fields that are visible beyond this as far as the course of the River Till that would remain free of panels. In the	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage to include the following changes to the landscape:	
construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and	middle distance there is Fleets Cottages then to the left there is further riparian vegetation cover bordering the River Till visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees along with woodland at Coates and these would remain as features in the view. To the right-hand side of the view there are woodlands	The view will not become any more enclosed since the planting mitigation will be implemented on the east side of Fleets Lane.	
lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would result in a	comprising Thorpe Wood and Brattleby Thorns, which would not alter and the remainder of the horizon comprising woodlands at Brattleby and Cammeringham, trees, hedgerows, and farm buildings in the middle and long	The aim should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include in and around settlements, where woodland would	
small change to the existing landscape elements due to the distance from the receptor. During the latter part of the	distance would also remain as a feature. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will	help integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a mixed	
construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the distance, the layering of the	have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	pattern of land use, especially when viewed at a distance. Consideration would also be given to the management of existing trees and	
intervening hedgerows and riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would not be readily noticeable.	<u>Scattered tree belt</u> Looking northeast from this viewpoint towards the Cottam 1 North Site, a number of scattered tree belts are proposed around the River Till setting the proposed Scheme back 50m from the watercourse.	woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion would also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-	
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	Belts are proposed within fields E1, E2 and to the eastern extents of E5. These tree belts will provide height and interest across the landscape whilst helping to define the route of the river with the addition of some riparian vegetation.	Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	
means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	These belts will act as a buffer to, and screen views of the panels from the watercourse and provide additional flood risk mitigation.	Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river corridors and their flood	
tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows	Directly east, further belts are proposed to the east of fields D7 and D9 within the floodplain and to the west of field D10 again providing defining features along the River Till and contributing to the flood risk mitigation in this area.	plains for their recreational importance and the Trent is the main river providing a valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular, provides a long-distance route. The other notable river is	
These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small proportion of the view and would not result in a change to the view's	Shelterbelt A shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of field E1 to augment the existing vegetation on this boundary to mitigate views of the Scheme from the west and from Ingham Road.	the upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till is a tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors.	
composition. There would be a slight change to the arable land use since the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and provide layering and screening from this distance.	Existing hedges Existing vegetation around fields F2 and F7 is to be retained, helping to screen Site/Sites beyond the river Till.	Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation.	
Construction Access There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint.	Elsewhere existing hedgerows that require enhancement will be grown out and managed to a height of 5m with the introduction of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees along their length to increase tree cover locally, help to mitigate views into the development areas and strengthen both the character	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: – Grassland reversion around field	
' <u>Cable Route/s</u> Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route.	area and the historic field patterns. Enhanced hedges are to be introduced to the western and southern boundaries of field E5 and E6 as well as the northern boundary of field E2.	 boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management 	
Substation	Reinforce hedgerow to the western boundary of fields D5, D6 and D7 and allow for it to grow out.	 of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	

Decommissioning
Decommissioning A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT			[Reference: EN	010135/A11/C0.5.0.5.2.4.2] January 2025
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be only a potentially very minor distant view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	To the south of the Ingham Road, enhanced hedgerows will be provided to the northern and southern boundaries of Field D3 and the southern boundary of D2. <u>New hedges</u> New hedgerows are proposed as necessary where none exist to help to mitigate view of the Scheme and will me managed to a height of 5m and contain native hedgerow trees. A new hedge will be provided to the northern boundary of field D2 and one between fields D2 and D3 adjacent to the existing vegetation and the ditch, fully enclosing this small block. <u>Turtle Dove mitigation</u> A large area of Turtle Dove habitat is to be provided in fields F1, 2 and 7 as well as further east in field E6. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A 20-30m margin of tall herb mix will be provided either side of the River Till with existing groundcover vegetation being retained to the river edges as appropriate. Fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and D9 are to be restored to provide floodplain meadow incorporating suitable species. Elsewhere, a tussock mix will be sown adjacent to existing and proposed vegetation with a flower rich pollinator mix provided on south and west facing boundaries and other areas as appropriate. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	Low-Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to intervening tree and hedgerow cover and the settlements of Willingham by Stow, Upton and Heapham. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-C of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of oper This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and in combination. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the or There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substance of the substantian.
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cor Tillbridge Color and West Burton Solar Dark. This sumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow
		Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follo Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.9] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape ty major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the v
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of h and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognis landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate cl cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its c Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

peration and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. tive Developments and proximity to the visual nd therefore the effects upon the view are reduced

e character area.

bstation area within the character area

ith the cumulative developments would not be ds, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, llowing figures:

.6] 5.2.8] .9]

type or area different from another. The strategic rk links several historic and distinctive smaller re often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide e visibility across the area.

f historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, nised for adding intimacy and interest to the change without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. ys a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative





Viewpoint: LCC-C-E – ProW Ingh/27/2

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on PRoW, footpath (Ingh/27/2) at the junction with Stow Road, looking west towards both the Cottam 1 North Site and Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very gently rolling landscape at the foot of the scarp slope. The wider context of the broad lower-lying valley is fully visible at this location due to the low hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. There are also extensive west facing views towards Floodplain Valleys Character Area 3a, where the Trent power industry valley is clearly evident in the context of the wider floodplain. The land use is predominantly arable, and large scale with a limited number of features other than the vast and expansive views. In terms of variety, there are some strong hedgerows, but they are low-cut and very intermittent between the expansive arable fields. There are very few hedgerow trees, however extended views towards the horizon to the south capture the woodlands to the west of Cammeringham. These woodlands include Poplar Wood, Long Covert, Cammeringham Long Covert and woodland associated with Brattleby Hall. In terms of man-made influences, the viewpoint is located to the southwest of the settlement of Ingham where the built form is just evident within the view. Other man-made influences include the presence of Stow Lane, which has a long straight alignment and forms a discordant feature. The view also extends north to capture the windmill at the edge of Ingham as it stands out on the skyline.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape at the edge of the settlement where the absence of hedgerows and tree cover allow extensive and panoramic views towards the Trent floodplain. Woodlands located around Brattleby Hall and the settlement of Brattleby are also visible on the far horizon to the south (left of view) and include both deciduous and coniferous species that add some containment to the view, otherwise there are very few features on interest. The nature of view is a busy location due to the long, straight road and fast-moving traffic.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the string of settlements that follow the scarp slope where the experience is pleasant, and where the open arable landscape is a dominant feature with distant views towards the west. The vast, exposed landscape is the main feature of this view and hedgerows and hedgerow trees close to the road helps break down the vast arable fields in places. The overall experience is interesting, pleasant, and invigorating.

Receptors:

This view is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling between Ingham and Stow. The view is also representative of users of the footpath network to the southwest of the settlement of Ingham where a wider network of footpaths is available around the edge of the village.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of Stow Lane in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond this since the landscape is gently undulating, and this local collection of fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility. The middle and long distance therefore yields good visibility. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a tall road-side hedgerow, further, a collection of agricultural fields that are smaller in scale and divided by hedgerows and tree cover. To the left-hand side of the view there is a further collection of large-scale fields with a local collection of small woodlands comprising Long Covert, Cammeringham Low Covert, Brattleby Gorse and Poplar Wood. The remainder of the horizon is made up of an open skyline with few vertical elements and there are distant views towards the River Trent and its associated power industry.



In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-E, the main sensitivity is focused on the ancient enclosures that has been weakened by modern agricultural practices. The settlement pattern that defines the contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development.	Scenic: The roads and their associated tree belts combine to give a subtle grain to the landscape. The approaches to edges of settlements such as Ingham benefit from this this tree as a 'gateway feature' is a distinctive part of their setting. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of historic	<u>Range of Features:</u> This location comprises an edge of settlement context. This is a part enclosed location with some built development to the northeast and a good network of hedgerows that are outgrown with mature trees and some fields are in pastoral use. There is a typical range of features associated with	Embedded M construction decommissi
sensitivity is focused on the ancient enclosures that has been weakened by modern agricultural practices. The settlement pattern that defines the contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by	combine to give a subtle grain to the landscape. The approaches to edges of settlements such as Ingham benefit from this this tree as a 'gateway feature' is a distinctive part of their setting.	context. This is a part enclosed location with some built development to the northeast and a good network of hedgerows that are outgrown with mature trees and some fields are in pastoral use. There is a typical range of features associated with	constructior decommissi
been weakened by modern agricultural practices. The settlement pattern that defines the contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by	approaches to edges of settlements such as Ingham benefit from this this tree as a 'gateway feature' is a distinctive part of their setting.	development to the northeast and a good network of hedgerows that are outgrown with mature trees and some fields are in pastoral use. There is a typical range of features associated with	decommissi
settlement pattern that defines the contrast between the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by	benefit from this this tree as a 'gateway feature' is a distinctive part of their setting.	that are outgrown with mature trees and some fields are in pastoral use. There is a typical range of features associated with	
the small compact villages and larger market towns remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by	distinctive part of their setting.	pastoral use. There is a typical range of features associated with	Mitigation is
remains largely intact, but their landscape settings are risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by			include the f
risk of demise from expansion and development. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-E is conditioned by	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> The landscape shows evidence of historic	the settlement where domestic uses are juxta positioned with	include the l
	settlement with farms and nucleated villages and small	bordering farmland and which subtly channel views towards the outlying landscape.	Panels to be
string of historic cottlements that are aligned	hamlets. In terms of variety, there are some strong		Panels to be
string of historic settlements that are aligned	hedgerows, but they are low-cut and very intermittent	Importance of View: This is the local footpath network that	property bou
approximately north to south and the Trent floodplain	between the expansive arable fields.	provides good connectivity east west between Ingham and the	
where there are surviving ancient enclosures		small settlement of Coates. There being a good network of public	Panels to be
characterised by small field sizes. The mixed farming	Natural: There are extensive expanses of semi-natural	footpaths in this location dilutes the level of importance of the	and minimu
heritage is also fundamental in retaining landscape	habitat and rivers and streams that are an important	view.	
character and should be managed to ensure the area	landscape feature such as the River Till and its		
continues to reflect its long history of agricultural land	associated tributaries.	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is a public footpath network, which	Panels to be
use. The relevant characteristics of the landscape		forms an almost continuous north south and east west framework	
therefore have some ability to accommodate change	Recreation and Enjoyment: The Unwooded Vales are	to the western edge of the settlement. The route is likely to	Existing hed
without undue adverse effects given there is scope to	valued for recreation which often focuses on the	capture local walkers. There may possibly be some users form a	managed to
protect the character and diversity of the farming	locations where panoramic views are possible from	wider area since the Unwooded Vales is valued for recreation	encouraged
heritage of the area despite the erosion of traditional	elevated locations from rising land at the edges of the	however this often focuses on the locations where panoramic	to the field b
character and ecosystems through post-war agricultural	Vales such as Ingham.	views are possible from elevated locations from rising land at the	trees as app
intensification.		edges of the Vales.	existing hed
	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape		Lighting will
	has a 'strong sense of place' with major landform		Lighting will
	features flanking the lower lying areas creating broad		battery bank
	scale visual containment along the ridgeline to the		required. Lig to vehicle an
	east.		would be 50
			cowls fitted
	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The Unwooded Vales provide a		panelled are
	very limited network of PRoW leading to the		lighting on p
	dependence on the more routes that criss-cross the		lighting on p
	area in all directions, linked by a series of narrow		The visual ef
	tracks that lead to isolated farmsteads, and which		into account
	often create 'no-through roads' in the landscape.		stage (Year 1
			will have bee
	Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits		or visual imp
	from an expansive landscape. Wide panoramic views		or visual imp
	are also possible from the low hills and ridges that		
	form watersheds between watercourses. This		
	contrasts with the lower lying areas where intact		
	hedgerows and belts of riverside trees truncate views.		
	Overall , the value of LLC-C-E is shaped by the strong		
	agricultural character and presence of the far-reaching		
	views, with wide areas retaining a strong sense of		
	openness. Woodland cover does not form a significant		
	component in this relatively expansive landscape.		
Medium to High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicat

led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and would e following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential poundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth d boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

will be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no in perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation r 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint: LCC-C-E – ProW Ingh/27/2

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the distance from the Site/Sites and the intervening topography. During the latter part of the construction stage, views are unlikely to become available of the elevated activities due to the distance. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements, but the impacts would be slight and would not alter the baseline materially that it would be readily noticeable. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the	The foreground of the view comprises Stow Lane in the immediate context of large scale and expansive agricultural fields with a limited network of hedgerows and this would not change. Further agricultural fields are expansive and vast where the intervening hedgerows are absent allowing extended visibility and the middle and long distance also yields good visibility and this would not change. To the left-hand side of the view, there is a tall road-side hedgerow further collection of agricultural fields that are smaller in scale and divided by hedgerows and tree cover and this would remain a feature of the view. To the left-hand side of the view the local collection of small woodlands comprising Long Covert, Cammeringham Low Covert, Brattleby Gorse and Poplar Wood would remain as a feature of the view. The remainder of the horizon is made up of an open skyline with few vertical elements and there are distant views towards the River Trent and its associated power industry and this would not change. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered native trees. Views from the B1205 Kirton Road looking north will be mitigated by the proposed scattered native trees along the southern boundary to field K1 some 500m distant. This will provide a strong structural buffer and appropriate tree planting relatively close to the built-up area of Blyton in line with character assessment objectives. Existing vegetation Existing vegetation to the northeast of this viewpoint along Kirton Road will be augmented with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees species to infill tree cover and provide additional height as well as increasing the ecological value and range of species to the existing block of vegetation and hedgerows. Proposed Site fencing will sit 8m north of the existing roadside vegetation with panels set 20m from this roadside.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. The view will remain open and although the existing hedgerows to the boundary of the Site/Sites will have been managed to outgrow to a height of 5m, the changes will not be evident at this distance. New planting will have established with scattered trees beginning to provide some good cover and proposed hedges and scrub planting will be established, but again at a distance from the receptor such that the changes would be small. Close range views will therefore not change, but mid-distant views of scrub and scattered trees will help break up the immediate views with enhanced hedgerows across the Site helping to increase the tree cover. Longer distance views will be of layered vegetation of existing and proposed hedgerows with trees with a wooded horizon. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river corridors and their flood plains for their recreational importance and the Trent is the main river providing a valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular, provides a long-distance route. The other notable river is the upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till is a tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation, particularly where associated with the PRoW network.
These short-lived construction activities would not obstruct a significant proportion of the view or become a dominant feature. There would be a minor change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact to conceal the works. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north, south and east of the area. Construction Access There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint.	Additional enhancement planting will be provided to the western boundary of field K1 where it abuts the Laughton Road where additional hedgerow trees will augment the local tree cover and existing hedges will be allowed to grow out and be managed to a height of 5m where the wide road verge allows. Views to the east will be mitigated where the land falls away a little over the Site in the east. <u>Successional scrub planting</u> . Successional scrub planting, extending to 35m wide at its widest, will run north/south to the western boundary of field K3 adjoining existing vegetation and running over existing underground services. Adjacent to the road and up to the small, wooded area, the existing hedge will also be reinforced by irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to mitigate views east from this viewpoint and from dwellings further west along Kirton Road. Site fencing will sit to the east of this scrub planting and will not be	 Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity
Cable Route/s	visible from the west. Further east along Kirton Road, a buffer of successional scrub planting, together with a proposed native hedge with	

	Decommissioning
ass al stage yould ng ave been es will not ride some ing will be otor such ws will	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
ub and iews with crease the d ith trees	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the
te/Sites, (PRoW) ridors ance and k. The ance f the ms are to can link	overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.
d prove the creation, ork.	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
ffects will	
ries and	
exiting	
ole land	



SOLAR PROJECT			•
	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 hedgerow trees will augment this roadside boundary where existing vegetation is more sparce, reducing overall views of the Site from the south and west and where panels sit a little closer to the roadside. Further along Kirton Road to the east, an existing roadway will be utilized running north from the road into the Site. <u>Existing hedgerows</u> Existing gaps within the roadside hedgerows to be infilled with mixed native hedgerow species. Looking south towards Cotham 3b and 2, the roadside vegetation will be retained as existing in order to maintain the open character of the views to the south. Grassland mixes Panels will sit over a proposed wildflower grassland mix, whilst a min. 10m buffer zone around existing overhead cables will be seeded with a flower-rich pollinator mix which will also extend around proposed access/Site roads. New hedgerows To the eastern and western boundaries of the existing buildings on the runway, mixed native hedgerows with irregular spaced hedgerow trees will augment the existing cover, provide height and help to soften both the airfield buildings and the panels from view. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hrafd standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant

0	
5m	
	Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-E – ProW Ingh/27/2 In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-E of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Magnitude No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible **Not Significant** Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant**

Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-F - ProW Ingh/24/1

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on PRoW, bridleway (Ingh/24/1) looking west over the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest over the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland at the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland towards the west that stands out on the horizon as a collective group, which includes Larch Plantation and New Plantation. Hedgerows enclose the fields and provide additional layering to the landscape which is crossed by farm tracks that are also prominent in the context of the adjoining hedgerows. To the north and south, the topography is varied and mainly undulating at the foot of the scarp slope with levels ranging between 20m and 30m AOD. To the west the land falls the low-lying vale at an approximate elevation of 10m to 15m AOD. To the east, the landform rises towards the settlement of Ingham to reach approximately 35m AOD. In terms of man-made elements, there is limited settlement with very few isolated farmsteads other than Greystones Farm on Willingham Road to the northwest. Other settlement is confined to the settlement of Fillingham in the north and Ingham in the south, otherwise there are very few built influences in this location.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is open where only the areas of woodland cover to the west help to break down the scale of the landscape. New plantation and Larch Planation are present in views towards the west and Fox Covert to the southwest also. In terms of variety, the view provides a combination of features including strong hedgerows, deciduous woodland, tree clumps and hedgerow trees that give a well-balanced context to the view. In terms of colour and texture, the landscape is well-managed with muted tones that give an overall bland impression. This is a calm landscape that is simple and well-balanced with few features, however the long views towards the east capture the limestone capped ridge where the woodland at Fillingham Castle is a distinctive feature. The far-reaching views towards the west take account of the Trent floodplain and enhance the scale of the landscape.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest. The enclosed nature is only attributed to woodland cover as there are few other features to break up the landscape. There are strong contrasts in parts where wide-open views are possible that provide a greater sense of scale and these contrast with areas of intimacy that often occur close to the edges of settlements. The Bridleway is well used and the proximity to the land drain gives the route a distinctive 'sense of place'. The overall experience within this viewpoint is interesting and pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for horse riders and walkers using the bridleway (Ingh/24/1) that runs between Willingham Road in the north and Short Lane in the south, where it connects with the settlement of Ingham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large gently sloping agricultural field with no hedgerows to the front part. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields has very few well-established hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields some visibility across the agricultural fields towards Larch Plantation. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection of agricultural fields set in the context of a Willingham Road and to the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields that have very little extended visibility. The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is evident even though there is a strong hedgerow network. There are very few vertical elements in the view.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embeddeo
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-F, there are continuing aims to plan for small new woodlands, ensuring new planting schemes take full advantage of opportunities to enhance the Unwooded Vales. The aims should also be to ensure there is consideration of the relationship between Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes and Unwooded Vales to ensure new planting does not negatively impact upon the open character of the adjoining Landscape Character Type. The pressures are centered around existing woodlands that are often small and isolated and suffer from lack of management. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-F is conditioned by the susceptibility of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes that rises above the Trent Vale and forms a prominent and distinctive landscape feature. The Roman roads are also a key consideration created to link London with York. Superimposed on the north south axis of the Roman road is a less dominant but nonetheless distinctive pattern of east west routes and field boundaries that add geometric character. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	Value of view Scenic: The PROW network such as bridleway (Ingh/24/1), appeals to the visual senses due to absence of settlement and there is a remote, tranquil character to this location away from the busy road network. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of generally little settlement, with only the isolated farmsteads at Glebe Farm and Greystones Farm that are served by Willingham Road. The prevalent use brick in these farmsteads adds visual unity to the landscape. Natural: There are extensive expanses of agricultural landscape, which are carefully managed, resulting in very few areas of semi natural habitat. Agricultural reservoirs are a key feature, and some are shrouded in tree cover such as the U-pond to the north of Short Lane at Ingham. Where present, this woodland gives added significance to views. Recreation and Enjoyment: The bridleway network has a local identity, but connections are limited and often severed by the road network in most places. This location shows that Bridleway (Ingh/24/1) forms part of a wider framework to the west of Fillingham and Ingham, extending as far as Glentworth. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a limited 'sense of place' due to its productive and utilitarian character, however this bridleway (Ingh/24/1) is open along some of its route with few hedgerows, which creates expansive views and this is the local distinctiveness of the route. Health and Wellbeing: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides limited areas for recreation due to the distinct lack of PROW, but this location linking with the other bridleways to the north is well-provided for. Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from the high level of visual unity from the extensive arable land use and spare	Sensitivity Range of Features: This location comprises the public bridleway network to the northwest of the edge of the settlement of Fillingham. This is an open location where there is an absence of hedgerows. There is a limited range of features confined to woodland cover and the minor tributary of the River Till. Importance of View: This is an open location on the public bridleway network that connects in an almost north south direction between Ingham and Willingham Road, which slightly raises the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features, but they are only experienced in the distant context of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Number of Receptors: This is the public bridleway network that almost connects the settlements of Ingham and Glentworth via Fillingham. This route is likely to appeal more to local users than those from a wider area.	Embedded M construction, decommission Mitigation is would includ Panels to be Panels to be property bou Panels to be and minimur Panels to be and minimur Panels to be Existing hedge managed to encouraged to the field b trees as appr existing hedge Lighting will I battery bank required. Lig to vehicle an would be 50V cowls fitted t panelled area lighting on pu The visual effi into account stage (Year 1 will have bee or visual imp
	Overall, the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-F is shaped by its a geometric modern landscape of planned enclosure and modern field systems. There is some time depth associated with the presence of the isolated farmsteads, and the remote tranquil character is a feature of the view, otherwise the landscape		
	presents a simple palette of land uses and features.	Modium to High	
High	Medium	Medium to High	

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and Ide the following measures:

e set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

e set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential oundaries.

e set minimum of 20m from major watercourses um of 8m from minor watercourses.

e set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

dges are to be allowed to grow out and will be o a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow propriate, randomly spaced along the length of dges.

Il be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is ighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 0W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with l to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within reas will be manually operated. There will be no perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which een carried out but will have had limited physical pact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view comprises a large gently sloping agricultural field with no	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to that of construction
preparation / enabling works,	hedgerows to the front part and this would not change, thus retaining the open character	seeding being taken into account at the operational	stage, but with the Scheme being no
construction, and commissioning	of the view. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the	longer operational. This is an
with effects such as construction	has very few well-established hedgerows and they would remain visible but with the panel	landscape would occur and the visual effects are set	assessment of the Site in winter but
traffic, noise and vibration from	areas occupying a narrow section of the view. The middle and long distance also yields	out below.	assumes retention of existing vegetat
construction activities, dust	some visibility across the agricultural fields towards Larch Plantation and New Plantation		and builds upon the proposed prima
generation, site runoff, mud on	and this would not change. To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local collection	At Year 15, views to the west of the Site will be	and secondary mitigation that had be
roads, and the visual intrusion of	of agricultural fields set in the context of a Willingham Road and this would not alter. To	screened in the mid-range through the planting of	established as the future baseline.
plant and machinery on site. At the	the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of agricultural fields that have	the proposed native hedges, shelterbelts and	Effects are those arising from activit
early stages of the construction	very little extended visibility, but they would not change. The remainder of the horizon is	enhancement of existing boundaries which will be	for the duration of the decommissio
stage, ground and lower-level	made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields and woodlands where visibility towards the	managed to a height of 5m, both formally	includes site traffic, noise and vibrat
activities such as the construction of	middle and long distance is evident even though there is a strong hedgerow network that	strengthening the existing and historical field pattern	from decommissioning activities, du
the solar panel areas and associated	would help with layering and the integration of the panels into the landscape.	and creating a multi-layered landscape. Scattered	generation and site runoff.
infrastructure and inverters would		tree blocks to the west will reinforce the route of	-
be partly screened due to the	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been	existing watercourses and provide a strong buffer to	Following decommissioning, the lan
presence of foreground hedgerow	carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	the eastern boundary of the closest area of panels.	likely to be returned to arable
bordering the Site/Sites. During the		Views of the longer distance, where hedgerows to	production. The Site will however
latter part of the construction stage,	Native scattered tree blocks	not block these, will be of a layered, well treed lands	benefit from the significantly enhan
views would become available of	To the north of field C28 and along the eastern boundary of C23 down to C24, a belt of	cape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places	tree and hedgerow planting that ha
the elevated activities above the	native scattered trees will form a strong feature and provide visual interest and variation	on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation	been carried out and has begun to
hedgerow, but the foreground	along this part of the Site, mitigating views from the east and the southeast.	will have established and begun to mature creating a	mature to create a much stronger a
vegetation would provide some		strong structure to the landscape and reducing the	robust landscape, retaining and
screening such that these activities	Shelterbelt planting	exposed feel of the area whilst retaining its overall	enhancing the overall character and
would be confined to a narrower	Shelterbelt planting is proposed to the northern boundaries of C14 and C17 with	character.	providing considerable biodiversity
section of the view.	additional planting to the western boundary of C14 to link Larch Plantation to New		benefits over the years. Bird mitigat
	Plantation creating both visual and ecological links.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	fields are likely to be retained and t
Other works would be undertaken		effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	potential may exist to retain grass
in connection with the construction	Introduce shelterbelt planting to the eastern boundary of fields C23, C24 and C25 to	 Grassland reversion around field 	margins to preserve some varied la
including fencing, gates, boundary	further mitigate any possible view from the bridleway.	boundaries and PRoW	use and maintain long-term
treatment and other means of		 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	improvements in biodiversity in the
enclosure and works for the	Shelterbelt planting running generally west/east across the Site adjacent to Larch	 A more varied landscape 	area, all of which will benefit visual
provision of security and monitoring	Plantation will link this woodland with the surrounding landscape both visually and in	 Improved (more natural) management of 	receptors.
measures such as CCTV and the	terms of creating valuable ecological networks.	exiting vegetation	
laying down of internal tracks. There		 Less expanse of intensively managed arable 	With secondary mitigation consider
would also be landscape and	A further block of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the eastern boundaries of C24 and	land	the negative effects of the physical
biodiversity mitigation works,	C25 to mitigate views from the east and from the village of Ingham.	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	decommissioning will be balanced
including planting and the		 Water quality improvements 	by the long term landscape and vis
improvement of the foreground	New Hedgerows	 Potential animal grazing 	effects of this mitigation.
hedgerows	A proposed new hedgerow with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees is proposed to the	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	
	eastern boundary of the Site at this viewpoint to the east of fields C29 and 30. Proposed	 Bird mitigation fields 	
These short-lived construction	new hedges will follow existing ditch/tree lines to field boundaries running north/south,	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
activities would obstruct a	between fields C20,22 and 27 helping to reinforce the field structure and create visual		
significant proportion of the view	links as well as breaking up the overall bulk of the panelled area. A new hedgerow to the	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	
and become a dominant feature.	north of C27 and 29 will mitigate views from further north.	assumed to be:	
There would be a considerable			
change to the arable land use, but	Provide new hedgerow to the eastern boundaries of fields C29 and C30 to mitigate views	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year	
the field boundaries and the	from the bridleway.	1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	
associated tree cover would remain			
intact. There would not be a	Existing hedgerows	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year	
fundamental change to the	Where existing hedgerows exist across the Site running broadly north/south, these will be	15.	
surroundings to the south and east	enhanced and planted with irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to break up the		
of Thorpe Lane.	somewhat open and exposed landscape. Reinforcement of existing hedgerows will		



			_	
	Construction Access There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint. Cable Route/S Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	strengthen the overall character and create more of a well-treed scene locally and from further afield. Grassland Mixes Planting along the PRoW (bridleway) is to be a tall herb mix providing a scenic walk/ride along this section of the route. This mix flows round to the west and along the southern border of fields C22, 27 and 30, providing a good open buffer around the existing ditch and small pond. Flower rich pollinator mixes and tussock mixes are proposed around existing and proposed hedgerows elsewhere within the Site with pollinator mixes concentrated on the south and west facing hedgerow verges. Adverse effects: - Panels and structures across the landscape - Increased hard standing areas - Increased traffic locally - Some minor light pollution within open countryside - Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-F - ProW Ingh/24/1 In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-F of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in there no in combination visual effects are anticipated. combination. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Magnitude No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant** Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-M - Kexby Road

Receptor Baseline:

The view is located along Kexby Road, looking southwest towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The view is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a very gently rolling landscape within the context of a broad valley that is almost conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland comprising Nursery Plantation to the east, and to the south woodland cover on the far horizon at Fillingham Grange and The Lake, and Fillingham is a strong dark feature. The views towards the far horizon are curtailed by the landform in the foreground. Tree clumps are also a feature along the hedgerow boundaries, which enhance the existing woodlands and give the impression of a more intimate landscape. In terms of man-made elements, there is little built influence since the landscape is sparsely populated with only a few isolated dwellings and grange houses.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, partially open landscape, with views closed down by a wooded horizon. The intensive arable land use opens visibility, but the landform and strong hedgerows with tree clumps help to dissipate the scale. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes woodland, tree clumps and hedgerows that present a simple landscape with very limited interest. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed arable land use with a muted colour combination and very few far-reaching views.

Overall: The views from the road focus on the large, open arable fields where the intervening woodland and settlement at Fillingham closes down views towards the south. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character, but the farreaching open views offer more interest. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Kexby Road. This section of the road is used by walkers and horse riders and leads from Spitals Farm and Westlands Farm in the west to join the B1398 in the east at Glentworth. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography, and intervening layering of woodlands, hedgerows, and tree clumps. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography, and intervening hedgerows.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of Kexby Road set in the context of an open and expansive agricultural landscape with hedgerows to only one side of the road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields has very few well-established or mature trees. There are also no intermittent residential properties and farmsteads to close down views towards the outlying landscape. The middle and long distance therefore yields open visibility across the agricultural fields towards the south and southwest. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a field hedgerow with woodland and tree cover that breaks down the agricultural fields. To the left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of large-scale agricultural fields. The remainder of the horizon is made up of limited hedgerows, agricultural fields and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is hardly evident apart from the River Trent and its associated power industry.



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP35, there is	Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link,	Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network	Embedded N
homogenization of the landscape and loss of	connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and	at the point where it forms a gateway to the settlement. This is an	construction
hedgerows. However, there is an opportunity to	the minor road network offers views over a local	open location where the low-cut hedgerows allow expansive views	decommissio
reinforce landscape character and build in more	landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views.	across the arable landscape. Small woodland blocks and riparian	Mitigation is
diversity across the area especially in terms of	The network of linking local lanes are also important	vegetation lining the small tributaries of the River Till also add	would includ
improvements to hedgerows but also in changing the	places to capture views.	some structure to the landscape but do little to close down	
proportion of conifer to broadleaved woodland and		visibility. The hedgerows, the woodland cover, the riparian	Panels to be
improvements to woodland edge species.	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> The close proximity to Gainsborough as a	vegetation, and the scattered farmsteads are the range of features	
	major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west	in the view. The powerful River Trent and its tributaries and other	Panels to be
Overall, the susceptibility for VP35 is conditioned by the	and the strategic location of Roman roads on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a	water courses within its flood plain provide a strong functional feature running through the landscape, which contribute strongly	property bou
striking differences across the varying elements of the	number of historic settlements in the intervening	to the 'sense of place' where the local tributaries support riparian	Panels to be
AGLV and that these can be appreciated across the	landscape. This includes Glentworth and Glentworth	vegetation.	and minimu
landscape. There is an opportunity to use landscape	Conservation Area to the east.		
mitigation to build upon these differences and bolster		Importance of View: This is an open location at a point where the	Panels to be
this landscape diversity. Particular areas for focus	<i>Natural:</i> The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors	local road network forms a gateway to the settlement. This local	
include the proportion of pasture to arable fields in	since they are often narrow country lanes with grass	lane connects Kexby with Glentworth and plays a part in the east	Existing hed
particular those around the edges of settlements which	verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of	west connections across the area, which slightly raises the level of	managed to
are particularly important to their setting and form a	tranquility.	importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of	encouraged
subtle relationship. Within this AGLV, views are		the combination of features but the absence of hedgerows along	to the field b
generally contained by tall hedgerows, woodlands, and	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The east west travel	this section of the road enhances the open visibility.	trees as app
tree groups, giving the landscape very limited capacity	direction of local lanes often links the older		existing hed
to accommodate change. The relevant characteristics	settlements moving in a more random pattern	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local road network that connects	
therefore have a limited susceptibility to accommodate	following minor roads. These roads such as Kexby	the settlements of Kexby and Glentworth. This route is likely to	Lighting will
change without undue adverse effects. There are	Road are popular for recreation since they provide	appeal both to local users and those from a wider area as it forms	battery bank
however robust hedgerows with smaller fields and	attractive destinations as narrow country lanes.	part of the east west connecting local lanes. The strategic major	required. Lig to vehicle an
many trees in these locations that assist with mitigation.	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape	road network is defined by important historic routes (north south) and the strategic minor road network (east west) also links a	would be 50
	associated with Kexby Road derives the 'sense of place'	number of historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements	cowls fitted t
	from the woodland blocks that contrast with the	across the area.	panelled are
	intensive arable landscape. These woodland blocks		lighting on p
	feature at 'right-angled' bends in the road and include		0.0.1
	Big Wood and Heaton's Wood.		The visual ef
			into account
	Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant		stage (Year 1
	features in this landscape, but the minor road		will have bee
	networks and their connecting bridleways are often		or visual imp
	refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and		
	wellbeing.		
	Important Spatial Function: The local roads play an		
	important role in wayfinding by linking several historic		
	and distinctive smaller string of settlements with the		
	PRoW network.		
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint LCC-CM is shaped by		
	the local roads (that gain access to smaller villages)		
	which are popular for informal recreation. These local		
	roads provide attractive destinations as narrow		
	country lanes often with good levels of tranquility and		
	isolation. Many of these roads, such as Kexby Road,		
	also have open sections with no hedgerows and views.		
Medium to High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicat

led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ooundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow ppropriate, randomly spaced along the length of edges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken Int equate to those effects set out for the operation r 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical mpact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.



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Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommi
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprises Kexby Road set	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar pro
/ enabling works, construction, and	in the context of an open and expansive agricultural	seeding being taken into account at the operational stage	Scheme beir
commissioning with effects such as	landscape with hedgerows to only one side of the	(Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would	of the Site in
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond	occur and the visual effects are set out below.	vegetation a
construction activities, dust generation, site	since this local collection of fields has very few well-	occar and the visual checks are set out below.	secondary m
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	established or mature trees. There are also no	At Year 15, views southwest towards the Site will be	future basel
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	intermittent residential properties and farmsteads to	screened in the close-mid-range through the	the duration
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	close down views towards the outlying landscape. The	enhancement of existing low hedges which will be	noise and vil
lower-level activities such as the construction	middle and long distance therefore yields open	managed to a height of 5m. The addition of hedgerow	generation a
of the solar panel areas and associated	visibility across the agricultural fields towards the	trees will further mitigate views. In the middle distance,	0
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	south and southwest. To the right-hand side of the	new and augmented hedgerows will provide a series of	Following de
screened due to the presence of foreground	view, there is a field hedgerow with woodland and tree	good quality hedgerows both formally strengthening the	to arable pro
hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the	cover that breaks down the agricultural fields. To the	existing and historical field pattern and creating a multi-	significantly
latter part of the construction stage, views	left-hand side of the view there is a similar collection of	layered landscape, but views down towards the valley are	been carried
would become available of the elevated	large-scale agricultural fields. The remainder of the	predominantly obscured from this viewpoint. Views of	stronger and
activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian	horizon is made up of limited hedgerows, agricultural	the longer distance, where hedgerows do not block these,	overall chara
vegetation bordering the River Till would	fields and woodlands where visibility towards the	will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop	benefits ove
provide some screening such that these	middle and long distance is hardly evident apart from	of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new	retained and
activities would be confined to a narrower	the River Trent and its associated power industry.	and existing vegetation will have established and begun to	to preserve s
section of the view.		mature creating a strong structure to the landscape and	improvemer
	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary	reducing the exposed feel of the area whilst retaining its	will benefit v
Other works would be undertaken in	mitigation which will have been carried out, but will	overall open character. This exposed area will appear less	
connection with the construction including	have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	vast in places, whilst open views across the valley will also	With second
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other		be retained.	of the physic
means of enclosure and works for the	Scattered tree belt		long term la
provision of security and monitoring measures	A strong belt of scattered trees is proposed to the east	Mid-distance views towards the Site of Cottam 1 North	
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	of field B1, providing a solid feature in this somewhat	and south with the Cottam 2 Site to the northwest with	
tracks. There would also be landscape and	exposed landscape. This buffer of riparian vegetation	slightly undulating landscape down to the valley with	
biodiversity mitigation works, including	adjacent to the watercourse will add height and	intervening field boundaries visible. The viewpoint sits on	
planting and the improvement of the	structure to the landscape and enhance this natural	an exposed area with long distance views to the west with	
foreground hedgerows	ditchline. This will also help to mitigate views further	shorter views east.	
	west and to some degree to the south.		
These short-lived construction activities would		Overall: The aim for Cottam 1 should be to plan new	
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	A block of scattered trees is also proposed to the	woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include	
and become a dominant feature. There would	norther boundary of field A3 adjacent to a field of bird	in and around settlements, where woodland would help	
be a considerable change to the arable land	mitigation to the south. This will provide a strong	integrate new development into the landscape and in	
use, but the field boundaries and the	block of trees which will flow into the views of	more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would	
associated tree cover would remain intact.	Fillingham Low Wood when viewed from the north on	help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration	
There would not be a fundamental change to	Kexby Road.	should also be given to the management of existing trees	
the surroundings to the south and east of		and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age	
Thorpe Lane.	Shelterbelt	structure through new planting and the creation of	
	Shelterbelt planting the north of North Farm will	woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland	
Construction Access	further enhance the woodland cover in this area and	reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the	
Viewpoint will not be affected by construction	mitigate views.	occurrence of semi-natural habitats.	
traffic due to the distance between the			
viewpoint and the proposed construction	Existing hedges	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects	
access.	Existing hedges to the north of fields B2, B3 and B4 are	will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	
	low cut and would benefit from enhancement to	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	
Cable Route Corridor	ensure that Site/Sites is screened from this view,	PRoW	
Viewpoint is outside of 0.5km study area.	although the land falls away to the west and	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	
	predominantly obscures views, even with low cut	 A more varied landscape 	
Substation	hedges, there are views of the ground level in some		

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term nents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which it visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects vsical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



and there i	oint is within the 2km study area is likely to be a distant view of the at Cottam 1 between this view and Station.	places. Hedgerow trees will enhance the view from this road.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	
		The eastern boundary of field B4 will also be enhanced, and existing hedges will be allowed to grow out. The addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees will help to soften this rather exposed landscape and create a more varied scene where this location is rather devoid of height. The inclusion of trees will also add height to boundaries helping to mitigate potential views by horse riders. <u>New hedges</u> A new hedge is proposed to the south of fields B2 and B3, mitigating views from the south and providing further screening to the remainder of the Cottam North Site. The addition of hedgerow trees will enhance the character locally and help to strengthen the historical field pattern locally. Further west, a new hedge with hedgerow trees is proposed to the eastern boundary of fields A1 and A4, mitigating any views from the northeast of this block of panels and those further southwest. <u>Grassland mixes</u> Two 10m belts of tall herb mix are proposed around the existing ditches that run north/south through fields B1 and B3/4. This provides a buffer to the watercourses and creates added mosaic of vegetation where no hedge exists. Flower rich pollinator mixes are used around the existing track, around all field margins in this area as well as a large block in field B1 creating a strong visual base layer and ecological benefits within the surrounding agricultural landscape. Adverse effects: P Anels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude Low		Low	Very Low	Low
Type of	Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect Minor Not	Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible N

& Short Term

e Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-M - Kexby Road

In-Combination Effects Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments] [Cumulative Sites] In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-M of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in combination. Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. and additional intervening settlement, hedgerows, and tree cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area are anticipated. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Magnitude No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible **Not Significant** Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant No Change of Effect Operation (Year 15): <u>Negligible</u>Very Low Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint: LCC-C-N – Glentworth Road

Receptor Baseline:

The view is located on Glentworth Road close to the junction with Gypsy Lane, looking southwest towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The view is also looking north towards the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a very gently rolling landscape within the wider context of a broad valley that is only partly conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland visible to the southeast (left of view) comprising Turpin Wood and Fillingham Low Wood, and to the south woodland cover on the horizon at Moor Bridge is a strong feature. The views towards these strong woodland blocks are a key feature within the landscape. In terms of man-made elements, there is little built influence since the area is sparsely populated and the road network only comprises the 'dog-leg' alignment of Glentworth Road that links Glentworth in the east with Kexby in the west. There is also Gypsy Lane, which is a local track that passes over Gypsy Lane Bridge.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially enclosed landscape, intimate in parts with strong blocks of woodland, and with far reaching views towards the distant horizon as far as Fillingham Castle and Fillingham Park in the east. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes isolated farm buildings, deciduous woodland, plantation woodland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees that present a highly appealing and well-balanced composition, with very few detractors. In terms of texture, this is a well-managed arable land use with a good depth of colour giving the impression of a very interesting landscape.

Overall: The views towards the woodland blocks and the 'dog-leg' bends in Glentworth Road are a distinctive feature. The presence of tall, foreground hedgerows close down visibility and there are also several hedgerow trees including ash that diminish the sense of scale and add intimacy to these roads. There are also wide, grass verges that add further stimulus to the landscape. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character that well-wooded and attractive with wide grass verges and the far-reaching open views are consistent with the wider landform characteristics of the area. The overall experience is very pleasant with some interesting and invigorating features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Glentworth Road, that leads from Glentworth in the east to join the settlement of Willingham by Stow in the west. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites, due to distance, topography and intervening layering of hedgerows and woodland blocks.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of Glenworth Road set in the context of an open and expansive arable landscape with hedgerows to each side of the road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields has very few well-established or mature trees. There are also no intermittent residential properties and farmsteads (apart from isolated farm buildings) to close down views towards the outlying landscape. The middle and long distance therefore yields open visibility across the agricultural fields in all directions. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a field hedgerow with an open arable field and then distant woodland. To the left, larger blocks of tree cover break down the agricultural fields and help close down views across the landscape.



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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-N, there is homogenization of the landscape and loss of hedgerows. However, there is an opportunity to reinforce landscape character and build in more diversity across the area especially in terms of improvements to hedgerows but also in changing the proportion of conifer to broadleaved woodland and improvements to woodland edge species. Overall , the susceptibility for LCC-C-N is conditioned by the striking differences across the varying elements of the AGLV and that these can be appreciated across the landscape. There is an opportunity to use landscape mitigation to build upon these differences and bolster this landscape diversity. Particular areas for focus include the proportion of pasture to arable fields in particular those around the edges of settlements which are particularly important to their setting and form a subtle relationship. Within this AGLV, views are generally contained by tall hedgerows, woodlands, and tree groups, giving the landscape very limited capacity to accommodate change. The relevant characteristics therefore have a limited susceptibility to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. There is however robust hedgerows with smaller fields and many trees in these locations that assist with mitigation.	 Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link, connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and the minor road network offers views over a local landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views. The network of linking local lanes (especially where they link with bridleways) are also important places to capture views. Cultural: The close proximity to Gainsborough as a major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west and the strategic location of Roman roads on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a number of historic settlements in the intervening landscape. This includes Glentworth and Glentworth Conservation Area to the northeast. Natural: The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors since they are often narrow country lanes with grass verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of tranquility. Recreation and Enjoyment: The east west travel direction of local lanes often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern following minor roads. These roads such as Kexby Road are popular for recreation since they provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape associated with Kexby Road derives the 'sense of place' from the woodland blocks that contrast with the intensive arable landscape. Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant features in this landscape, but the minor road networks and their connecting bridleways are often refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and wellbeing. Important Spatial Function: The local roads play an important role in wayfinding by linking several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements with the PRoW network. Overall, the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-N is shaped by the local roads (that gain access to smaller villages) which are popular for informal recreation. These local roads provide attractive destinations as narrow cou	Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network at the point where it makes a 'dog-leg' turn. This is an open location where the tall hedgerows, small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the small tributary of the River Till add some structure to the landscape and close down some visibility. The hedgerows, the woodland cover and the scattered farmsteads are the range of features in the view. The powerful River Trent and its tributaries and other water courses within its flood plain provide a strong functional feature running through the landscape, which contribute strongly to the 'sense of place' where the local tributaries support riparian vegetation. <i>Importance of View</i> : This is an open location at a point where the road takes a 'dog-leg' turn, which slightly raises the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features but the low-cut hedgerows along this section of the road enhance the open visibility across the area. <i>Number of Receptors</i> : This is the local road network that connects the settlements of Kexby, Upton and Glentworth. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area as it forms an east-west connection between the north- south routes. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes (north south) and the strategic minor road network also links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements (east west) across the area.	Embedded construction decommissi Mitigation i would inclue Panels to be property bo Panels to be and minimu Panels to be and minimu Panels to be Existing heo to the field l trees as app existing heo Lighting will battery ban required. Lig to vehicle at would be 50 cowls fitted panelled are lighting on p The visual e into accoun stage (Year will have be or visual im
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applica

led Mitigation

ed Mitigation would be taken into account at the cion, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and issioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded n is also referred to as primary mitigation and clude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses mum of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

nedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be I to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ged to grow out to add further thickening and growth Id boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of nedges.

will be limited to downlights within substations and anks only and used when maintenance or security is Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated and personnel movements. All visible lighting 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within areas will be manually operated. There will be no in perimeter fencing.

I effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken unt equate to those effects set out for the operation ar 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which been carried out but will have had limited physical impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

cable



Viewpoint: LCC-C-N – Glentworth Road

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommi
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	The foreground of the view would not change and comprise Glenworth Road set in the context of an open and expansive arable landscape with hedgerows to each side of the road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond and this would not change where the fields are expansive and the well-established or mature trees do not play a significant role. The middle and long distance would continue to yield open visibility across the agricultural fields in all directions. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a field hedgerow with an open arable field and then distant woodland, which would not change. To the left, larger blocks of tree cover break down the agricultural fields and help close down views across the landscape and this would help mitigate the presence of the panel areas in the landscape. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt A belt of scattered trees will run north/south from the northern boundary of field C3 connecting a lone field tree.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, views southwest towards the Site will be screened in the close-mid-range through the provision of new hedgerows which will be managed to a height of 5m. The addition of hedgerow trees will further mitigate views. Views of the longer distance, where hedgerows to not block these, will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation will have established and begun to mature, creating a strong structure to the landscape with many field boundaries augmented and new vegetation flowing into the existing woodland across the scene. Overall: The aim for Cottam 1 should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include in and around settlements, where woodland would help integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration should also be given to the management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and the creation of 	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vil generation a Following de to arable pro significantly been carried stronger and overall chara benefits ove retained and to preserve s improvemen will benefit v With second of the physic long term lat
tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would	Shelterbelt planting across the Site running broadly east/west will provide a strong boundary definition along the existing watercourse with riparian vegetation linking existing blocks and reducing views across the Site to the south/north.	 woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-natural habitats. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: 	
obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of Thorpe Lane.	Existing hedges Enhanced hedgerows are proposed to fields C15 and C18 with the addition of hedgerow trees. These boundaries are to be allowed to grow out and managed at 5m to further mitigate more distant views of the Site to the southwest. Enhanced vegetation either side of Willingham Road will help to strengthen these boundaries and reduced	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements 	
Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access.	views south across the Site, especially to horse riders. The northern boundary of field A1 is to be augmented with the existing hedge infilled as necessary and to be allowed to grow out and managed to a height of 5m.	 Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity 	
<u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and will experience effects at construction stage.	Proposed hedgerow trees will be added as necessary to mitigate views and to help link the blocks of woodland, further enhancing the local character. <u>New hedges</u>	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term nents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which t visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



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	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	 New hedges to parts of the northern boundary of field C3 where these are missing along the boundary. Field C9 also requires a new hedgerow to the northern boundary with these hedgerows containing irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees to augment the tree cover locally and enhance the overall character whilst providing further screening to the Site beyond New boundaries to the east and part of the west are proposed to further enhance the field structure in this area, mitigate views around Turpin's Bungalows and increase the tree cover locally. <u>Successive scrub</u> Blocks of successive scrub are proposed around the boundaries of the woodland blocks and vegetation adjacent to Gypsy Lane, (fields C3 and C5) creating a strong layered effect to this vegetation and integrating it into the grassland beyond. <u>Grassland mixes</u> Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed around other south and west facing field boundaries as well as a 40m buffers around Turpin's Bungalows. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible N

& Short Term

e Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-N of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view are reduced in construction of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative development would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6]
		 Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive sma the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges at the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. <u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement wis such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to t the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

ble at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the ne visual receptor. Existing vegetation and combination.

the character area

evelopments would not be experienced across the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built

d Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and

nt from another. The strategic major road network naller string of settlements across the area. Overall, es and they have a major role in helping to define

with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets o the landscape. These relevant characteristics of for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the within a well-vegetated context or associated with



Viewpoint: LCC-C-P – Corringham Beck

Receptor Baseline:

This viewpoint is located on the unnamed road to the northeast of Corringham, looking directly east over the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is also looking north towards the Cottam 3b Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising the low-lying, almost flat landscape within the wider context of a rolling broad valley, which is conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland concentrated around Hall Farm and Old Hall to the southwest and further tree cover along Corringham Beck. The topography is mainly flat with some variation to the west of Corringham where the landscape rises towards Mill Farm and its associated windmill at approximately 23m AOD. To the southeast, the landform rises in a similar way to form the setting for Corringham Windmill at approximately 20m AOD. In terms of man-made elements, there are views towards Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage, which are within the Site/Sites (outside RLB). There are also residential properties at Hall Farm and Old Hall giving the location a settled appearance. Masts and poles are also evident in the view.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to small-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to the large field sizes and the limited hedgerow network. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes farmsteads, residential properties, low cut hedgerows, deciduous woodland blocks and hedgerow trees. In terms of colour and texture, the open arable landscape is broken up by hedgerows and tree clumps which adds interest.

Overall: The unnamed road is a feature in the context of its grass verges, and the wider outlook is interesting with views extending east towards the limestone capped scarp slopes. Where there are distant views towards the skyline, they are often punctured by telegraph poles which appear dominant and consistent on the horizon. There is limited tree cover around Aisby to the north and therefore the residential properties stand out in the landscape. The overall experience is a calm and intact landscape, but the presence of poles and other man-made features exert a detracting influence. This is a quiet location with very little passing traffic.

Receptors:

The viewpoint is representative of views for users of the unnamed road to the east of Corringham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises Field Farm Lane set in the context of an open and expansive arable landscape with hedgerows to each side of the road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond since this local collection of fields has very few well-established or mature trees. There are also no intermittent residential properties and farmsteads with large scale farm buildings that close down views towards the settlement of Corringham. The middle and long distance therefore yields open visibility across the agricultural fields in all directions. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a field hedgerow with an open arable field and then distant woodland at Corringham Scroggs. To the left, there is some intermittent tree cover along Fields Farm Lane that helps break down the views across the landscape at this particular location and gives a local feeling of enclosure, otherwise the location is exposed.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for LCC-C-P, there are aims to protect the open and unsettled character of the landscape from inappropriate development and that tree planting around settlement fringes can help with integration and help contribute to the overall perception of a well treed landscape. The changes from flood risk and engineered solutions are also changing the landscape, but there is potential for landscape restoration projects to assist with mitigation of this change. The potential for river landscape to change is also a key consideration, but there is potential to introduce positive landscape interventions such as biodiversity and nature conservation initiatives. The impact on long distance views from surrounding towns and villages is also a key consideration. Overall, the susceptibility for LCC-C-P is conditioned by the impact of settlement on the edges of the river floodplain, the interventions associated with flood risk, the shifting of river channels, sand and gravel extraction and power and energy infrastructure. There are however also significant benefits to be gained from a range of landscape and biodiversity interventions such as restoration projects.	Value of View Scenic: The road network such as those to the east of Corringham appeals to the visual senses due to adjacent farmsteads at Hall Farm and Old Hall and their tree cover. There is a remote character to this location away from the centre of the village. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of generally little settlement, other than Corringham. Natural: There are extensive expanses of agricultural landscape, which are carefully managed, resulting in very few areas of semi natural habitat. Recreation and Enjoyment: The footpath network has a local identity, but connections are limited and often severed by the road network in most places. This location shows that footpath (Corr/22/1) forms part of a framework of Corringham but with limited connections to the outlying landscape. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a limited 'sense of place' due to its productive and utilitarian character, however footpath (Corr/22/1) is open along some of its route with few hedgerows, which creates expansive views, and this is the local distinctiveness. Health and Wellbeing: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides limited areas for recreation due to the distinct lack of PRoW, and this location linking with Corr/22/1 is not well-provided for. Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from the high level of visual unity from the extensive arable land use and sparse settlement to interrupt the skyline. Overall, the value of Viewpoint LCC-C-P is shaped by its a geometric modern landscape of planned enclosure and modern field systems. There is some time depth associated with the presen	Sensitivity Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network at the edge of a small settlement. This is an open location where the low-cut hedgerows, built form and woodland cover at Hall Farm and Old Hall are evident but otherwise there is a limited range of features in the view. Importance of View: This is an intimate location on the local road network at the edge of a small settlement, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view also has a combination of features and the sequence of views across the area towards woodlands that form the approaches to settlements are locally important features. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network at the edge of a small settlement. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area may be limited due to this being a small settlement and minor roads.	Embedded M construction decommissio Mitigation is would includ Panels to be property bou Panels to be and minimul Panels to be Existing hed managed to encouraged to the field b trees as app existing hed Lighting will battery bank required. Lig to vehicle an would be 50 cowls fitted to panelled are lighting on p The visual eff into account stage (Year 1 will have bee or visual imp
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicab

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the n, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and Ide the following measures:

e set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

e set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential oundaries.

e set minimum of 20m from major watercourses um of 8m from minor watercourses.

e set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

dges are to be allowed to grow out and will be o a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be to grow out to add further thickening and growth boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow propriate, randomly spaced along the length of dges.

be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security is ighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated ind personnel movements. All visible lighting 0W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with l to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within reas will be manually operated. There will be no perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the operation 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which een carried out but will have had limited physical pact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

able



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprises Field Farm Lane set in the	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding	A similar process to that of
/ enabling works, construction, and	context of an open and expansive arable landscape with hedgerows to	being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the	construction stage, but with the
commissioning with effects such as	each side of the road. Further agricultural fields are visible beyond	following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual	Scheme being no longer operatio
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	since this local collection of fields has very few well-established or	effects are set out below.	This is an assessment of the Site
construction activities, dust generation, site	mature trees. There are also no intermittent residential properties and		winter but assumes retention of
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	farmsteads with large scale farm buildings that close down views	By Year 15, the close-mid range views will be enhanced by the	existing vegetation and builds up
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	towards the settlement of Corringham. The middle and long distance	addition of trees and hedges with existing hedgerows allowed	the proposed primary and secon
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	therefore yields open visibility across the agricultural fields in all	to grow out and be managed at 5m. Planting will have	mitigation that had been establi
lower-level activities such as the construction	directions. To the right-hand side of the view, there is a field hedgerow	established and will soften the views locally creating a less	as the future baseline. Effects a
of the solar panel areas and associated	with an open arable field and then distant woodland at Corringham	exposed feel to this area. In the distance, the ridge beyond the	those arising from activities for
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	Scroggs. To the left, there is some intermittent tree cover along Fields	valley will sit above proposed and existing planting creating a	duration of the decommissionir
screened due to the presence of foreground	Farm Lane that helps break down the views across the landscape at this	strong layered effect across the landscape with a	including site traffic, noise and
hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the	particular location and gives a local feeling of enclosure, otherwise the	predominantly wooded horizon where views exist.	vibration from decommissionin
latter part of the construction stage, views	location is exposed.		activities, dust generation and s
would become available of the elevated		This is a relatively close-range view of Cottam 2's western	runoff.
activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which	boundary.	
vegetation bordering the River Till would	will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual		Following decommissioning, the
provide some screening such that these	impact at this stage:	Overall: The potential for river landscape and its tributaries to	is likely to be returned to arable
activities would be confined to a narrower		change is a key consideration for mitigation for the Cottam 2	production. The Site will howev
section of the view.	Scattered tree belt	Site, but there is potential to introduce positive landscape	benefit from the significantly
	A scattered tree belt is proposed to the northern boundary of field H1	interventions such as biodiversity and nature conservation	enhanced tree and hedgerow p
Other works would be undertaken in	adjacent to The Cottage reducing views southeast from the unnamed	initiatives. The impact on long distance views from surrounding	that has been carried out and h
connection with the construction including	road near Corringham Beck. This belt will also provide additional	towns and villages is also a key consideration.	begun to mature to create a mu
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	height and structure to this area which is currently somewhat exposed		stronger and robust landscape,
means of enclosure and works for the	to the east with low cut existing hedgerows.	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	retaining and enhancing the ov
provision of security and monitoring		achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	character and providing conside
measures such as CCTV and the laying down	A further strong belt of riparian species trees is proposed to the	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and 	biodiversity benefits over the ye
of internal tracks. There would also be	western boundary of Yawthorpe Beck to the east of the Cottam 2 Site.	PRoW	Bird mitigation fields are likely
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	Although this may not be visible from this viewpoint, being within the	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	retained and the potential may
including planting and the improvement of the	valley, the increased tree cover will enhance the character of the area	 A more varied landscape 	retain grass margins to preserve
foreground hedgerows	locally and provide a strong buffer and ecological benefit to the beck	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	varied land use and maintain lo
	along this stretch.	vegetation	term improvements in biodiver
These short-lived construction activities would		 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	the local area, all of which will b
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	<u>Shelterbelt</u>	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	visual receptors.
and become a dominant feature. There would	A 5m shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of the Cottam 2	 Water quality improvements 	
be a considerable change to the arable land	Site, infilling where existing vegetation is missing. This will provide a	 Potential animal grazing 	With Mitigation, the negative ef
use, but the field boundaries and the	strong boundary and defined field patter, mitigate views and integrate	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	the physical decommissioning v
associated tree cover would remain intact.	existing disparate vegetation, creating height where the landscape is	 Bird mitigation fields 	balanced out by the long term
There would not be a fundamental change to	somewhat exposed in places.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	landscape and visual effects of
the surroundings to the south and east of			mitigation.
Thorpe Lane.	A shelterbelt to the east of The Cottage and Corringham Grange Farm is	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be:	
	proposed to mitigate views east from these properties into the panelled	eronar er existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to ber	
Construction Access	areas.	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m	
The viewpoint will not be affected by		max at Year 15.	
construction traffic in the foreground due to	Existing hedgerows		
the distance between the viewpoint and the	Existing hedgerows to the entrance to The Cottage are to be enhanced,	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
proposed construction access. In the far	being allowed to grow out, with hedgerow trees added.		
distance towards Corringham Grange Farm		Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
tall vehicles will be in view.	Further hedgerow enhancement is proposed to the northern, eastern		
	and western boundaries of field H8, strengthening the field pattern and	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Cable Route Corridor	providing some added height and structure to these boundaries and	אוועטא. טאוומנוכמו ז מוע אוומנוכמו וס.	
	further breaking up the blocks of panels.		



Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term			
	Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and will experience effects at construction stage.	Existing hedgerows are to be enhanced to the south of field H6 allowing this to grow out and be managed to a height of 5m. Additional hedgerow trees are to be provided to create a strong field boundary adjoining an area of proposed planting around an existing pond.		



Viewpoint: I CC-C-P - Corringham Beck

Viewpoint: L	CC-C-P – Corringham Beck	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint LCC-C-P of the Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cu visual receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen view are reduced in combination.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape wit
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visibility we experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening we Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6
		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landsd scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic ro characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse ef for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwoode
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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of operation and Minor at year 15 with mitigation. Cumulative Developments and proximity to the en the panels and therefore the effects upon the

within the character area.

nd the substation area within the character area.

with the cumulative developments would not be woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

een the Cottam 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This

C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ide areas retaining a strong sense of rural dscape comprising an arable land use within a road network north to south. These relevant effects. The minor patches of cumulative visibility ded Vales Character Area.



Viewpoint VP1 - Tillbridge Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Tillbridge Lane at the junction with the B1398 at the Tillbridge Lane Viewpoint and picnic area. The view is looking northwest towards the eastern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous in this view. The view is looking from the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a, which then extends as far west as the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b and the Floodplain Valleys Character Area 3a. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland including North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse visible in the foreground with other riparian woodland along the course of the River Till as a strong feature on the valley floor. The low-cut hedgerow field boundary to the northwest boundary of the vantage point allows direct views across the open landscape, and the tall trees to each side helps to frame the view. The pattern of open arable fields and strong woodland blocks is a key feature of the view, and the River Till and associated tributaries are also notable due to the riparian vegetation. The river forms a meandering course along the eastern edge of the Site/Sites heading towards Sturton by Stow, and this feature makes a key contribution to the landscape pattern by adding informality to what is a generally geometric (almost formal) arrangement of field patterns and roads. In terms of man-made elements, masts, poles, and electricity pylons are evident in the fore ground and the distance. There is also a contrasting range of settlements (small villages, hamlets, and larger market towns) scattered individual farmsteads and residential dwellings which are mostly shrouded in tree cover, all which add to the pattern of the landscape. Regular geometric blocks of woodland also dominate the views (at Brattleby in particular) and add to the formal qualities of the landscape pattern. Deciduous woodland is clearly visible in the distance and the middle ground has several tree clumps in the central part of the Vale. Elsewhere, the settlement of Willingham by Stow, Stow and Sturton by Stow support woodland and tree cover around their boundaries. The reservoir to the south of Scampton is visible in the foreground of the view with the southern edge of Scampton settlement just being visible.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed large-scale landscape, that is extensive due to the nature of the location as a vantage point or vista, which allows panoramic views across the area. In terms of variety, the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, and the pattern of settlements and woodland cover also adds interest and balance. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance to the view, but the woodlands and settlements add colour. The Trent power industry on the far horizon also adds interest to the view. There is an overriding impression of this being a landscape of a vast scale, with far-reaching views that are very pleasant and invigorating. The view has a calm and invigorating quality.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features in the wider context of the broad vale. The tributary of the River Till is one of the key features due to the presence of localized concentrations of riparian tree cover. The woodland blocks add to this riparian vegetation, giving an overall combination of a heavily wooded landscape. The overall experience is invigorating and very pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is a dedicated location to appreciate panoramic views at a local well-used location that are available across four East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Areas (3a, 4a, 4b and 6a). The viewpoint provides views for specific observers coming to enjoy the vista, walkers, horse riders and motorists and is known as the Tillbridge Lane Viewpoint'.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a mixed species hedgerows framing an arable field that slopes towards the west. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow that borders the parking area. The presence of the hedgerow breaks up the middle ground of view leaving the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground is also framed by deciduous trees to each side and the parking spaces are also placed within intermittent tree cover such that views towards the rear of the viewpoint are more filtered than those to the front (west part). In the far distance the landscape forms a flat, low-lying presence where deciduous woodlands such as North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable landscape with large fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerows add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the view. To the right-hand side of the view, the tall hedgerow bordering the parking area close down views in that direction and likewise to the left of the view. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large skies with few vertical features other than the power industry of the River Trent floodplain in the far distance.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
In terms of forces for change for VP1, the flood	<u>Scenic:</u> This location offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a that	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location	Embedded N
plains are distinctive features in the context of the	comprises a very gently rolling landscape with the foot of the scarp slope in the	comprises a small car park at the	construction
River Trent towards the west on the horizon,	foreground. This viewpoint provides a rare opportunity to capture views across an	junction of Middle Street and Tillbridge	decommissio
however, the rivers themselves, such as the River	expansive landscape from the higher landform fringing the Vales within the Scarps and	Lane. Although a busy crossing point of	Mitigation is
Till are not visually prominent in the wider	Dipslope Character Area 6a.	two roads, this is a refuge for passing	would includ
landscape and are often hidden from view by		motorists and cyclists to stop and take	
levees or lack of riparian vegetation. There are also	<i><u>Cultural</u></i> : The landscape shows evidence of historic settlement with farms and	rest from their travels. The area is set	Panels to be
issues with water quality on much of the River Till,	nucleated villages and small hamlets. There is a variety of settlement scales and the	within a small woodland with grassland	
caused by run-off from agricultural land, physical	contrast between the larger market towns such as Gainsborough and the smaller	and picnic benches.	Panels to be
modification of the river channel, and discharges	settlements such as Thorpe le Fallows.		residential pr
from sewage treatment works.		Importance of View: This is a well-	
-	<i><u>Natural</u>:</i> The extensive expanses of semi-natural habitat, rivers, and streams are an	recognised vantage point where	Panels to be
Overall , the susceptibility for VP4 is conditioned by	important landscape feature such as the River Till where the course can be observed	parking and picnic facilities are	and minimur
by the watercourses where they flow largely	within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, by tracing sinuous belts of riparian	specifically made available for passers	
unnoticed through the landscape marked only by a	habit and riverside trees, which cut across the strong geometric landscape.	by to stop and enjoy the view.	Panels to be
fringe of scattered trees and riparian vegetation.			
However, there is an opportunity to reconnect the	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> Whilst the landform of the Unwooded Vales Character Area	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location	Existing hedge
rivers with their flood plains and restore and create	4a is typically low and subdued, the contrast with the rising landform at the junction	captures a wide range of receptors due	managed to
a mosaic of wetland and flood plain habitats	with the A1500 (Tillbridge Lane) and (B1398) provides an ideal location where	to its location at a busy road junction.	encouraged t
including grazing marsh, pastures, fens, reedbeds,	panoramic views are afforded as far as the Floodplain Valleys Character Area 3a.	The view offers expansive views and is	growth to the
wet woodland and eutrophic standing waters. The		a draw for both locals and visitors to	hedgerow tre
relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: This public vantage has a 'strong sense of place'	the area.	length of exis
have a high susceptibility to change without undue	since it is the key destination along the ridgeline, which attracts locals and visitors from		_
adverse effects given there is scope to manage the	wider destinations to appreciate the landscape.		Lighting will I
link and extend existing habitats and make more			battery bank
space for the natural development of the	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides a very limited		is required. L
watercourses and their associated topographical	network of PRoW but there is a concentration of footpaths that lead towards the		calibrated to
features.	Tillbridge Lane Viewpoint. These footpaths are mainly located around the settlements		lighting woul
	of Scampton, North Carlton and Aisthorpe provide connectivity with the landscape of		with cowls fit
	the Till Vale. The linkages include footpath Scmp/35/1 which passes between the A1500		within panell
	and the settlement of Scampton to the north.		be no lighting
	Important Spatial Function: The Till bridge Lane Viewpoint is a popular destination to		The visual eff
	appreciate the extensive west facing views as far as the Floodplain Valleys Character		into account
	Area 3a where the Trent power industry is distinctive feature of the view in the context		operation sta
	of the wider floodplain.		mitigation wh
			limited physi
	Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP01 is shaped by this location as being a key		stage.
	destination for recreation and enjoyment and to appreciate the far reaching and		stage.
	invigorating views over the Till Vale. This is a recognized local point of interest and the		
	opportunity to capture invigorating views across the vast landscape from the higher landform fringing the Vales.		
High	High	High	Not Applicab

ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ing on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken Int equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation



t VP1 – Tillbridge Lane				
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommi	
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering the viewpoint and the distance would also conceal the presence of the panels. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would not the view or become a dominant feature. There would not be a considerable change to the arable land use, and the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings from this viewpoint. Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access.	The foreground of the view would not alter since the presence of the hedgerow leaves the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground deciduous trees to each side of the view also closes down visibility and intermittent tree cover within the car park filters the views from this location. In the far distance the flat, low-lying landscape would remain as a feature of the view where deciduous woodlands such as North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The view would continue to highlight the productive arable landscape. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large skies with few vertical elements other than the power industry of the River Trent floodplain in the far distance and this would not change with the introduction of the panel areas. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt A proposed scattered tree belt is proposed to the western boundary of D22 either side of the existing hedgerow screening views of the more western extents of the Site whilst mitigating views to the east from The Lodge'. Shelterbelt Longer distance views are to be mitigated by the proposed 5m shelterbelt planting adjacent to Thorpe Lane and existing roadside hedgerow. Existing hedgerows surrounding fields D21 and D22 and to the north of field D1 9are to be enhanced with the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees and infilled as necessary to create a layered well-treed landscape and further strengthening the existing field pattern in this area, broken up by existing ditches does not require additional hedge planting.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views to the north and west of the Site will be screened in the close-range through the shelterbel planting and the enhancement of existing hedges which will be managed to a height of 5m in the middle distance. These augmented hedgerows will provide a series of good quality hedgerows both formally strengthening the existing and historical field pattern and creating a multilayered landscape. Views of the longer distance, where hedgerows to not block these, will be of a layered, well treed landscape with a backdrop of some wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation will have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape, and retaining its overall character of the area. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river corridors and their flood plains for their recreational importance and the Trent is the main river providing a valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular, provides a long-distance route. The other notable river is the upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till is a tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of ex	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vik generation a Following de to arable pro significantly of been carried stronger and overall chara benefits over retained and to preserve s improvemen will benefit v With seconda of the physic long-term lar	

nissioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much nd robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be nd the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term ents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Level of	Very Low Neutral & Short Term	Very Low Neutral & Long Term	Low Beneficial & Long Term	Very Low Neutral & Sh
Wagiiituue	Very Low		Low	Very Low
Magnitude V				
		 within field D18 and beyond. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
T	<u>Substation</u> This viewpoint is outside the 2km study area and there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around other field boundaries as well as a 10m buffer around existing overhead power lines	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	

Short Term

Not Significant



Viewpoint VF	21 – Tillbridge Lane	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 1 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of opera This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumu receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels reduced in combination.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the second s
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodla Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail withi
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15 Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8. Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landsca strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not hi to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accor The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built fo overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

eration and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. mulative Developments and proximity to the visual nels and therefore the effects upon the view are

in the character area.

ne substation area within the character area

lity with the cumulative developments would not be odlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy ithin the following figures:

.15.2.6] 4.8.15.2.8] .15.2.9]

scape type or area different from another. The or road network links several historic and by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nce of historic settlement with farms, nucleated highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest commodate change without undue adverse effects. pe and its communications and infrastructure ilt form that plays a positive role in reducing the





Viewpoint VP8 - Stur/80/1

The view is located on PRoW footpath (Stur/80/) looking northeast with the southwestern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground and with the Cottam 2 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland including Thorpe Wood that is only just visible on the distant horizon. The lack of a hedgerow field boundary to each side of the PRoW allows direct views across the open fields towards the north. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location where the River Till is notable to the east (right of the view) as it forms a meandering course passing along the boundary and across the Site/Sites. This watercourse crosses beneath the Thorpe Lane just to the east at a local bridge and then takes a meandering course towards the south to pass under Tillbridge Road. The watercourse winds though the landscape and is only just discernable by its tracing of alder and willow trees that soften the skyline. In terms of man-made elements, masts and poles are evident in the distance following the route of Thorpe Lane to the east (right of view) in the foreground residential properties at Fleets Cottage to the east (right of view) add interest in the landscape with scattered farmsteads at Lower Furze Hill and Furze Hill in the distance. The church tower at Brattleby also features to the east (right of view) on the distant horizon. The landscape also feature occasional poplar shelterbelts and occasional ash trees are a feature of the hedgerows. There are also far-reaching views towards the limestone capped ridgeline towards Brattleby and Ingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed large-scale landscape, that is extensive due to the low-cut hedgerows. In terms of variety, although the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it has interest and balance due to the woodland blocks and ash trees within the hedgerows that are strong vertical features. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are mostly under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance to the view, however there is an overriding impression of this being an interesting landscape.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath the Thorpe Lane at a local bridge. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and localized concentrations of riparian tree cover that soften the skyline in what is an otherwise open and featureless landscape. There are intensive levels of management within this arable landscape that add some decline to the natural qualities of the view, but interesting features remain adding to the overall character. The overall impression are views over a simple calm landscape at a local vantage point on the public footpath network just off Thorpe Lane.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for walkers travelling between Fleets Road and Thorpe Bridge.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set at the junction of Fleets Lane and Fleets Road where there is a gap in the existing hedgerow that borders the junction and frames views. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow. The hedgerow is low-cut, and its presence therefore does not influence the views across the open arable field. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are visible where dividing hedgerows and small woodland blocks are evident in contrast to the open arable fields. The distant horizon is vast and open with higher landform at Brattleby and Cammeringham that frames the horizon. To the distance tall hedgerows and strong mature trees and woodlands such as Thorpe Wood is also evident in the view. To the right of the view, Fleets Road and its grass verges is a prominent feature and the lack of tree cover within the hedgerows allow extended views along the lane. To the left of the view, Fleets Lane meets with Fleets Road and also have extended views along their length due to lack of hedgerow trees.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.9] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embed
In terms of forces for change for VP08, there is	Scenic: This location is the focus of east west local lanes where Fleets Road and Thorpe	<u>Range of Features:</u> The location	Embedde
pressure for built development in villages within	Lane merge in a dog-leg' alignment to form the 'node' provides an opportunity to capture	comprises a short section of public	construct
commuting distance of Lincoln and some of the	views across the landscape from the PRoW footpath (Stur/80/).	footpath that forms a connection	decommi
most sensitive parts of the landscape can be the		between a junction of local lanes at the	Mitigation
well-edges to the small settlements. Where PRoW	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> There is evidence of historic settlement with farms and nucleated villages and	edge of a settlement. This is a local	would inc
access is available at these edges of settlements,	small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows to the east and Sturton by Stow to the west with	'node' where the minor road network	
along local lanes, then these routes can be	its Grade II listed Church of St Hugh of Avalon. The east west routes that connect these	gives a subtle grain to the landscape	Panels to
susceptible to change especially where they offer	settlements are part of the historic grain of the landscape.	where the roadside hedgerows and	
views between the settlements and the wider		riparian vegetation create a small level	Panels to
landscape. In terms of visual context, this location	Natural: The extensive expanses of semi-natural habitat, rivers, and streams are an	of visual containment.	residentia
is open with low hedgerows and limited tree cover,	important landscape feature such as the River Till where the course can be observed to	of visual containment.	residentia
which raises the level of susceptibility to change.	the west by tracing sinuous belts of riparian habit and riverside trees.	<u>Importance of View:</u> This is part of the	Panels to
which ruises the level of susceptibility to change.	the west by trucing sinuous belts of ripartan habit and riverside trees.	local footpath network at a location	watercou
Overall , the susceptibility for VP08 is conditioned	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> Whilst the landform of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is	where the PRoW network is limited	watercou
by the need to retain the character of the PRoW	typically low and subdued, rising landform often provides locations where glimpses of	giving a reliance on the local lanes for	watercou
network within the context of the smaller	neighbouring elevated land are sufficient to add to the recreation and enjoyment of the	informal recreation. This being a short	Panels to
settlements, and especially where these routes	area. These locations occur around Thorpe le Fallows and along Thorpe Lane.	section of footpath in a landscape	
also form part of the network of local lanes. This is	area. These locations occur around thorpe le railows and along thorpe lane.	which is otherwise devoid of footpath	Existing h
an open location which offers wide views. The	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with	connections raises the level of	managed
relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore	major landform features flanking the lower lying areas creating a broad scale visual	importance of the view.	encourag
have limited ability to accommodate change	containment along the ridgeline to the east at Cammeringham, Ingham and Fillingham.	importance of the view.	growth to
without undue adverse effects.		Number of Receptors: This location	hedgerov
without undue adverse effects.	Health and Wellbeing: The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a provides a very limited	captures a limited range of receptors	the lengt
	network of PRoW with a dependence on the more direct arterial routes that run east to	and is primarily a draw for local	the lengt
	west across the area such as Thorpe Lane. Where footpaths exist, they are a valuable	residents. The location is unlikely to	Lighting
		-	Lighting v and batte
	resource for health and well-being.	capture a high number of visitors from a wider area as there is little	
	Important Cratical Functions, Despite the low levels of woodland cover the landscore		security i
	Important Spatial Function: Despite the low levels of woodland cover, the landscape	opportunity to park on the narrow	be calibra
	benefits from high levels of visual containment. However, at this location there are low	lanes and walk from here.	visible lig
	hedgerows with very few trees allowing uninterrupted views across the low-lying		height of
	landscape.		Lighting r
			operated
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP08 is shaped by this local confluence of roads at the		
	junction between Thorpe Lane and Fleets Road, that provides a local point of interest and		The visua
	the opportunity to capture views to higher landform fringing the Vales. These 'nodes'		taken inte
	support intact hedgerows and belts of riverside trees, but there is little other vegetation to		operation
	give a feeling of intimacy, enclosure and 'sense of place'.		mitigatio
			had limite
			Mitigation
High to Medium	Medium	High to Medium	Not Appli

dded Mitigation

ded Mitigation would be taken into account at the uction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and missioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded ion is also referred to as primary mitigation and include the following measures:

to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent ntial property boundaries.

to be set minimum of 20m from major courses and minimum of 8m from minor ourses.

to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

g hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be ged to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be aged to grow out to add further thickening and to the field boundaries with the addition of new row trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along gth of existing hedges.

g will be limited to downlights within substations ttery banks only and used when maintenance or y is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will brated to vehicle and personnel movements. All lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. g required within panelled areas will be manually ed. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

ual effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation nto account equate to those effects set out for the ion stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary ion which will have been carried out but will have nited physical or visual impact at this Embedded ion stage. plicable



Viewpoint VP8 - Stur/80/1

/ enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevatednot change. The wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow would also remain a feature of the view. The views across the open arable fields would conceal the presence of the panel areas in the open arable fields due to the layering effect of the vegetation. The distant horizon would remain as a feature of the view.planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below.the S asses operational stage (Year 15) the dividing hedgerows and strong mature trees and woodlands such as Thorpe Wood would also remain as a feature of the view.planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below.the S asses operational stage (Year 15) the dividing hedgerows and strong mature trees and woodlands such as Thorpe Wood would also remain as a feature of the view.planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the dividing hedgerows and strong mature trees and woodlands such as Thorpe been carried out, but will have had limited physical or vis	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view.significantly enhance this open and exposed area whilst creating a strong ecological corridor and mitigating views into the Site from Thorpe Road and views from the west. This belt is to run north from Thorpe Road to the north of field D10 where it joins existing vegetation at this point.considerable structure to the area. By year 15, this vegetation will be well established with hedgerows maintained to 5m and intermittent tree cover creating a more diverse landscape across the longer distance views with a partially wooded horizon over the valley.and p years the p yearsthe River Till would provide some screening a narrower section of the view.significantly enhance this open and exposed area whilst creating a strong ecological corridor and mitigating views into the Site from Thorpe Road and views from the west. This belt is to run north from Thorpe Road to the north of field D10 where it joins existing vegetation at this point.By year 15, this vegetation will be well established with hedgerows maintained to 5m and intermittent tree cover creating a more diverse landscape across the longer distance views with a partially wooded horizon over the valley.and p years the p means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internalA block of scattered trees is proposed to the eastern extent of Fleets CottagesOverall, in terms of mitigation forout b	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows, but the distance and the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and would not be a dominant feature due to the layering provided by the existing trees and woodland cover. There would be no noticeable change to the arable land use, since the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to north, west and east of this location.	The foreground of the view where there is a gap in the existing hedgerow would not change. The wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow would also remain a feature of the view. The views across the open arable field would also not change. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are visible, but the dividing hedgerows and small woodland blocks would conceal the presence of the panel areas in the open arable fields due to the layering effect of the vegetation. The distant horizon would remain as a feature with higher landform at Brattleby and Cammeringham continuing to frame the horizon. To the distance tall hedgerows and strong mature trees and woodlands such as Thorpe Wood would also remain as a feature of the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt A strong belt of scattered trees is proposed to the eastern boundary of the River Till, set adjacent to but a minimum of 20m from the watercourse. This belt will significantly enhance this open and exposed area whilst creating a strong ecological corridor and mitigating views into the Site from Thorpe Road and views from the west. This belt is to run north from Thorpe Road to the north of field D10 where it joins existing vegetation at this point. The tree belt will break to cross the river and will then follow along its western edge in field D9 creating an overall belt of trees of some 1000m running north/south. A block of scattered trees is proposed to the eastern extent of Fleets Cottages which lies in field D8 mitigating views to the east. Shelterbelt A shelterbelt will join the scattered tree line adjacent to the River Till and create a much more defined landscape where this is currently very open. Existing hedgeline to the east of Fleets Cottages is to be enhanced with irregularly spaced hedgeline trees and infiled as necessary to mitigate views from this property and views from the south and so	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views to the north and east will be significantly more enclosed creating a more varied and interesting route along this section of the PRoW. The close-range views to the north will be mitigated by a strong shelterbelt screening the proposed Scheme whilst scattered trees planting in a belt along the River Till will add considerable structure to the area. By year 15, this vegetation will be well established with hedgerows maintained to 5m and intermittent tree cover creating a more diverse landscape across the longer distance views with a partially wooded horizon over the valley. Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river corridors and their flood plains for their recreational importance and the Trent is the main river providing a valuable link. The Trent Valley Way in particular, provides a long- distance route. The other notable river is the upper parts of the Witham of which the River Till is a tributary. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to	A similar p the Schen assessme existing va establishe arising fro decommis vibration f generatio Following returned t benefit fro hedgerow begun to f landscape and provia years. Biro the poten preserve s improvern which will With seco effects of out by the mitigation

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.9] January 2023

mmissioning

ar process to that of construction stage, but with neme being no longer operational. This is an ment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of vegetation and builds upon the proposed and secondary mitigation that had been shed as the future baseline. Effects are those from activities for the duration of the missioning including site traffic, noise and on from decommissioning activities, dust tion and site runoff.

ng decommissioning, the land is likely to be ed to arable production. The Site will however from the significantly enhanced tree and row planting that has been carried out and has to mature to create a much stronger and robust ape, retaining and enhancing the overall character oviding considerable biodiversity benefits over the Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and tential may exist to retain grass margins to ve some varied land use and maintain long-term ements in biodiversity in the local area, all of will benefit visual receptors.

econdary mitigation considered, the negative of the physical decommissioning will be balanced the long-term landscape and visual effects of this ion.



SOLAR PROJECT		Increase	EIICE, LIN
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area however Cottam 1 Substation would not be visible.	A minimum 10m buffer either side of the existing waterways is to be seeded with a tall herb mix to create visual interest and ecological benefits around these waterways. A large block of tall herb mix is proposed to the eastern extent of D10 creating a strong buffer adjacent to the River Till. A tussock mix is proposed to the base of existing and proposed hedgerows along Thorpe Road, linking up with a block of tussock mix north of the War Memorial Site. A tussock mix will border existing hedgerows with flower rich pollinator mix to the southern aspects of hedgelines in fields D9 and surrounding D10. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 hawthorn, alder, and alder buckthorn) along rivers, streams and ditches to increase their presence in the landscape. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Low 	Low
Level of			
Effect Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral 8
Significance Minor Not Significant of Effect Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligibl

al & Short Term

gible Not Significant



viewpoint Vi	28 – Stur/80/1	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 8 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Develop Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the combination.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the cha
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substati
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, he The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cottor Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network lin of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tran grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visit
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of histo and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate char cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its com Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a peffects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is elopments and proximity to the visual receptor. re the effects upon the view are reduced in

character area.

station area within the character area

th the cumulative developments would not be ls, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

otton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, lowing figures:

.2.8]

type or area different from another. The strategic k links several historic and distinctive smaller string tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide visibility across the area.

historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, ised for adding intimacy and interest to the change without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. s a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP14 - Ingham Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located just off Ingham Road on a local green lane, looking south towards the northern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the western extent of the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, flat landscape where the wider context of a broad vale is hardly evident due to the tall hedgerows in the foreground. These tall hedgerows also help to reduce the sense of scale and add intimacy at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland but with a local collection of smaller scale fields associated with the settlement of Stow to the east and Stow Pasture to the west. This local green lane forms part of this framework of the smaller scale field system that is generally concentrated in a 'ladder like' arrangement to the north of Ingham Road. These smaller scale fields are only distinguished in views from Ingham Road by the tree cover in the field boundary hedgerows. In terms of man-made elements, the main influences are the residential properties fronting the north side of Ingham Road including the flat-topped houses that are a typical feature of this landscape. Other flat-topped houses are located nearby just to the northwest of this green lane off Normanby Road to the south of East Farm at Normanby by Stow. Some of the residential properties along Ingham Road have large-scale agricultural buildings which adds to the built form, but these properties are mainly located to the south of the view behind the tall hedgerows. Ingham Road crosses the area in an east west direction with a clear straight alignment and meets with Fleets Lane at right angles. Fleets Lane is also prominent in the landscape but is not evident in the view. Mast poles are also visible from this location through gaps in the hedgerow standing out on the immediate horizon (right of view).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to large-scale, enclosed landscape divided by arable fields and some pasture. In terms of variety, the combination of features is limited to tall hedgerows with few trees. There are some distinctive tree clumps to the northwestern of this location associated with the tributaries and land drains of the River Till but their presence is hardly evident due to the foreground hedgerows. In terms of variety, the landscape is simple but balanced and wellmanaged giving the impression of an ordinary landscape. In terms of colour and texture, some colour is evident within the bordering hedgerows which adds interest. The hedgerows are however mostly closely cut which creates a sterile context to an otherwise attractive landscape.

Overall: The view is pleasant and typical to the character of the green lanes in this locality, where there are tall dense hedgerows with a strong feeling of intimacy and enclosure. There are a number of extended gaps in these hedgerows that allow for direct, but framed views across the arable landscape adding some interest. The overall experience of this view is pleasant but also bland due to the straight direction framed by hedgerows to each side, creating a 'tunnel like' experience. The bordering fields however are softer and add some sense of intimacy, which helps to mitigate the lack of appreciation of the wider landscape.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views for walkers using the local green network for passive recreation. This is not a PRoW or permissive path. This green lane extends from Ingham Road in the south to connect with a further green lane to the north at a local bridge crossing over the River Till.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of a local green lane that is bordered to each side by tall hedgerows. There are very few gaps within the hedgerows and so the location is enclosed with very limited extended visibility other than along the green lane itself towards the north. The hedgerows are dense and their presence masks the presence of the arable fields that lie beyond. Middle ground views are only glimpsed at the end of the lane and distant views are not experienced from this location. To the right of the view, there is a local collection of grassland fields divided by tall hedgerows and mature tree cover, but they are hardly evident due to the presence of the dense hedgerow. To the left of the view, there is a series of large-scale arable fields but they are also concealed behind the hedgerow.



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.10] January 2023



Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP14, there is pressure on footpath networks especially those in close proximity to settlements within commuting distance of Lincoln. Access to the PRoW network is already limited in this location and the connections are scarce, and this is a green lane. In terms of visual context, this location is enclosed by tall hedgerows and ribbon development along Ingham Lane. The opportunity to capture views of the skylines, woodlands, watercourses and river corridors (which are key features of this locality) is not available, and this location is therefore not particularly vulnerable to landscape change. Overall , the susceptibility for VP14 is conditioned by the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor tracks and green lanes which connect between them. This is an enclosed location which offers limited views. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic</u>: Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most of the land being used for growing cereals, oilseeds and other arable crops. The landscape reveals views of an open nature beneath vast skies that are often extensive and uninterrupted, but some views are enclosed and accessed via a green lane network. <u>Cultural</u>: A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms and residential dwellings linked by long straight roads (such as Ingham Road) and a network of minor tracks (such as the green lane) which connect with the River Till and its tributaries. <u>Natural</u>: Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area, apart from habitat associated with the River Till and its tributaries, and green lanes which link to this asset are an important feature of the landscape. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The public right of way (PRoW) network is limited apart from a few north south routes that connect between the long straight roads running east to west across the area. Where local green lanes can supplement this network, this should be recognized. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: A regular pattern of medium to large fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges. Where the recreational network gives access to appreciate this feature this gives a strong sense of identity to views. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: Access to these remote areas is mainly confined to the long, straight roads since PRoW connections are limited across the area, but where green lanes exist, they are important. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The predominance of large-scale agriculture and limited settlement and development provides an important spatial function but the green lanes and footpath and bridleway network are important to this spatial function. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP14 is shaped by this area being extensively farmed over a long period, where very little semi-natural habitat remains	Range of Features: This location comprises a green lane that forms a north-south connection between the east-west minor road network and a local farm track. This is an enclosed location bordered by high hedgerows in the context of built from with a limited range of features. Importance of View: This is part of a local green lane network at a location where the views capture little appreciation of the surrounding countryside. This being a green lane however does raise the level of importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local residents. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of visitors from a wider area as there is little opportunity to park on the narrow lanes or incentive/inspiration to walk from here.	Embedded Miti, construction, op decommissionii Mitigation is als include the follo Panels to be set property bound Panels to be set minimum of 8m Panels to be set Existing hedges managed to a h to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, rat hedges. Lighting will be battery banks of required. Lighti vehicle and per 50W, installed a prevent light sp will be manually perimeter fenci The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried ou impact at this E
Medium	Medium to High	Medium to High	Not Applicable

Mitigation

itigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field vith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is nting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on cing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage his includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpo

: VP14 – Ingham Road				
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning	
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of the	The foreground of the view would not change and continue to be set in the context of a local green lane that is bordered to each side by tall hedgerows. There are very few gaps within the hedgerows and so the presence of any panels would not be evident from this location. The hedgerows are dense and their presence masks the presence of the arable fields that lie beyond. Middle ground views would remain as being glimpsed at the end of the lane and distant views are not experienced from this location so they would not alter. To the right of the view, the local collection of grassland fields divided by tall hedgerows and mature tree cover would remain as being hardly evident due to the presence of the dense hedgerow. To the left of the view, the series of large-scale arable fields would remain as being concealed behind the hedgerow.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views of Thorpe Wood may be evident where visibility permit in the distance looking southeast with other local woodland sitting over the horizon. To the northeast, the general cover will be increased with mid-range views of the Site's southern vegetation and some distant woodlands beyond making up the horizon. The mitigation would allow hedgerow trees to grow out to give the environment a natural feel and have a softer edge facing the green lane. 	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Sit in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including, site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.	
 intervening hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrow section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small portion of the view and would not result in a change to the views's composition. There would be a 	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> Looking northeast from this viewpoint towards the Cottam 1 West Site, a number of scattered tree belts are proposed around the River Till setting the proposed Scheme back 50m from the watercourse. Belts are proposed within fields E1, E2 and to the eastern extents of D4. These tree belts will provide height and interest across the landscape whilst helping to define the route of the river with the addition of some riparian vegetation. These belts will act as a buffer to, and screen views of the panels from the watercourse. <u>Shelterbelt</u> A shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of field E1 to augment the existing vegetation on this boundary to mitigate views of the Scheme from the west and from Ingham Road. <u>Existing hedges</u> Existing vegetation around fields F2 and F7 is to be retained, helping to screen Site/Sites beyond the river Till.	 Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the river corridors and their flood plains for their recreational importance and the Trent is the main river providing a valuable link. The main aim is also to enhance the woodland and hedgerow network through the planting of small woodlands, tree belts, hedgerow trees and new hedgerows to benefit landscape character. Creating grass margins in arable fields is also a key priority, including increasing the amount of flower rich areas, hedgerows to restore historic field patterns and creating habitat linkages is also appropriate to counteract the threat to the landscape character and biodiversity. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robus landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by th long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.	
small change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact such that alterations to the baseline would not be readily noticeable from this location. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the west of Ingham Road. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint will be affected due to the local road just off of Ingham Road providing access for construction vehicles into fields E3 and E4.	Elsewhere existing hedgerows that require enhancement will be grown out and managed to a height of 5m with the introduction of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees along their length to increase tree cover locally, help to mitigate views into the Site/Sites and strengthen both the character area and the historic field patterns. Enhanced hedges are to be introduced to the western and southern boundaries of field E5 and E6 as well as the northern boundary of field E2. To the south of the Ingham Road, enhanced hedgerows will be provided to the northern and southern boundaries of Field D3 and the southern boundary of D2.	 A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.		

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	Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. This viewpoint is within the 2km study area. There are potential views of Cottam 1 substation beyond Normanby Gorse woodland.	New hedgesNew hedgerows are proposed as necessary where none exist to helpto mitigate view of the Scheme and will me managed to a height ofSm and contain native hedgerow trees.A new hedge will be provided to the northern boundary of field D2and one between fields D2 and D3 adjacent to the existing vegetationand the ditch, fully enclosing this small block.Turtle Dove mitigationA large area of Turtle Dove habitat is to be provided in fields F1, 2 and7 as well as further east in field E6.Grassland mixesA 20-30m margin of tall herb mix will be provided either side of theRiver Till with existing groundcover vegetation being retained to theriver edges as appropriate.Fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and D9 are to be restored to providefloodplain meadow incorporating suitable species.Elsewhere, a tussock mix will be sown adjacent to existing andproposed vegetation with a flower rich pollinator mix provided onsouth and west facing boundaries and other areas as appropriate.Adverse effects:Panels and structures across the landscapeIncreased hard standing areasIncreased traffic locallySome minor light pollution within open countrysideSubstation, Battery storage and other associatedinfrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	Infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	Low	Very Low
-				
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 14 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and N the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects up <u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation at <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cu
		 experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedge intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 S Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6]
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or a road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil ar and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for addi relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adv Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumular
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to nd proximity to the visual receptor. Existing upon the view are reduced in combination.

icter area.

n area within the character area

cumulative developments would not be Igerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The

Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

r area different from another. The strategic major al historic and distinctive smaller string of and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges rea.

ric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and Iding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These dverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the re features. Moreover, these features are often set lative effects.



Viewpoint VP16 - Bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road, Furze Hill

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction with PRoW, bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road Furze Hill, looking south towards the Cottam South 1 Site and north towards the Cottam I North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a large, irregular woodland block to the west of Cammeringham known as Cammeringham Low Covert, Brattleby Gorse and Thorpe Wood that are just visible to the southeast (left of view), woodland around the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows and poplar shelterbelts also punctuate the landscape. The pattern of drainage is a feature at this location and the tributaries of the River Till takes a meandering course along the eastern edge and across the Site/Sites. The watercourse winds though the landscape and is hardly discernable except for a minor tracing of alder and willow trees. In terms of man-made elements, Squire's Bridge with its associated concrete parapet, box piers and scaffold railings create an industrial appearance. These bridge crossings are typical of this landscape and the lack of tree cover immediately around them (and along the banks of the River Till) to mitigate flood attenuation is also a typical feature, but this assists in providing open views across the arable fields in all directions. The agricultural and farmstead buildings at Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill are just evident in the foreground and there are distant views towards the settlement of Stow and Sturton by Stow across the flat landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is open in nature due to the absence of hedgerow trees and woodland cover in the foreground. In terms of variety, the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it also lacks interest other than the bridge crossings that lends a distinctive 'sense of place' along the otherwise straight and often repetitive road network. These views also extend as far as the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a where the woodlands at Cammeringham and Brattleby form a distinctive feature on the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the long straight alignment of Ingham Road. The River Till is just to the west of this viewpoint, where it passes beneath Squire's Bridge as a local bridge crossing and notable feature that breaks the monotony of Ingham Road. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of its tree cover in what is an otherwise open landscape with a strong presence of woodland in the distance. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is the distinctive feature as well as the wide grass verges on Ingham Road. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm and muted landscape with some interesting features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists and residents travelling from Stow, Ingham, and Cammeringham along Ingham Road. The viewpoint is also representative of users of the bridleway (Camm/31/1) that heads south from Ingham Road in a 'dog-leg' alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane in the south.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of Ingham Road that is bordered to each side by agricultural land. There is also Furze Hill, which is a residential property and farmstead set to the south side of Ingham Road. Ingham Road passes in an east-west direction between Stow and Ingham. There are some gaps in the hedgerows, and they are low cut allowing extended visibility towards the north, but visibility towards the south is curtailed by the presence of the farmstead and associated agricultural buildings. Middle ground views follow the alignment of Ingham Road and lead the eye towards the small settlement of Stow Pasture and its associated vegetation. To the right of the view, the shelterbelt and woodlands associated with Coates are strong features and close down visibility in this direction. To the left of the view, the landscape is punctuated by the tree planting along the course of the River Till, otherwise the landscape is lacking in woodland other than the hedgerows that support some individual tree cover.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.11] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
Receptor susceptibility to change In terms of forces for change for VP16, there is pressure on bridleway networks especially those in quiet locations that offer optimum conditions for riding. Access to the bridleway network is already limited in this location and the connections are scarce. In terms of visual context there is built development, and this is a junction with the local road network that runs east west connecting two settlements with regular passing traffic. This location is therefore not particularly vulnerable to change. Overall, the susceptibility for VP16 is conditioned by access to a bridleway network within an area that already has poor connections. This is a part open location which offers open views towards the west and southwest, but in the context of built interventions and passing traffic. The relevant	Value of view Scenic: Views towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a are part of key views across the area. Views from Ingham Road capture the woodland along the scarp slope defining the ridgeline at Ingham Cliff and Cammeringham. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of Roman roads and network of minor enclosure roads and lanes that cross the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The course of Ingham Road is a part of this network. Natural: There is a diverse character with arable, woodland, shelterbelts, tree clumps and hedgerows that create an intricate and textured landscape. From bridleway Camm/31/1 there are 'all round' views capturing this combination of features. The woodland at Coates Hall and Hall Farm is a distinctive feature of the view. Recreation and Enjoyment: The Scarps and Dipslopes are valued for recreation which often focuses on the locations where the crests of ridges allow views across the area. Views within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a however often focus the confluences of PROW and the local lanes or 'nodes' that cross the landscape, which are also important locally.	Sensitivity Range of Features: This location comprises the junction of a bridleway with the local road network. This is a part open location within the context of built form, but with an interesting collection of features such as woodland at Coates and hedgerows (that create an intricate and textured landscape). Importance of View: This is part of a local bridleway network at a location where the views capture some appreciation of the surrounding countryside, but in the context of man-made interventions. This being a bridleway where connections are scarce (and at a location where the rider is likely to be walking and not trotting the horse) does however raise the level of importance of the view. The course of Ingham Road is also a part of the network of local lanes, along with Thorpe Lane, Fillingham Lane and Willingham Road that cross the landscape east to	Embedded Mit construction, o decommissioni Mitigation is al include the foll Panels to be se property bound Panels to be se minimum of 8r Panels to be se minimum of 8r Panels to be se minimum of 8r
characteristics of the landscape therefore some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with a subtle regimented character that is reinforced by the geometric patterns of fields. At locations where the regimented landscape character is softened by the meandering watercourses, they are important in views across the area. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The Scarps and Dipslopes provide a rural landscape that has remained largely intact but the landscape within the Vales is also intact and can be experienced from the PRoW network and local lanes that come together. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> The landscape benefits from its low elevation, and the views from these PRoW in the lowlands towards the elevated areas are important. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP16 is shaped by the large-scale arable land use that creates a strong sense of identity. There are other features such as the low elevation and the views towards the scarp slope. The 'all-round' views from this location captures other features such as woodland at Coates and hedgerows are also important. 	west. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local riders and occasional walkers. The location is unlikely to capture a high number of visitors from a wider area as there is limited incentive/inspiration/facilitation to walk or ride from here.	appropriate, ra hedges. Lighting will be battery banks of required. Light vehicle and per 50W, installed a prevent light sp will be manuall perimeter fence The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried of impact at this E
Medium	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable

d Mitigation

Aitigation would be taken into account at the , operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and oning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would ollowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential undaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 8m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

ges are to be allowed to grow out and will be a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to add further thickening and growth to the field with the addition of new hedgerow trees as randomly spaced along the length of existing

be limited to downlights within substations and s only and used when maintenance or security is hting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to personnel movements. All visible lighting would be ed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on ncing.

fects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into ate to those effects set out for the operation stage this includes secondary mitigation which will have l out but will have had limited physical or visual s Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP16 – Bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road, Furze Hill

 Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decomm
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Ingham Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of Thorpe Lane. Construction Accesss All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint will be affected due to Ingham Road having a point of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The access route is through a local track near Low Farm as it connects to fields C26 and C25. Cable Route Corridor	Operation (Year 1) The foreground of the view would continue to be set in the context of Ingham Road that is bordered to each side by agricultural land. There are some gaps in the hedgerows, and they are low cut allowing extended visibility towards the north where the presence of the panels would be set to the northeast beyond the course of the River Till and so would occupy only a small portion of the view and would therefore not result in in a change to the views composition. The visibility towards the south is curtailed by the presence of the farmstead and associated agricultural buildings and this would not change. Middle ground views would continue to follow the alignment of Ingham Road, and this would not change since the panels are set back from Ingham Road. To the right of the view, the shelterbelt and woodlands associated with Coates would remain as strong features. To the left of the view, the landscape is punctuated by the tree planting along the course of the River Till and the hedgerows support some individual tree cover which would help the panels sit comfortably in the landscape. The panels would therefore occupy a small portion of the view and the impacts would be detectable but not readily alter the baseline. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt A scattered tree belt is proposed to the northwest of this viewpoint, offsetting the Scheme 20m from the existing watercourse in field E5 and increasing the tree cover locally. Existing hedges to the north and south of field D4 and to the south of field D3 are to be enhanced with additional hedgerow trees to increase the level of tree cover locally and to reinforce the natural and historical field patterns. To the southeast of this viewpoint northern and western hedgerows to field D26 and the western boundary of D24 are to be enhanced, being allowed to grow ou	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. Views to the southwest are blocked the proposed new hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the Scheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland features to some views with more distant horizons of hedgerow trees and some areas of woodland. The open character of the River Till at this point will be maintained with occasional areas of enclosure. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, hedgerow trees are scarce and limited to oak and ash, with willow along watercourses. The flowing tributaries of the River Till have formed small valleys which are barely evident due to the lack of riparian vegetation. The shift away from mixed farming has impacted upon areas of pasture and grassland habitats, which has had an impact upon local character and biodiversity. The watercourses are not readily distinguished in the landscape due to the lack of waterside trees and riparian habitats and so they would be a main focus for mitigation. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity 	A similar provide a similar provide a similar provementation of the Site i vegetation secondary in future base the duration noise and wigeneration. Following do to arable provide a significantly been carried stronger arrower all characteristic stronger arrower and to preserve will benefits ow retained and to preserve will benefit. With second of the physion got th
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.		Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.11] January 2023

missioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the being no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing n and builds upon the proposed primary and ry mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for tion of the decommissioning including site traffic, l vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the itly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ried out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the naracter and providing considerable biodiversity over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term ments in biodiversity in the local area, all of which fit visual receptors.

ondary mitigation considered, the negative effects ysical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible I
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Magnitude	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	To the northeast, the southern boundaries of fields E5 and E6 are to be enhanced to mitigate views from the south and southeast. <u>New hedges</u> A new hedge is proposed to the north of field D3 where none exists to break up the existing large field. And reduce views south towards the immediate Site and that further to the south. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of existing and proposed hedges with flower rich pollinator mixes proposed on south and west facing hedge bases. Wildflower meadow mix is to be seeded beneath panels. To the east of field E5, a tall herb mix is proposed adjacent to the watercourse to create a strong buffer to the river at this point. Field E6 is to be seeded with a bird mitigation mix. To the southwest, fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and D9 are to revert to floodplain meadow Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	

& Short Term

Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 16 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Devele Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore combination. Eabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the ch There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substates and the substates of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with 1 experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cottt Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape typ major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network I string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road networks is formed by narrow lane
Magnitude	No Change	cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its con Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

on and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is velopments and proximity to the visual receptor. re the effects upon the view are reduced in

character area.

station area within the character area

h the cumulative developments would not be s, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

otton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, owing figures:

.2.8] 9]

type or area different from another. The strategic links several historic and distinctive smaller e often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide visibility across the area.

historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, ised for adding intimacy and interest to the change without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. s a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP17 - Stow/83/1

The view is located on PRoW, footpath (Stow/83/1), looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is very conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland witVh many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a large, irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse that is just visible to the west (left of view), woodland around the settlement of Coates and poplar shelterbelts also punctuate the landscape. The pattern of drainage is a key feature at this location and the River Till is notable to the west (left of the view) as it takes a meandering course through the landscape heading west towards the settlement of Normanby by Stow. The watercourse winds though the landscape and is hardly discernable except for a minor tracing of alder and willow trees. In terms of man-made elements, Squire's Bridge with its associated concrete parapet, box piers and scaffold railings create an industrial appearance. These bridge crossings are typical of this landscape and the lack of tree cover immediately around them (and along the banks of the River Till) to mitigate flood attenuation is also a typical feature, but this assists in providing open views across these bridge locations. Ingham road itself is not visible in this view due to the flat, low-lying nature of the landscape at this point, and the intervening field cropping. A poplar shelterbelt is also evident in the immediate context of the view closely following the alignment of the River Till drain. Furze Hill Farm (Red brick) also stands out in the landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is open in nature due to the absence of hedgerow trees and woodland cover in the foreground. In terms of variety, although the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, it lacks interest other than the bridge crossing that lends a distinctive 'sense of place' and 'all round' views. These views also extend as far as the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a where the woodlands at Cammeringham and Brattleby form a distinctive feature on the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance, but there are contrasts between the dark woodland blocks and the open, arable fields.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath Squire's Bridge as a local bridge crossing. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of its canalized section, and lack of tree cover in what is an otherwise open landscape with a strong presence of woodland in the distance. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature as well as the wide grass verges on Ingham Road. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and muted landscape with some pleasant views.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers along the PRoW, public footpath (Stow/83/1) travelling from Hall Farm at Coates towards Ingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of the public footpath that leads from the small settlement of Coates and that is bordered to each side by arable land use. Ingham Road passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view. The views are 'all-round' and open since there are no hedgerows to each side of the footpath and the hedgerows to each side of Ingham Road are also low cut allowing extended visibility towards the south across the extensive arable landscape. Foreground views follow the alignment of the footpath as far as Ingham Road where middle-distance views then extend across the open arable landscape with woodlands and shelterbelts on the far distant horizon. To the right of the view, the course of the River Till and associated shelterbelt vegetation are the key features with extended views towards the small settlement of Stow Pasture. To the left of the view, there is middle ground visibility as far as the residential property known as Furze Hill and then extended views as far as the ridgeline and woodland at Ingham Cliff.

Approximate Extent of Development States all the states

Class Manager and Manager

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.12] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP17, there are aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows since the most widespread change has been agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, increase in field size. The loss of pasture around historic settlements such as Coates is particularly evident, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to their setting and structure. In terms of visual context, this is an open location within a large arable field and few hedgerows, and within the wider context of a historic settlement. This location is therefore vulnerable to change. Overall , the susceptibility for VP17 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and the loss of field boundaries in the context of historic settlement. This is an open location with very little in the way of landscape structure. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a limited ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 Scenic: There are extended views east towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a and towards the west as far as the Wooded Vales Character Area 6a. These views capture the woodland at Ingham Cliff and Cammeringham and woodland that forms part of Blyton, Laughton Common and Loughton Woods. Cultural: The landscape shows evidence of medieval settlement at Coates (List Entry 1016979) which includes earthwork remains. The woodland cover surrounding the settlement is a key feature. Squire's Bridge with its associated concrete parapet, box piers and scaffold railings are a feature. These bridge crossings are typical of this landscape. Natural: There is a diverse character with hedgerows, woodland, polar shelterbelts, tree clumps, isolated trees, and hedgerow trees, that create an intricate and textured landscape. From footpath (Stow/83/1), there are 'all round' views capturing this combination of features. Recreation and Enjoyment: The Scarps and Dipslopes are valued for recreation which often focuses on the locations where the crests of ridges allow views across the area. Views within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a from the PRoW network that pass in close proximity to the River Till are important locally. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' with a subtle regimented character reinforced by the geometric patterns of fields. Where the regimented landscape character is softened by the meandering watercourses, this is important locally. Health and Wellbeing: The landscape within the Vales is intact and can be experienced from the east west minor road network that crosses the area where views towards the scarp can be gained. Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from its low elevation, and the views from the PRoW network in the lowlands towards the elevated areas are important locally. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP17 is shaped by	Range of Features; This location comprises the local footpath network within an expansive arable landscape. This is an open location where the appreciation of the wider landscape can be captured but with a limited number of features other than the adjoining shelterbelt and woodland around the settlement of Coates. Importance of View: This is part of the local footpath network, but in the context of a large-scale arable landscape. This being a public footpath in close proximity to the network of watercourses in the area raises the level of importance of the view. The course of the River Till is gently meandering at this location with very few interesting features, but with significant scope for improvement to the structure of its riparian vegetation. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This location captures a limited range of receptors and is primarily a draw for local riders and occasional walkers. The location is however likely to capture some visitors from a wider area due to the presence of the medieval settlement of Coates.	Embedded Mitig construction, op decommissionin Mitigation is als include the follo Panels to be set property bound Panels to be set minimum of 8m Panels to be set Existing hedges managed to a h to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, ran hedges. Lighting will be battery banks o required. Lightii vehicle and pers 50W, installed a prevent light sp will be manually perimeter fenci The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried out impact at this E
High	Medium	High to Medium	Not Applicable

Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 3m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field vith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is nting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on cing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage nis includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decomm
ConstructionActivities considered includes, site preparation/ enabling works, construction, andcommissioning with effects such asconstruction traffic, noise and vibration fromconstruction activities, dust generation, siterunoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusionof plant and machinery on site. At the earlystages of the construction stage, ground, andlower-level activities such as the constructionof the solar panel areas and associatedinfrastructure and inverters would be partlyscreened due to the presence of foregroundhedgerows and the distance. During the latterpart of the construction stage, views wouldbecome available of the elevated activitiesabove the hedgerows, but the riparianvegetation bordering the River Till and thedistance would provide some screening suchthat these activities would be confined to anarrower section of the view.Other works would be undertaken inconnection with the construction includingfencing, gates, boundary treatment and othermeans of enclosure and works for theprovision of security and monitoring measuressuch as CCTV and the laying down of internaltracks. There would also be landscape andbiodiversity mitigation works, includingplanting and the improvement of theforeground hedgerowsThese short-lived construction activities wouldobstruct a small portion of the view and notbecome a dominant feature. There would be a	Operation (Year 1) The foreground that is bordered to each side by arable land use would not change. The views are 'all-round' and open since there are no hedgerows to each side of the footpath and this would not change. The hedgerows to each side of Ingham Road are also low cut allowing extended visibility towards the south across the extensive arable landscape, but they would provide some screening in the foreground and help shield the presence of any panels to the south. The middle-distance views then extend across the open arable landscape with woodlands and shelterbelts on the far distant horizon where the panel areas are located. This woodland and hedgerows would help the panels sit comfortable in the landscape. To the right of the view, the course of the River Till and associated shelterbelt vegetation would remain as the key features but extended views towards the small settlement of Stow Pasture would experience a small change to the view and change to the existing landscape elements. To the left of the view, there is middle ground visibility as far as the residential property known as Furze Hill and then extended views as far as the ridgeline and woodland at Ingham Cliff which would not alter. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> A scattered tree belt is proposed to the southeast of this viewpoint, offsetting Site/Sites 20m from the existing watercourse in field E5 and increasing the tree cover locally.	 Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the proposed new scattered tree belts and enhanced hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of theScheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerows trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland features to some views with more distant horizons of hedgerow trees and some areas of woodland. The open character of the River Till at this point will be maintained with occasional areas of enclosure. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, hedgerow trees are scarce and limited to oak and ash, with willow along watercourses. The flowing tributaries of the River Till have formed small valleys which are barely evident due to the lack of riparian vegetation. The shift away from mixed farming has impacted upon areas of pasture and grassland habitats, which has had an impact upon local character and biodiversity. The watercourses are not readily distinguished in the landscape due to the lack of waterside trees and riparian habitats and so they would be a main focus for mitigation. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	A similar p Scheme b of the Site vegetation secondary future bas the durati noise and generation Following to arable p significant been carri stronger a overall cha benefits o retained a to preserv improvem will benefit With seco of the phy long term
change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact, and the layering would help with the integration of the panels at this location. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of this location.	Further shelterbelts are proposed to the southern extent of field E1 and the northern extent of field E2, again creating a 20m buffer between the Scheme and the River Till.	 A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing 	
Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access.	Existing hedges to the north and south of field D4 and to the south of field D3 are to be enhanced with additional hedgerow trees to increase the level of tree cover locally and to reinforce the natural and historical field patterns.	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: 	
Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	To the southeast of this viewpoint northern and western hedgerows to field D26 and the western boundary of D24 are to be enhanced, being allowed to grow out to a height of 5m with additional hedgerow	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	

missioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term nents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which fit visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects vsical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



		trees added to reinforce the character and mitigate	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
		views from the north along Ingham Road and from the		
	<u>Substation</u>	northwest along the PRoW.	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area	-		
	however it is not anticipated Cottam 1	To the southheast, the southern boundaries of fields	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
	substation would be visible due to intervening	E5 and E6 are to be enhanced to mitigate views from		
	screening vegetation.	the south and southeast whilst further defining the		
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	local field pattern.		
		New hedges		
		A new hedge is proposed to the north of field D3		
		where none exists to break up the existing large field.		
		And reduce views south towards the immediate Site		
		and that further to the south.		
		Grassland mixes		
		A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of		
		existing and proposed hedges with flower rich		
		pollinator mixes proposed on south and west facing		
		hedge bases. Wildflower meadow mix is to be seeded		
		beneath panels.		
		h		
		To the east of field E5, a tall herb mix is proposed		
		adjacent to the watercourse to create a strong buffer		
		to the river at this point. Field E6 is to be seeded with		
		a bird mitigation mix.		
		0		
		To the southwest, fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and		
		D9 are to revert to floodplain meadow.		
		•		
		Adverse effects:		
		 Panels and structures across the landscape 		
		 Increased hard standing areas 		
		 Increased traffic locally 		
		 Some minor light pollution within open 		
		countryside		
		 Substation, Battery storage and other 		
		associated infrastructure structures visible		
		above existing vegetation		
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of				
Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance				
-	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible N
of Effect		wintor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible r

& Short Term

Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 17 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Neg the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and pu vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon
	anticipated.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation are
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumu across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or are road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several his settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic se small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adver Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure fe within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

legligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to proximity to the visual receptor. Existing on the view are reduced in combination.

er area.

area within the character area

mulative developments would not be experienced ee cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

ite/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

rea different from another. The strategic major historic and distinctive smaller string of nd hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges

settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ng intimacy and interest to the landscape. These erse effects. The cumulative visibility for the features. Moreover, these features are often set ive effects.



Viewpoint VP18 – St Edith's Church and Coates Hall

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall, looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards Cottam North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a large, irregular woodland block to the southeast (left of view) including woodland at Cammeringham Low Covert and Brattleby Gorse. There are also poplar shelterbelts immediately to the west (right of view). The pattern of drainage is hardly evident as the River Till is only just notable to the south of the view where it takes a meandering course towards Normanby by Stow. The watercourse winds though the landscape and is hardly discernable except for a minor tracing of alder and willow trees. In terms of man-made elements, the listed buildings of Coates Hall and St Edith's Church are the main built elements of this location along with the large-scale agricultural buildings associated with the farmstead. Other built elements include the farmsteads at Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill to the south. Visibility towards other farmsteads in the east is shielded by intervening woodland blocks including Coates Gorse just to the west of Coates Farm,

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is open in nature due to the absence of hedgerow trees and woodland cover in the foreground. In terms of variety, the landscape is uniform and mostly consistent, and it lacks interest other than the bridge crossings that lends a distinctive 'sense of place'. These views extend as far as the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a where the woodlands at Cammeringham and Brattleby form a distinctive feature on the horizon. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop, and this gives a monochrome appearance, however the woodland blocks add contrast and interest to the view.

Overall: The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the listed buildings at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall. The River Till that passes beneath Squire's Bridge but is hardly evident in the landscape due to lack of tree cover in this open landscape. There is however a strong presence of woodland in the distance that adds balance and interest to the view. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm and attractive landscape with pleasant views.

Receptors:

The viewpoint is representative of views for residents living at Hall Farm and Coates Hall and for visitors to St Edith's Church.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of St Edith's Church and Coates Hall within the small settlement of Coates. The location is bordered to each side by built form and existing vegetation. Ingham Road passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view. The views are focused and framed by the hedgerows to each side of the church grounds allowing extended visibility towards the south across the extensive arable landscape. Foreground views pass across the open arable field as far as Ingham Road where middle-distance is framed by the slight rise in landform at the small settlement of Thorpe le Fallows. There are also woodlands and shelterbelts on the far distant horizon. To the right of the view, the course of the River Till and associated shelterbelt vegetation are the key features with extended views towards the small settlement of Stow Pasture. To the left and right of the view, the existing vegetation within the church grounds closes down any visibility.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.13] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of Development	
Mark Market	the province of the second sec	

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
In terms of forces for change for VP18, the landscape	<u>Scenic:</u> Views towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a part	<u>Range of Features:</u> This location	Embedded Mitig
has a strong rural character, but tranquility levels are	of key views across the area but the listed buildings of Coates Hall and St Edith's	comprises the small settlement of	construction, op
being disturbed by development pressures from the	Church are the main built elements of this location along with the large-scale	Coates within a wider, low-lying almost	decommissionin
larger scale settlements and major routes across the	agricultural buildings associated with the farmstead.	flat landscape. This is a part open	Mitigation is also
area. Tranquility is however associated with the		location where the appreciation of the	include the follow
winding lanes and landscape-scale projects such as	<u>Cultural:</u> The landscape comprises the Coates medieval settlement and moated	wider landscape is frame by vegetation	
the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership can help by	site (List Entry: 1016979). There are the remains of the medieval village, together	to each side of the view. There is a	Panels to be set
offering increased recreational and educational	with surviving parts of its open fields and surviving earthworks. These features	limited number of features other than	
opportunities within these areas.	represent the remains of a moated manorial complex, which formerly extended	the immediate listed buildings and	Panels to be set
	over the area now occupied by Coates Hall and Hall Farm.	then distant views of woodland blocks	property bounda
Overall, the susceptibility for VP18 is conditioned by		on the horizon within the wider setting	
the limited network of footpaths and bridleways and	<u>Natural:</u> There is a diverse character with hedgerows, woodland and hedgerow	to the settlement of Coates.	Panels to be set
the availability of the rural roads and minor tracks	trees that create an intricate and textured landscape. In some places there are 'all		minimum of 8m
for extended access. The relevant characteristics	round' views capturing this combination of features, but at Coates the views are	Importance of View: This is within the	
therefore have some scope to accommodate change	enclosed and intimate capturing the listed buildings.	church grounds, within the context of a	Panels to be set
without undue adverse effects. There is however		small settlement. This being a listed	
scope to increase recreation opportunities including	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Scarps and Dipslopes are valued for recreation	building and a place of interest tourists	Existing hedges a
where there are natural features and historical	which often focuses on the locations where the crests of ridges allow views across	with a strong sense of identity., this	managed to a he
elements to draw interest from residents and	the area. Views within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a from these historic	raises the level of importance of the	to grow out to ac
tourists.	settlements are important locally.	view.	boundaries with
			appropriate, ran
	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place'	Number of Receptors: This location	hedges.
	with a subtle regimented character that is reinforced by the geometric patterns of	captures a limited range of receptors	
	fields. Locations where the regimented character is interrupted by sporadic	and is primarily a draw for visitors to	Lighting will be li
	settlement shrouded in tree cover are important 'nodes in the landscape.	the church and occasional walkers that	battery banks on
		may deflect from the public footpath	required. Lightin
	<u>Health and Wellbeing</u> : The Scarps and Dipslopes provide a rural landscape that has	(Stow/83/1). The location is also likely	vehicle and pers
	remained largely intact and the landscape within the Vales is also intact but with	to capture some visitors from a wider	50W, installed at
	agricultural intensification having an influence. There are locations where a time	area due to the presence of the	prevent light spil
	depth is important to landscape character such as the former medieval	medieval settlement of Coates.	will be manually
	settlements.		perimeter fencin
	Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from its low elevation, and the		The visual effects
	towards the elevated areas are an important spatial function.		account equate t
	Querell the value of View point VD10 is shaped by the large as-la such la large dura		(Year 1) and this
	Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP18 is shaped by the large-scale arable land use		been carried out
	that creates a strong sense of identity. The extended views towards the scarp		impact at this En
	slope forms part of the landscape setting to these historic settlements. The 'all-		
	round' views locally that capture other features such as woodland and hedgerows		
LITER AS NOT AT LOS	are also important.	Llich to Madium	Not Appeller bl
High to Medium	Medium	High to Medium	Not Applicable



Mitigation

igation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ing stages of the Scheme. This Embedded lso referred to as primary mitigation and would lowing measures:

et a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

et a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential daries.

et minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

et a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

s are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field th the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to pillage. Lighting required within panelled areas lly operated. There will be no lighting on cing.

cts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into e to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decom
ConstructionActivities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction raffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of the existing vegetation to each side of the view. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would not be available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, since the distance and the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide screening.Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerowsThese short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small proportion of the view at an oblique angle. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with layering and the integration of the new panels. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of this location.Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access.Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. </td <td>Operation (Year 1) The foreground of the view set in the context of St Edith's Church and Coates Hall within the small settlement of Coates would not change. The location is bordered to each side by built form and existing vegetation and so the presence of the panels would be hidden from view. Ingham Road passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view and there will be a slight change to the view beyond the road where the panels are located to the west side of the course of the River Till. The views are focused and framed by the hedgerows to each side of the church grounds allowing extended visibility towards the south across the extensive arable landscape and the panels would not result in a change to this composition. Foreground views pass across the open arable field as far as Ingham Road where middle-distance is framed by the slight rise in landform at the small settlement of Thorpe le Fallows and the panels would occupy a small portion of the view and would not result in a change to the view's composition. To the right of the view, the course of the River Till and associated shelterbelt vegetation are the key features with extended views towards the small settlement of Sto Pasture, but these are oblique views, and any presence of the panels would occupy a small portion of this view. To the left of the view, there would be no change since the existing vegetation within the church grounds and the distance closes down any visibility. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt is proposed to the southeast of this viewpoint, offsetting the Scheme 20m from the existing watercourse in field E5 and increasing the tree cover locally. Further shelterbelts are proposed to the southeast of this south of field D3 are to be enhanced with additional hedgerow trees to increase the level of tree cover locally and to reinforce the natur</td> <td> Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the proposed new scattered tree belts and enhanced hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the Scheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland features to some views to the southeast with more distant horizons of hedgerow trees and some areas of woodland in all directions. The open character of the River Till at this point will be maintained with occasional areas of enclosure. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved b</td> <td>A simila Scheme of the Si vegetati seconda future b the dura noise ar generati Followin to arable significa been ca stronger overall o benefits retained to prese improve will bene With sec</td>	Operation (Year 1) The foreground of the view set in the context of St Edith's Church and Coates Hall within the small settlement of Coates would not change. The location is bordered to each side by built form and existing vegetation and so the presence of the panels would be hidden from view. Ingham Road passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view and there will be a slight change to the view beyond the road where the panels are located to the west side of the course of the River Till. The views are focused and framed by the hedgerows to each side of the church grounds allowing extended visibility towards the south across the extensive arable landscape and the panels would not result in a change to this composition. Foreground views pass across the open arable field as far as Ingham Road where middle-distance is framed by the slight rise in landform at the small settlement of Thorpe le Fallows and the panels would occupy a small portion of the view and would not result in a change to the view's composition. To the right of the view, the course of the River Till and associated shelterbelt vegetation are the key features with extended views towards the small settlement of Sto Pasture, but these are oblique views, and any presence of the panels would occupy a small portion of this view. To the left of the view, there would be no change since the existing vegetation within the church grounds and the distance closes down any visibility. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Scattered tree belt is proposed to the southeast of this viewpoint, offsetting the Scheme 20m from the existing watercourse in field E5 and increasing the tree cover locally. Further shelterbelts are proposed to the southeast of this south of field D3 are to be enhanced with additional hedgerow trees to increase the level of tree cover locally and to reinforce the natur	 Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the proposed new scattered tree belts and enhanced hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the Scheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong woodland features to some views to the southeast with more distant horizons of hedgerow trees and some areas of woodland in all directions. The open character of the River Till at this point will be maintained with occasional areas of enclosure. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi-natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved b	A simila Scheme of the Si vegetati seconda future b the dura noise ar generati Followin to arable significa been ca stronger overall o benefits retained to prese improve will bene With sec

nissioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be and the potential may exist to retain grass margins ve some varied land use and maintain long-term nents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which t visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT			[itere	
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	To the southeast, the southern boundaries of fields E5 and E6 are to be enhanced to mitigate views from the south and southeast whilst further defining the local field pattern. <u>New hedges</u> A new hedge is proposed to the north of field D3 where none exists to break up the existing large field. And reduce views south towards the immediate Site and that further to the south. A new hedgerow with hedgerow trees is proposed to the northern boundary of field D27 to the southeast of this viewpoint. Hedgerow trees within this hedgerow will strengthen the field pattern and create a layered effect against the backdrop of Thorpe Wood, Brattleby Gorse and Corringham Low Wood beyond. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A tussock mix is proposed to the boundaries of existing and proposed hedges with flower rich pollinator mixes proposed on south and west facing hedge bases. Wildflower meadow mix is to be seeded beneath panels. To the east of field E5, a tall herb mix is proposed adjacent to the watercourse to create a strong buffer to the river at this point. Field E6 is to be seeded with a bird mitigation mix. To the southwest, fields D2 and D3 and fields D7 and D9 are to revert to floodplain meadow. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude Type of	Very Low Adverse & Short Term	Very Low Neutral & Long Term	Very Low Neutral & Long Term	Very Low Neutral & S
Effect Significance of Effect		Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible

& Short Term

le Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary	In Summary
	There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are	The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 18 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Neg the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and pr vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon
	anticipated.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character a
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation are
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumu across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or are road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several his settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic se small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue advers Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure fe within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

egligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to proximity to the visual receptor. Existing on the view are reduced in combination.

er area.

area within the character area

mulative developments would not be experienced ee cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

ite/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

rea different from another. The strategic major historic and distinctive smaller string of nd hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges

settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ng intimacy and interest to the landscape. These erse effects. The cumulative visibility for the features. Moreover, these features are often set ive effects.



Viewpoint VP20 – Normanby Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the B1242 (Normanby Road), looking east directly onto the western extent of the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising a low-lying almost flat landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is evident in this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is some deciduous woodland including a large, irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse that is visible to the northeast (center of view) and tall tree cover associated with West Farm to the west (left of view) and East Farm (right of view) is also a distinctive feature. The mature tree cover along the green lane that leads to the settlement of Coates is also a notable feature, and the woodland around Hall Farm also stands out in the landscape. The open wide views to the east towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a are a key feature at this location. The view encompasses the River Till noted by the strong tracing of alder and willow trees and other riparian vegetation. In terms of man-made elements, the busy Normanby Road is intrusive and traffic speeds detract from the appreciation of the landscape since this is an open and straight section of road. The view is open since the field hedgerows are low cut and the road is relatively higher than the bordering arable landscape as it travels along a narrow spur of land projecting south from the settlement of Willingham by Stow. There is also the collection of 'flat-topped' houses that are typical to this locality, with a further collection of the same houses located on Ingham Road close at the junction with the green lane.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts channeled and focused views over a wide arable landscape with regular field systems only disrupted by the sharply meandering course of the River Till and its associated vegetation. In terms of variety, the landscape is interesting with tree-lined green lanes, mature ash trees, arable fields, and deciduous woodland blocks. There is a sense of intactness in the view and this location along the B1242 has a distinctive 'sense of place' even though it is a busy section of road. In terms of texture and colour, the fields are under single crop giving a monochrome appearance, but the presence of mature trees, strong woodland blocks and robust hedgerows add interest to their monotony. -The viewpoint depicts an exposed, large-scale landscape, that is open in nature and invigorating.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the busy road, but this is surpassed by the invigorating nature of the views east towards the limestone capped ridgeline encompassing Ingham and Ingham Cliff. The foreground presence of the green lane and its mature tree cover enhance the quality of the view, and the riparian woodland and tree cover that follows the course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature. The overall impression is that of an intact and invigorating landscape with far-reaching views.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Normanby Road. This section of the road leads from Stow in the south, past the flat top houses, towards the East Farm and West Farm. The lane is host to a variety of users including cyclists, horse riders, walkers and residents of East Farm and West Farm.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises a large flat agricultural field divided by the deep-channeled course of the River Till. Further agricultural fields are not visible beyond this since this local collection of fields has very well-established and dense hedgerows. The middle and long distance therefore yields limited visibility across the agricultural fields. -To the right-hand side of the view, there is the local farm track that leads to Coates and to the left-hand side of the view, the local farm track continues to meet with the B1241 (Normanby Road). The remainder of the horizon is made up of hedgerows, agricultural fields, and woodlands where visibility towards the middle and long distance is limited due to the strong hedgerow network. There are some vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and cables, but these are not notable elements in the context of this enclosed and well-treed landscape.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.18 A] November] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of Development

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Eml
In terms of forces for change for VP20, the woodlands in and around settlements are important to their setting particularly on the approach roads. The aim should therefore be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations especially where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Overall , the susceptibility for VP20 is conditioned by the presence of the north south road network that is part of the gateways to settlements along its length. The A156 is a major route that divides the Trent flood plain along with other north south routes such as the B1241There is however scope to protect and enhance the natural character of the minor east west local road network to improve connectivity between the Till Vale and the Trent across major routes such as the A156 (Gainsborough Road). Minor roads that lead to the Trent from the A156 could be a key priority to build on connectivity. These relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a medium susceptibility to change without undue adverse effects due to the scope for improving biodiversity connectivity across the landscape.	 <u>Scenic</u>: The broadleaved woodlands, copses and networks of hedgerows provide important habitats for farmland species. The network of woodlands to the west of the River Till and south of Normanby by Stow are notable features in the context of East Farm and West Farm. <u>Cultural</u>: Very little semi-natural habitat remains across the area due to intensive agriculture. The smaller scale field systems within the context of East Farm and West Farm are important features in retaining habitat linkages due the concentrated framework of hedgerows. <u>Natural</u>: The vegetation of the River Till is key in supporting some habitats and riparian woodland. These woodlands and their associated habitats are now less widespread in the locality and so where they appear in views across the area, they are an important natural quality. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>. This is mainly confined to the road networks including the busy B1241 (Normandy Road) due to lack of PRoW. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The River Till displays many meanders in the section to the east of Normanby by Stow that gives the area its distinctiveness and sense of place. Where this meandering feature is connected to views across the area this is a key consideration. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: The River Till is a key asset and there are road networks that connect to the river corridor that can be promoted for health and well-<u>beingbring</u>. This section of the busy B1241 is connected to the bridge crossing over the River Till via the green lane that passes to the south of the residential properties know as Flat Tops. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: Within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, the open arable fields and contrasting woodland blocks add to the spatial function of the area. Where they are present in publicly visible locations (especially in the context of the backdrop of the Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a) the views are important. Overall	Range of Features: The location comprises the secondary road network that forms a north south connection between Sturton by Stow and Willingham by StowThis is a local section of road where there are extended views that capture the course of the River Till that gives a distinctive grain to the landscape. The roadside hedgerows, mature trees -and riparian vegetation create some level of visual containment and interest at this location. Importance of View: This is part of the secondary road network at a location where there are extended views and features of interest, therefore raising the importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location is primarily a draw for local residents using the road network to travel north south by car. The location is also likely to capture some visitors from a wider area as this is the secondary road network. This is not a recognised travel destination in the district.	Embo the c deco Embo mitig Pane PROV Pane resid Pane wate wate wate bour Exist be m be er and § of ne space Light subs main PIR o perso 50W, fittec pane be no taker the c secol but v this F
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not A



nbedded Mitigation

nbedded Mitigation would be taken into account at construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and commissioning stages of the Scheme. This nbedded Mitigation -is also referred to as primary tigation and would include the following measures:

nels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent loW.-

nels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent sidential property boundaries.

nels to be set minimum of 20m from major atercourses and minimum of 8m from minor atercourses.-

nels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site undaries.-

isting hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will managed to a height of 5m. -Hedgerow trees will encouraged to grow out to add further thickening d growth to the field boundaries with the addition new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly aced along the length of existing hedges.

shting will be limited to downlights within bstations and battery banks only and used when aintenance or security is required. Lighting will be operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls ted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within nelled areas will be manually operated. There will no lighting on perimeter fencing.

e visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation ken into account equate to those effects set out for operation stage (Year 1) and this -includes condary mitigation which will have been carried out will have had limited physical or visual impact at is Embedded Mitigation stage.

ot Applicable



Viewpoint VP20 – Normanby Road

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would not be entirely screened due to the low height of the foreground hedgerows bordering the B1241. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities, and although the hedgerows within the surrounding field systems would give some partial layering these activities would still	The foreground of the view would <u>not</u> change from a large agricultural field <u>since the</u> to-an area of panels <u>are</u> sets to <u>the northeasteach</u> side of the deep-channeled course of the River Till. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened by the <u>vegetation</u> <u>bordering the River Till and the hedgerowpanels</u> in the foreground. <u>The tree cover</u> <u>associated with the</u> The local farm track that leads in two directions to Coates and the B1241 (Normanby Road) would remain a feature of the view but <u>not</u> in the context of the panels. The remainder of the horizon made up of woodlands would remain as a feature of the view <u>but not in the context of above</u> the panels. The vertical elements in the view, including telegraph poles and cables <u>would not</u> could add <u>some minor</u> -cumulative changes to the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> Scattered tree belts some <u>1400m</u> 1100m to the <u>eastsoutheast</u> of this viewpoint may be visible in places along this route once fully established. <u>Shelterbelt</u> Shelterbelt planting to the west of field E1 will help to further screen the Scheme from the	With secondary mitigation such as planting seeding being taken into account at the op stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effec- out below. This view will become more enclosed since proposed scattered trees and <u>shelterbelts</u> will have established to create a strong file structure and screen views of the solar pa- mid distance beyond the River Till to the <u>northeast.east.</u> Existing hedges around the have been managed to grow out to 5m rei the vertical structure locallyIn the close-re- context, the existing hedgerows will screen panels with mid and longer distance views as a layered well-treed landscape with a be Normanby Gorse to the northeast and mo- tree lines to the south with the riparian tree around the River Till a distinctive feature.
occupy <u>a smallan extensive</u> proportion of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation	 west. <u>Existing hedges</u> Existing hedges are more informal in this area but provide sufficient cover locally to protect views. The eastern boundary of field F3F5 is to be enhanced and allowed to grow out with the addition of hedgerow trees, mitigating views from the east and creating another layer of vegetation when viewed from the west across the riparian landscape. Views further northeast, although predominantly screened from view will be mitigated by 	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cot North Site, consideration should be given management of existing trees and woodla is a sensitive element of the Unwooded Va Character Area 4a. Enhancing biodiversity age structure through new planting and th of woodland edge habitats is therefore en particularly on approach to settlements. A in grassland reversion should also be enco
works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a <u>smallsignificant</u> proportion of the view <u>but would not and</u> become a dominant feature. There would <u>not</u> be a considerable change to the arable land use, <u>andbut</u> the surrounding field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the immediate north, south and west of this location and in the wider landscape to the west would not fundamentally change.	new and enhanced hedgerow planting to fields G1 and G4. <u>Tussock MixNative Shrub Planting</u> A <u>14m20m</u> wide block of <u>tussock mixnative shrub planting</u> is proposed to the east of East Farm beyond the existing hedgerow creating a buffer between this and the <u>spring sown</u> <u>cereal cropTurtle Dove habitat</u> beyond. <u>Turtle Dove mitigation</u> Views east across the Site require little structural mitigation with existing vegetation and the longer-range views towards the site screening most viewsViews across to the River Till are important and will be retained through the provision of Turtle Dove habitat creation in fields F1, F2 and F7 retaining the predominantly open nature of these fieldsA Sm buffer of existing groundcover vegetation is to be retained adjacent to the River Till. Elsewhere, a flower rich pollinator mix is proposed around field boundaries, with wildflower meadow planting under the proposed paneled areas.	 Between Years 1 and 15, the following ber effects will be achieved in terms of Visual I Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation c A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) manage exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively mana land A less exposed and windswept land Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field part Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity
Construction Access This viewpoint will be affected by the road access onto Normanby Road to the west through field F2.	<u>Grassland mixes</u> A tall herb mix buffer of min. 30m and 50m wide in places is proposed either side of the River Till to retain the open feature and provide suitable riparian habitat around this waterway.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation assumed to be:

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views <u>Not</u> Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.18<u>A] November] January</u> 2023

	Decommissioning
nting and grass e operational o the effects are set ince the <u>eltsshelterbelt</u> g field panels in the ne d the Site will	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of
n reinforcing se-range reen the solar ews appearing a backdrop of	the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
more distant n tree cover re.	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the
Cottam 1 ven to the odland, which d Vales	significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger
sity value and d the creation e encouraged, s. An increase encouraged, ural habitats.	and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain
beneficial ual Receptors: eld	grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all
on cover	of which will benefit visual receptors.
agement of	With secondary mitigation
anaged arable t landscape	considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects
patterns	of this mitigation.
rsity	
tation is	



Significance of Effect	Minor NotModerate Significant	Minor NotModerate Significant	Minor Not Significant
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term
Magnitude	<u>LowMedium</u>	LowMedium	Low - Medium
	area and there would be no view of this route. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area. There are minor potential views to Cottam 1 substation.	 hedgeline running north. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 1
	<u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study	North of the River Till in fields F3 and F6, a minimum 30m buffer will comprise predominantly tall herb mix with a tussock mix beyond and around the existing ditch and	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.

	Negligible Not Significant
	Neutral & Short Term
	<u>Very</u> Low
15.	
d 5m at Year	
.5m at Year	
n max at Year	



In-Combination Effects Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments] [Cumulative Sites] In Summary In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 20 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact Between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites and upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. A combination of existing vegetation, Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed as well as existing topography would limit any cumulative visual effects. The closest Cumulative Development, Gate Burton Energy Farm, is located 1.1km the Cottam 2 Site, there would be no northwest of viewpoint, however, due to the thick hedgerow and strong vegetation combined with the built form associated with West Farm it is anticipated there would be no cumulative visibility due to distance, the intervening settlement of Stow and visual effects. additional intervening hedgerows and tree cover, included established mature Fabric of the Landscape trees bordering each side of the green There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. lane. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Overall there would be no intervisibility Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also Sites, due to distance and intervening curtail cumulative visibility. vegetation. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West anticipated. Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. -These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. -Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Not Applicable Magnitude Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of Not Applicable Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Effect Operation (Year 15): Adverse -& Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible **Not Significant** Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant** Significance Not Applicable Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant of Effect Operation (Year 15): Negligible **Not Significant** Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Viewpoint VP20 - Normanby Road

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.3: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.3.18 A] November] January 2023



The view is located on PRoW, footpath (Ingh/27/5) looking northwest towards the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

<u>Objective</u>: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, gently rolling arable landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which adds to the sense of scale of this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is plantation woodland including Coates Gorse and New Plantation that forms a distinctive geometric pattern and is silhouetted on the horizon to the north (left of view). There are other geometric blocks including Cammeringham Low Covert, Long Covert and Brattleby Gorse to the south (far left of view). These woodlands combine to form a strong feature and a feeling of enclosure due to their localized concentration on the very gently rolling landform. In terms of man-made elements, there are occasional farmsteads including Low Farm that is just visible on the horizon (right of view). To the west (left of view) the settlement of Coates includes Grange Farm, Hall Farm, Coates Hall and Presswood Cottages. Shelterbelt vegetation is also evident to the west at Coates Hall. The horizon to the north closes views since the landform rises to a high point on Long Lane at approximately 20m AOD rising to approximately 30m AOD at the settlement edge of Ingham. Tree clumps are also visible in the horizon lining Ingham Road. Elsewhere, the bordering hedgerow to the south along Ingham Road and the small woodland thicket (Coates Gorse) and other riparian woodland help to frame views.

<u>Subjective</u>: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, gently undulating, open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, tall hedgerows, tree clumps, occasional hedgerow trees and arable fields. The view presents a simple, well-balanced composition, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy and feelings of this being an ordinary landscape. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted in colour, but the woodland blocks add some textural interest. The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north and the strong line of trees that extend to the west into the adjoining open, arable field are distinctive.

Overall: The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of a varied horizon. The plantation woodlands and riparian vegetation are also distinctive features. This is an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features. The overall experience of the view is interesting and pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using the PRoW (Ingh/2/5) leading from Long Lane in the north towards Ingham Road in the south.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of the public footpath that leads from the settlement of Ingham towards Coates. The location is bordered to each side by open arable fields which are lacking in boundary hedgerows. Stow Lane passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view. The views are focused and framed by the short row of mature trees just to the northwest of this location. Foreground views pass across the open arable field as far as Stow Road where middle-distance is framed by the collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby. To the right of the view, there is extended visibility but the slight change in landform curtails the views as far as the settlement of Coates. To the left of the view, visibility extends as far as the ridgeline and woodlands at Ingham Cliff on the far horizon.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.14] January 2023



Approximate Extent of Development	and the second second	

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP22, aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall , the susceptibility for VP22 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this landscape, and in considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi- natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effect.	 <u>Scenic:</u> There are locations where panoramas are framed by larger areas of woodland or woodland is present on the horizon. Some panoramas include undulating landform, which accentuates the presence of the woodland. This feature is typical along the footpath (Ingh/27/5). <u>Cultural:</u> The landscape has small villages, hamlets, and farms and this includes the settlement of Coates and Yawthorpe and their outlying farmsteads including Low Farm and Blackthorn Hill that feature in the views from footpath (Stow/83/1). <u>Natural:</u> Sizable areas of wet woodlands are also notable along the watercourses and tributaries associated with the River Till. Many of these woodlands form geometric shapes such as Coates Gorse, which borders the small watercourse to the west of Low Farm. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is valued for recreation which often focuses on the PRoW network with views towards the ridgeline. Other PRoW networks tend to have a north south focus and with an east west 'dog-leg' such as Ingh/27/5 that give 'all-round' views across the area. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The landscape has a 'strong sense of place' endorsed by the strong agricultural character. Wide areas retain a sense of rural tranquility and intactness away from the main road network. These areas can only often be reached by footpaths such as Ingh/27/5. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> There is a limited network of PRoW meaning that the river floodplain can be the main focus for recreation. The footpath (Ingh/27/5) has views towards Coates Gorse and other riparian vegetation which borders the meandering watercourse to the west of Low Farm. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: Many village place names provide some evidence of time depth' with several woodlands being named after a local village such as Coates Gorse, indicating it once belonged to the community of Coates. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP22 is sha	Range of Features: This location comprises the public footpath network within a wider arable landscape. This is an open location where the appreciation of the landscape can be experienced in 'all-round' views. There is a limited number of features other than the immediate network of hedgerows and small woodland blocks on the horizon. Importance of View: This is the local public footpath network located just off the local east west pattern of lanes. This footpath forming part of a well-connected network of footpaths and bridleways to the west of the settlement of Ingham offers views that are commonplace, which lowers the importance of the view. Number of Receptors: This location captures view for walkers and is likely to be a draw for users from the local settlement of Ingham. The location may capture walkers from the wider area, but this is not a long-distance route and connectivity to string of settlements) is poor.	Embedded Miti construction, op decommissioni Mitigation is al: include the follo Panels to be see Panels to be see property bound Panels to be see minimum of 8m Panels to be see Existing hedges managed to a h to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, rat hedges. Lighting will be battery banks of required. Lighti vehicle and per 50W, installed a prevent light sp will be manually perimeter fenci The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this bean carried ou impact at this E



Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 3m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field ith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be l at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on icing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage nis includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.





Viewpoint VP22 - Ingh/27/5

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view is set in the context of the public footpath that	With secondary mitigation such as planting
preparation / enabling works, construction,	leads from the settlement of Ingham towards Coates would not change. The	grass seeding being taken into account at th
and commissioning with effects such as	location is bordered to each side by open arable fields, and this would not	operational stage (Year 15) the following ch
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	alter. Stow Lane passes in an east west direction just to the south of the view	to the landscape would occur and the visua
construction activities, dust generation, site	where the panels would occupy a small portion of the view. The views are	effects are set out below.
		effects are set out below.
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion	focused and framed by the short row of mature trees just to the northwest	
of plant and machinery on site. At the early	of this location and this would not change. Foreground views pass across the	At Year 15, the mid-range view to the north
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	open arable field as far as Stow Road where middle-distance is framed by	be of a field with low cover but strong field
lower-level activities such as the construction	the collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby and the panel	boundaries to encourage Turtle Dove and
of the solar panel areas and associated	areas would form a small portion of this view, but not change its	bird populations. To the north, the enhance
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	composition. To the right of the view, there is extended visibility but the	hedgerow planting and shelterbelts having
screened due to the presence of foreground	slight change in landform curtails the views as far as the settlement of	become well established in the mid distance
features and the distance. During the latter	Coates and this would not change. To the left of the view, visibility extends as	mitigate views of the panels and create a la
part of the construction stage, views would	far as the ridgeline and woodlands at Ingham Cliff on the far horizon, which	multi-interest view with a strong backdrop
become available of the elevated activities, but	would remain as a feature of the view.	woodland on the distant horizon. Blocks o
the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till		proposed native scattered trees on the eas
and its tributaries would provide some	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will	the Site will help to add interest to the view
screening such that these activities would be	have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at	mitigate views further northeast. To the so
confined to a narrow section of the view	this stage:	enhanced tree cover and hedgerows will he
	1113 Stage.	Ū.
resulting in a small change.	Crattering I true a la alt	established and begun to mature to give cl
	Scattered tree belt	range views of well managed hedgerows w
Other works would be undertaken in	Belts of scattered trees are proposed to the north around the northern	hedgerow trees. Further south, the scene
connection with the construction including	boundary of fieldC28 and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the	a wooded horizon in places with longer dis
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	existing watercourse further mitigating views to the north and providing a	views obscured by topography.
means of enclosure and works for the	strong feature around the watercourse as well as a suitable buffer between	
provision of security and monitoring measures	this and the Scheme.	This viewpoint is in mid-close proximity to
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal		Site at Cottam 1 South looking south and
tracks. There would also be landscape and	<u>Shelterbelt</u>	southwest. Mid-range views of Cottam 1 N
biodiversity mitigation works, including	To the north, the southern field boundary to C25 is to be enhanced with the	may be possible.
planting and the improvement of the	addition of a 5m wide shelterbelt of native trees. This boundary, sitting	
foreground hedgerows	beyond bird mitigation to the south will help mitigate views of the Cottam 1	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cott
0	North Site from the south.	Site/Sites, there is significant benefit with
These short-lived construction activities would		appropriate tree planting that could be use
obstruct a small portion of the view and would	A further block of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the eastern boundaries	and around settlements to increase the
not result in a change to the view's	of C24 and C25 to mitigate views from the east and from the village of	occurrence of semi-natural habitats and m
composition. There would be a change to the	Ingham.	
arable land use, but the field boundaries and		the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape.
the associated tree cover would remain intact	Existing hedges	
and help integrate the panels into their	To the south of this viewpoint, where the Site is in close proximity, the	Between Years 1 and 15, the following ben
setting. There would not be a fundamental	existing northern boundary hedges of D30 and D34 are to be enhanced.	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual
•	· · ·	Receptors:
change to the surroundings to the east and	These will be allowed to grow out and managed to a height of 5m whilst	 Grassland reversion around field
west of thus location.	additional tree planting within the hedgerow will further mitigate views into	boundaries and PRoW
	the Scheme from the Ingham Road and PRoW beyond to the north.	 Increased woodland/vegetation co
Construction Access		 A more varied landscape
All throughout the construction stage the	Existing hedges to the south of these fields are also to be enhanced breaking	 Improved (more natural) manager
viewpoint will be affected due to Ingham Road	up the bulk of the panels and creating a stronger boundary to the track that	exiting vegetation
having a point of access into the Cottam 1	runs west from Corringham with the addition of hedgerow trees to	 Less expanse of intensively management
North Site. The access route is through a local	strengthen the character locally, mitigate views for horse riders and create	arable land
track near Low Farm as it connects to fields	additional visual interest along this route.	 A less exposed and windswept lar
C26 and C25.	C C	 Water quality improvements
	To the west of field D30, further hedgerow enhancement will help mitigate	 – Water quality improvements – Potential animal grazing
	views further west from this viewpoint and the Ingham Road.	 Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field pat

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.14] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.

With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



r			1	
	Cable Route Corridor		 Bird mitigation fields 	
	Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	Reinforce hedgerow at the eastern boundary of field C26 to mitigate views from the PRoW. Introduce shelterbelt planting along the eastern boundary	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
	<u>Substation</u>	of fields C23, C24 and C25.	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is	
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area		assumed to be:	
	but there would be no view of the Substation	New hedges		
	at Cottam 1.	A new hedgerow is proposed to the northern boundary of field D27 where	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at	
		none currently exists. The addition of hedgerow trees will help this	Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15.	
		boundary to integrate into the adjoining landscape and strengthen the field		
		pattern locally.	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year	
			15.	
		Turtle Dove/bird mitigation		
		A large field (C26) is to be provided for bird mitigation with low planting and	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at	
		bare patches to promote nesting and feeding. This field has a relatively	Year 15.	
		strong eastern boundary and a small area of woodland to the south helping		
		to mitigate views of the Site from the south.	Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
		Grassland mixes		
		Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a		
		tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the		
		proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around		
		other, predominantly south and west facing field boundaries as well as a		
		10m buffer around existing overhead power lines cables.		
		A tall herb mix is to be provided adjacent to existing watercourses in fields		
		D28 and D34 creating a minimum 8m buffer to these minor watercourses.		
		Adverse effects:		
		 Panels and structures across the landscape 		
		 Increased hard standing areas 		
		 Increased traffic locally 		
		 Some minor light pollution within open countryside 		
		 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure 		
		structures visible above existing vegetation		
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance	Nachaible Net Configurat	Negligible Net Certificant	Miner Mederate Net Simificant	Minor Net Cignificant
of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary	In Summary
	There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and	The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 22 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments
	existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the c
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the subst
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cot Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the follow
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.9] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape ty major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are or grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the version of the version of the landscape and reducing the version of the v
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of h and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognis landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate ch cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its co Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

ion and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is velopments and proximity to the visual receptor. character area. bstation area within the character area ith the cumulative developments would not be ds, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, llowing figures: .6] 5.2.8] .9] type or area different from another. The strategic rk links several historic and distinctive smaller e often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide e visibility across the area.

f historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, nised for adding intimacy and interest to the change without undue adverse effects. The communications and infrastructure features. ays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative



Viewpoint VP23 - Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction with PRoW Public Footpath Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road looking directly south over the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a low-lying, gently rolling arable landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which adds to the sense of scale of this view. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many of the large fields under single crop. There is plantation woodland including Coates Gorse and other small woodlands that forms a distinctive group to the north (left of view). There are other geometric blocks of woodland to the south including Thorpe Wood, Cammeringham Low Covert and Brattleby Gorse to the west (left of view). These woodlands combine to form a strong feature and a feeling of enclosure due to their localized concentration on the gently rolling landform. In terms of man-made elements, there are occasional farmsteads including Low Farm that is just visible on the horizon (right of view) and Blackthorn Hill to the south.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium scale, gently undulating, partially enclosed landscape, being intimate at close-range but more open and exposed in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes isolated farm buildings, plantation woodland, tall hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced landscape, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted in colour, but the gently undulating topography adds some interest.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the bordering hedgerows to each side of Ingham Road and the small woodland thicket (to the east) associated with the tributary of the River Till. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Long Lane at approximately 20m AOD rising to 30m AOD at the edge of the settlement of Ingham. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features, and due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. Overall, Ingham Road is a strong feature in the view as it connects the settlements of Ingham in the east to Stow in the west, however the grass verges are a distinctive feature.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers using PRoW (Ingh/27/5), and motorists and residents travelling along Ingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of the public footpath that leads from the settlement of Ingham towards Coates and joins with Stow Lane. The location is bordered to each side by open arable fields which are lacking in boundary hedgerows. Stow Lane passes in an east west direction at this location of the view. The views are focused and framed by the presence of Stow Lane, which leads the views towards the west as far as Squire's Bridge and Stow Pasture and then leads view east as far as rising land just to the west of the settlement of Ingham. Foreground views pass across Stow Lane and then extend across the open arable field as far as the middle-distance which is framed by the collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby. To the right and left of the view, there is extended visibility along Stow Lane that leads to distant views in the west that capture the power industry associated with the River Trent on the horizon.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.15] January 2023





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP23, changes in	<u>Scenic:</u> Views are often framed by large areas of woodland but access to footpaths	Range of Features: This location	Embedded Mitig
soils structure and water table levels through	is limited. Views experienced at the junction between the PRoW network and the	comprises the public footpath	construction, op
agricultural activity has modified habitats. However,	east west local lanes that capture these woodlands are important.	network within a wider arable	decommissionin
the woodlands that are least modified in the area		landscape. This is an open location	Mitigation is als
are formed on the historic heath at Morton and	<u>Cultural</u> : The landscape shows evidence of small villages, hamlets and farms	where the appreciation of the	include the follo
Laughton Commons. Other factors causing change	sparsely distributed within the landscape. This includes settlement of Coates with	landscape can be experienced in 'all-	
to habitats has been animal grazing, although	the Grade I listed Church of St Edith. Views towards church towers at Ingham and	round' views. There is a limited	Panels to be set
cessation has been leading to a succession from	Cammeringham are also important.	number of features other than the	
heathland to woodland. Sycamore regeneration,		immediate network of hedgerows	Panels to be set
aged tree stock and tree disease are also key factors	Natural: There are large areas of native woodland juxtaposed with regular	and small woodland blocks on the	property bound
in terms of landscape change and the high volume of	plantations and shelterbelts. These are evident in views towards the south where	horizon. These woodlands also	
dog walkers is also a consideration.	Cammeringham Low Covert, Long Covert, Brattleby Gorse and Polar Wood form an	extend east to crown the scarp slope	Panels to be set
-	interesting group.	at Fillingham, Ingham and Brattleby.	minimum of 8m
Overall , the susceptibility for VP23 is conditioned by			
changes to the underlying geology and drainage	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a is often enjoyed		Panels to be set
patterns by intensive agriculture. The presence of	from the bordering areas such as the Limestone Scarp and Dipslopes Character	Importance of View: This is the local	
the north south road network also severs habitat	Area 6a to the east and the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b to the west. The focus	public footpath network that joins	Existing hedges
connectivity between the Trent's flood plain and the	for enjoyment within the Unwooded Vales is therefore often the journey from east	with the local east west pattern of	managed to a he
Till Vale to the east. The A156 is a major route that	to west.	lanes. This footpath forming part of a	to grow out to a
divides the Trent flood plain. The relevant		well-connected network of footpaths	boundaries with
characteristics of the landscape therefore have some	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape has a 'strong sense of place'	and bridleways to the west of the	appropriate, ran
ability to accommodate change without undue	endorsed by the strong woodland groups, with some areas retaining a sense of	settlement of Ingham offers views	hedges.
adverse effects. There is scope to protect and	tranquility and remoteness, notably the central parts away from the east west road	that are commonplace, which lowers	
enhance the natural character of the minor east	network.	the importance of the view.	Lighting will be l
west local road network to improve connectivity			battery banks or
between the Till Vale and the Trent across major	Health and Wellbeing: There is a limited network of PRoW, but this is compensated	Number of Receptors: This location	required. Lightin
routes such as the A156 (Gainsborough Road). Minor	by the local lanes as the main focus for experiencing the health and well-being	captures view for walkers and is likely	vehicle and pers
roads that lead to the Trent from the A156 could be	qualities of the landscape.	to be a draw for users from the local	50W, installed at
a key priority to build on connectivity.		settlement of Ingham. The location	prevent light spi
	Important Spatial Function: The landscape benefits from the woodland group that	may capture walkers from the wider	will be manually
	occupies the landscape to the south of Ingham Road.	area, but this is not a long-distance	perimeter fencir
		route and connectivity to string of	
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP23 is shaped by the presence of the woodland	settlements along the ridgeline (or	The visual effect
	group to the south of Ingham Lane that has a presence on the skyline and in the	east west settlements) is poor.	account equate
	foreground of views. The landscape also possesses a framework of tributaries and		(Year 1) and this
	drainage dykes that feed the River Till to the south and where these support		been carried out
	riparian vegetation, they are an important feature locally. In recent decades, the		impact at this En
	prominence of arable farming between these woodlands and watercourses is		
	impacting on landscape character and views across the area.		
High to Medium	Medium	High to Medium	Not Applicable

Approximate Extent of Development

Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and 3m from minor watercourses.

set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field ith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to ersonnel movements. All visible lighting would be l at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas ally operated. There will be no lighting on icing.

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage nis includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP23 - Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road

Construction

Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Stow Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the hedgerows bordering Stow Lane would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view.

Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows

These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small portion of the view but would not become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with screening in the foreground. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the east and west of this location.

Construction Access

All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint will be affected due to Ingham Road having a point of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The access route is through a local track near Low Farm as it connects to fields C26 and C25.

The foreground of the view is set in the context of the public footpath that leads from the settlement of Ingham towards Coates and joins with Stow Lane would not change. The location is bordered to each side by open arable fields which are lacking in boundary hedgerows, and this would not change. Stow Lane passes in an east west direction at this location of the view and the views beyond this would change to show the presence of panels. The views are focused and framed by the presence of Stow Lane, which leads the views towards the west as far as Squire's Bridge and Stow Pasture and then leads view east as far as rising land just to the west of the settlement of Ingham and this would not change. Foreground views pass across Stow Lane and then extend across the open arable field as far as the middledistance which is framed by the collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby and this would change to an area of panels but set back from this location behind hedgerows and intervening small woodland. To the right and left of the view, there is extended visibility along Stow Lane that leads to distant views in the west that capture the power industry associated with the River Trent on the horizon and this would not change.

The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:

Scattered tree belt

Operation (Year 1)

Belts of scattered trees are proposed to the north around the northern boundary of fieldC28 and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the existing watercourse further mitigating views to the north and providing a strong feature around the watercourse as well as a suitable buffer between this and the Scheme.

Shelterbelt

To the north, the southern field boundary to C25 is to be enhanced with the addition of a 5m wide shelterbelt of native trees. This boundary, sitting beyond bird mitigation to the south will help mitigate views of the Cottam 1 North Site from the south.

A further block of shelterbelt planting is proposed to the eastern boundaries of C24 and C25 to mitigate views from the east and from the village of Ingham.

Existing hedges

To the south of this viewpoint, where the Site is in close proximity, the existing northern boundary hedges of D30 and D34 are to be enhanced. These will be allowed to grow out and managed to a height of 5m whilst additional tree planting within the hedgerow will further mitigate views into the Schme from the Ingham Road and PRoW beyond to the north.

Existing hedges to the south of these fields are also to be enhanced breaking up the bulk of the panels and creating a stronger boundary to the track that runs west from Corringham with the addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the character locally, mitigate views for horse riders and create additional visual interest along this route.

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	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning		
	 Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the mid-range view to the north will be of a field with low cover but strong field boundaries to encourage Turtle Dove and other bird populations. To the north, the enhanced hedgerow planting and shelterbelts having become well established in the mid distance will mitigate views of the panels and create a layered, multi-interest view with a strong backdrop of woodland on the distant horizon. Blocks of proposed native scattered trees on the east of the Site will help to add interest to the view and mitigate views further northeast. To the south, enhanced tree cover and hedgerows will have established and begun to mature to give close range views of well managed hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Further south, the scene offers a wooded horizon in places with longer distance views obscured by topography. This viewpoint is in close proximity to the Site at the Cottam 1 South Site looking south and southwest. Mid-range views of the Cottam 1 North Site may be possible. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less exponse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity 	Decommissioning A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.		

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	Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	To the west of field D30, further hedgerow enhancement will help mitigate views further west from this viewpoint and the Ingham Road. New hedges A new hedgerow is proposed to the northern boundary of field D27 where none currently exists. The addition of hedgerow trees will help this boundary to integrate into the adjoining landscape and strengthen the field pattern locally. Turtle Dove/bird mitigation A large field (C26) is to be provided for bird mitigation with low planting and bare patches to promote nesting and feeding. This field has a relatively strong eastern boundary and a small area of woodland to the south helping to mitigate views of the Site from the south. Grassland mixes Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around other, predominantly south and west facing field boundaries as well as a 10m buffer around existing overhead power lines cables. A tall herb mix is to be provided adjacent to existing watercourses in fields D28 and D34 creating a minimum 8m buffer to these minor watercourses. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation		
Magnitude	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 23 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and N to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments at Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the charact There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cot experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedge The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Stillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following for the set of
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or a road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil a verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for addi These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without und the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastruct often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overal
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due and proximity to the visual receptor.

acter area.

on area within the character area

e cumulative developments would not be dgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, ; figures:

or area different from another. The strategic major ral historic and distinctive smaller string of l and hedged to both sides with wide grassed ss the area.

ric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and dding intimacy and interest to the landscape. ndue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for ucture features. Moreover, these features are erall cumulative effects.



Viewpoint VP30 – Junction of High Steet and the B1398

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction of High Street and the B1398, looking west towards the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views from within the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a, towards the west over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The landscape comprises of limestone capped scarp slope that extends towards a rolling lowland towards the west of Ingham. In terms of landform, the land falls away from the viewpoint from approximately 65m AOD towards the Vales, which varies between 20 to 25m AOD within the landscape to the south of Greystones Farm. The land use is predominantly productive arable farm with many of the large fields under single crop. There is deciduous woodland that stands out on the horizon and comprises Hare's Wood and Fox Covert and Pale Wood at Fillingham Park. Hedgerows enclose the fields and provide additional layering to the landscape which is crossed by farm tracks that are also prominent in the context of the adjoining hedgerows. In terms of landform, the land falls sharply to the west towards the Lincolnshire Rescue Kennels and then continues as an area of gentle undulations towards Coates where New Plantation, and woodland around the small settlement of Coates closes down views across the area. In terms of man-made features, there is the busy B1398 (Middle Street) where farmsteads are mainly located to the west of this road and include Park Farm and Cliff House. Other built influences include residential properties at Hillside Cottages and the settlement of Fillingham to the northwest (right of view) and Ingham to the southeast (left of view). The pattern of open arable fields and strong woodland blocks is a key feature of the view. In terms of man-made elements, mast, poles, and electricity pylons are evident in the foreground and the distance. There is also a contrasting range of settlements (small villages and hamlets and larger market towns) individual farmsteads and residential dwellings which are mostly shrouded in tree cover, but which add to the pattern of the landscape. Regular geometric blocks of woodland also dominate the views (to the west of Cammeringham in particular) and add to the formal qualities of the landscape pattern. Deciduous woodland is clearly visible in the distance and the middle ground has several tree clumps in the central part of the Vale. Elsewhere, the settlement of Willingham by Stow, Stow and Sturton by Stow support woodland and tree cover around their boundaries. A large block of woodland Manor Farm is also just visible to the northwest (right of view) and the elevation of the viewpoint reveals a better appreciation of fields patterns and contrasting woodland blocks from this location. The tree cover along High Street is also a strong feature and provides some intimacy at this location, but mast and poles dominate the skyline towards the settlement of Fillingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape, being exposed at mid-range and distant locations due to the open nature of the view. The arable landscape to each side of Middle Street has a distinct absence of hedgerows. Fox Covert, Pale Wood, Round Planation and Hares Wood close down views towards the north, whereas in contrast the views towards the south are open due to a distinct lack of woodlands along the scarp at this location. The view provides a complex range of features that give an overall impression of an invigorating landscape. Fast-moving traffic is a significant detractor, and the close proximity of the road is unsettling. Hedgerows are a prominent feature on the rim of the scarp slope as they provide cover between land parcels, and this tends to dominate the foreground of the views. Fillingham Woods is located to the north (right of view) and closes down any views to the north. The view looks onto Fillingham settlement that is in the middle ground of the view with Hillside Cottages located to the foreground of the view. In the far distance, the glimpses of the Trent power industry add great interest and a sense of industrial context to the view.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is invigorating and very pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest to the strong network of arable fields. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features in the wider context of the broad vale. There is an overriding impression of this being a landscape of a vast scale, with far-reaching views that are very pleasant and invigorating. The fast-moving traffic is a detractor at this location, however.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists, and residents along the eastern edge of the settlement of Fillingham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises junction of High Street and the B1398 with an arable field that slopes towards the west. There is a wide grass verge to the boundary with the highway, but no field hedgerow bordering the B1398 leaving open visibility across the arable field in the foreground. The woodland at Oak Walk closes down any further visibility towards the west and northwest from this location. The middle ground reveals further arable fields leaving the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground is also framed by the residential dwellings at the eastern end of High Street, but otherwise views are open and expansive. In the far distance, the landscape forms a flat, low-lying presence where deciduous woodlands stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable landscape with large fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerows add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the view.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.17] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of Development	
		And Andrews and Andrews

Receptor susceptibility to	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded M
change			
In terms of forces for change for VP30, the	Scenic: The Trent floodplain is the key feature of this panoramic view	Range of Features: This location comprises a higher	Embedded Mitiga
landscape has a strong rural character, but	and power industry on the banks of the River Trent in distant views	elevation within The Ridge Area of Great Landscape Value	construction, ope
tranquility levels are being disturbed by	contributes to the overarching scenic quality.	(AGLV) overlooking the Till Vale. This is a part open location	decommissioning
development pressures from the larger		with some built development and strong woodland cover to	Mitigation is also
scale settlements and major routes across	<i><u>Cultural</u></i> : There are many tranquil places for people to enjoy the area	the north and east. Hedgerows are also absent from field	include the follow
the area. Tranquility is however associated	both for recreation and for local residents. For example, Fillingham	boundaries in parts. There is an interesting range of	
with the winding lanes and landscape-	Castle registered park and garden is Grade II listed where the castle is	features in the foreground that help frame the distant views	Panels to be set a
scale projects such as the Trent Vale	surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds. The woodland	over the Till Vale towards the Trent floodplain. The land dips	
Landscape Partnership which can help by	associated with the castle is a key feature in the context of the view.	sharply away to the broad low-lying vales of the River Till.	Panels to be set a
offering increased recreational and			property bounda
educational opportunities within these	Natural: Woodland cover is low across the Unwooded Vales Character	Importance of View: This is an elevated location within the	
areas.	Area 4a because of the history of the land use for agriculture. The	AGLV and in close proximity to the Fillingham Conservation	Panels to be set r
	area has therefore retained little semi-natural habitat. The hedgerows	Area and Fillingham Castle Grade II Registered Park and	minimum of 8m
Overall, the susceptibility for VP30 is	which feature in the view provide the main habitats for farmland	Garden, which raises the level of importance of the view.	
conditioned by the limited network of	species and are almost substitute woodland.	The Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a is	Panels to be set a
footpaths and bridleways and the		valued for recreation which can include the long views west	
availability of the rural roads and minor	Recreation and Enjoyment: The PRoW network extends across the	towards the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b. Although	Existing hedges a
tracks for extended access. The relevant	ridgeline and footpath Fill/89/1 extends through the grounds of	wider areas retain a sense of rural tranquility and	managed to a he
characteristics therefore have some scope	Fillingham Castle to meet with the B1398 (Middle Street) at the	intactness, this location adjacent to the B1398 (Middle	to grow out to ad
to accommodate change without undue	junction of High Street. The tree cover along High Street is also a	Street) is a busy location. The view is however influenced by	boundaries with
adverse effects. There is however scope to	strong feature and provides some intimacy at this location, but mast	the presence of the combination of features in the wider	appropriate, rand
increase recreation opportunities	and poles dominate the skyline towards the settlement of Fillingham.	context of the broad vale.	hedges.
including where there are natural features			
and historical elements to draw interest	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: This is a predominantly rural	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the junction of the secondary	Lighting will be li
from residents and tourists.	and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms,	and local road network where the local road ascends the	battery banks on
	however the ridgeline is a busy location in close proximity to the	ridgeline to capture the long views west. This is also the	required. Lighting
	B1398 that dilutes the 'sense of place'.	junction of the public footpath network that forms an east	vehicle and perso
		west route between the A1500 (Ermine Street) and the Till	50W, installed at
	Health and Wellbeing: The view is invigorating and very pleasant	Vale. Connections further to the east towards the dip slope	prevent light spill
	where hedgerows and woodland add interest to the strong network	and the settlement of Normandy-by-Spital are more	be manually oper
	of arable fields.	abundant, which may extend the number of receptors from	fencing.
		local users to those from a wider area.	Ŭ
	Important Spatial Function: There is an overriding impression of this		The visual effects
	being a landscape of a vast scale, with far-reaching views that are very		account equate t
	pleasant.		(Year 1) and this
			been carried out
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP30 is shaped by far reaching views		impact at this Em
	over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, where the views extend		inference en la Ella
	as far as the River Trent and the Floodplain Valleys Character Area 3a.		
High	High	High	Not Applicable
	· ···O··	···o··	



Mitigation

igation would be taken into account at the peration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would lowing measures:

et a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

et a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

et minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

et a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

s are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field th the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to pillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will perated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

cts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into e to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have ut but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation	The foreground of the view comprising the junction of High Street and the B1398	With secondary mitigation such as p
/ enabling works, construction, and	with an arable field that slopes towards the west would not change. There is a wide	and grass seeding being taken into
commissioning with effects such as	grass verge to the boundary with the highway, but no field hedgerow bordering the	account at the operational stage (Ye
construction traffic, noise and vibration from	B1398 leaving open visibility across the arable field in the foreground, and this	the following changes to the landso
construction activities, dust generation, site	would remain open. The woodland at Oak Walk closes down any further visibility	would occur and the visual effects
runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early	towards the west and northwest from this location and helps to conceal the presence of the panels within Cottam 1 North in the landscape. With Cottam 1	out below.
stages of the construction stage, ground, and	South the presence of the panels are screened by the intervening settlement of	At Year 15, this long-range view wi
lower-level activities such as the construction	Fillingham and Ingham. The middle ground reveals further arable fields leaving the	altered relatively little with occasio
		-
of the solar panel areas and associated	distant horizon as the main feature where the presence of the panels would occupy	glimpses over the Site along the ro
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the views	looking down towards the valley.
screened due to the presence of foreground	composition. In the far distance, the landscape that forms a flat, low-lying presence	vegetation will have matured som
hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the	would not alter and the deciduous woodlands would continue to stand out in	and new vegetation will have estal
latter part of the construction stage, views	contrast to the open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable	but will not be mature. Proposed
would become available of the elevated	landscape with large fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows	help to screen any views into the s
activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian	and hedgerow trees and the introduction of the panels would occupy a small	break up the overall view whilst cr
vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these	portion of the view due to the screening woodlands in the foreground and the intervening hedgerows and tree cover beyond.	multi-layered landscape.
activities would be confined to a narrower		Overall , in terms of mitigation for
section of the view.	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have	Cottam 1 Site/Sites the aim should
	been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	manage existing trees and woodla
Other works would be undertaken in		encouraging new planting to ensu
connection with the construction including	Scattered tree belt	varied structure, whilst removing i
fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other	A large belt of scattered trees is proposed to run around the northern boundary of	species. The restoration of hedge
means of enclosure and works for the	field C28 and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the existing waterway	stone walls should be given priori
provision of security and monitoring measures	creating a strong buffer of mixed riparian species along its length. This will screen	creating a stronger field pattern a
such as CCTV and the laying down of internal	views from the east into the Site and will act as a buffer to views from the village of	helping to integrate new developm
tracks. There would also be landscape and	Ingham 1km to the southeast. Further short sections of tree belt are to link lone	the landscape. The aim is also to a
biodiversity mitigation works, including	field trees to the boundary vegetation further west.	opportunities to restore grassland
planting and the improvement of the		areas of pasture. In view of the ra
foreground hedgerows	Shelterbelt	geological and geomorphological
	A new shelterbelt is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29	such as the limestone villages, it is
These short-lived construction activities would	where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on	important that practices are in pla
obstruct a significant proportion of the view	Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from	their care, maintenance and mana
and become a dominant feature. There would	the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide	and the promotion of their educat
be a considerable change to the arable land	a suitable setting to the dwelling.	and interpretational interest.
use, but the field boundaries and the		
associated tree cover would remain intact.	A 5m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of field C21 to help	Between Years 1 and 15, the follow
There would not be a fundamental change to	mitigate views south of the main part of the Site from the Willingham Road and to	beneficial effects will be achieved
the surroundings to the south and east of	strengthen the field boundaries locally.	of Visual Receptors:
Thorpe Lane.		 Grassland reversion arou
	Further shelterbelts are proposed in fields C15 and C18 breaking up the views	boundaries and PRoW
Construction Access	across to the west and enhancing the watercourse in these fields.	 Increased woodland/vege
The viewpoint will not be affected by	-	cover
construction traffic due to the distance	Existing hedges	– A more varied landscape
between the viewpoint and the proposed	Existing hedges along the Willingham Road will be enhanced as necessary, with the	 Improved (more natural)
construction access.	eastern boundary to field C19 being augmented with hedgerow trees and allowed	management of exiting ve
construction access.	to grow out to 5m.	 Less expanse of intensive
Cable Route Corridor		managed arable land
Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	Across the Site running broadly parth south the existing low badges will be	<u> </u>
viewpoint is outside of the 0.5Km study area.	Across the Site running broadly north south, the existing low hedges will be	 A less exposed and winds
	enhanced, allowed to grow out and be managed at a height of 5m and will be	landscape – Water quality improvement

	Decommissioning
00 0	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
11	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may
ł	exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area,
g	all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the
,	long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
.,	
n	



SOLAR PROJECT			[Reference: ENU
	Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	augmented with the addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the field pattern and further mitigate views across the Site. New hedges A new shelterbelt is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29 where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide a suitable setting to the dwelling. Where field boundaries are missing or gappy within the Site; again, running broadly north/south, these will be infilled with new hedgerows to strengthen the field pattern and local character and mitigate views. New hedges are also proposed to the eastern and western boundaries of fields C27 and C30 with the ditch line between the two being reinforced where existing specimen trees exist. This will mitigate views from the east and reinforce the historical field pattern. A new hedgerow to the southern extents of fields B2 and B3 will mitigate views north into this block of panels where the Site boundary extends across an existing field and currently no hedgerow exists. Irregular spaced native trees along this new field boundary will enhance the local character and create added height to this area. <u>Successional Scrub</u> A tall herb mix is proposed around existing watercourses, with a general width of 5- 10m depending upon the size of each ditch and its current surroundings. Tussock mixes are proposed to most field boundaries to create a natural edge to existing and proposed hedgerows with a flower rich pollinator mix used where appropriate on south/west facing field boundaries and around existing services. Adverse effects: P Anels and structures across the landscape I Increased hard standing areas I Increased traffic locally Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

Very Low
 Neutral & Short Term
Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary	In Summary
	There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 30 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of opera This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumu receptor.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within t
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the s
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodla Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15. Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8. Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscap strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor in distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not hig to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accom The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape a features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built for overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

eration and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. nulative Developments and proximity to the visual

n the character area.

e substation area within the character area

ty with the cumulative developments would not be dlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the

the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy thin the following figures:

15.2.6] .8.15.2.8] 15.2.9]

cape type or area different from another. The or road network links several historic and by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

ce of historic settlement with farms, nucleated highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest ommodate change without undue adverse effects. e and its communications and infrastructure t form that plays a positive role in reducing the



Viewpoint VP33 - Fill/86/1 off Willingham Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (Fill/86/1) off Willingham Road, looking southwest almost directly over the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very gently undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling vale lowland. This landscape extends west from the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope which is host to the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a. The landform at this location extends to a local spur at Greystones Farm Glebe Farm on Willingham Road and this rising land closes down views towards the north. Greystones Farm and Glebe Farm are visible on the skyline along with their associated woodland cover. The footpath follows a north south alignment to reflect the field boundary and there are open views since the fields to each side have no boundary hedgerows and just a simple ditch with ruderal weed growth. The Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road and to the east of Side Farm is only just visible on the horizon to the west (left of view) where the landform is at a lower elevation since this local spur of land also extends southwest from Greystones Farm and closes down views towards this direction. In terms of man-made features, the footpath is dominant in the landscape, otherwise there are little else in terms of built influence. New plantation is also visible on the distant horizon along with woodland associated with the settlement of Coates and the scattered trees in the hedgerows are also a prominent feature.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, gently undulating, open landscape, being exposed at close-range and in the mid distance due to the absence of hedgerows. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, occasional hedgerow trees, tree clumps and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition, but the increased field sizes add some discordancy. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly of muted tones, but the gently undulating topography and the horizon woodland adds some interest and sense of scale. Overall, the landscape is simple but balanced.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers no intimacy due to the higher elevation of the view, the lack of field hedgerows and the intensive arable land use. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features giving an interesting and pleasant nature to the view.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders using the PRoW (Fill/86/1) and motorists travelling between Glentworth, Fillingham and Ingham along Willingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set at bridleway (Fill/86/1) off Willingham Road. The foreground of the view remains open on both sides of the bridleway however distinctive hedgerow can be seen to the centre of the view running south along the bridleway. In the middle ground of the view hedgerow boundaries can be seen to the right side of the view breaking up the vast agricultural fields into smaller sections. In the far distance individual and clumps of trees along with woodlands such as Larch Plantation and New Plantation can be seen dominating the horizon to the west (right of view). To the right side of the view, built form associated with Greystones Farm can be seen to the middle ground. To the left side of the view woodlands such as Hare's Wood along with a woodland associated with a U-pond (north of Ingham) can be seen in the distant horizon to the east.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.18] January 2023





continuing aims to planting scheme take full advantagescarp slope and the small villages of local sandtone are the main contributors to the scenic quality views in this direction.public brillingham. This is a part open coation where the tall hedgerows and small woodland blocks close down some visibility. There is a limited range of features confined to hedgerows, moodland cover, which forms a scattered tor the adjoining Landscape character Type. The pressures are centered around existing woodlands that are often sandtoning and user the standt with the structures. The rest is all middews and distinct woodlands that are often sandtoning toridews and small and isolated and suffer from lack of management.scarp sand plassing does not wood and cover, and the east west toridors are to sead to the secure of Willingham Road, which although long and straight and these routes offer key biodiversity corridors arcoss the landscape along with the type view for the scarp slope and district's landscape factor. The restain limitation of features, the susceptibility of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes that rises above the Trent Vale and forms a sociated with the tight woven tributaries of the River Till.public hiddews almost come the susceptibility of the landscape feature. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate charage without undue adverse effects.call and therefore have and the adjoint and the active and distinct the adjoint and the active and distinct the adjoint of the landscape the lange-scale landscape with its west facing accompletation to the west. Incertaints of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate character Type call advactape factures. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate charage without	mbedded Mi
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(Year	count equate to
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beer	een carried out l
provides a sense of escapism and inspiration, especially where there	pact at this Em
are long views towards the east and the scarp slope at Fillingham where	
Hare's Wood and Fox Covert are prominent on the horizon. The grass	
verges are also a feature of Willingham Road.	
Medium Medium Medium Not A	ot Applicable

Mitigation

gation would be taken into account at the peration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ing stages of the Scheme. This Embedded so referred to as primary mitigation and would owing measures:

a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential daries.

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and n from minor watercourses.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

are to be allowed to grow out and will be neight of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field h the addition of new hedgerow trees as ndomly spaced along the length of existing

limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to illage. Lighting required within panelled areas will perated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

cts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have ut but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Operation (Year 15)

With secondary mitigation such as planting and

grass seeding being taken into account at the

changes to the landscape would occur and the

At Year 15, the proposed new hedgerows will

have established to create a strong field

structure and screen views of the Scheme.

Existing hedges will have been managed to

grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees

will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the

operational stage (Year 15) the following

visual effects are set out below.

Viewpoint VP33 - Fill/86/1 off Willingham Road Construction **Operation (Year 1)** Activities considered includes, site The foreground of the view is set at bridleway (Fill/86/1) off Willingham Road. preparation / enabling works, The foreground of the view remains open on both sides of the bridleway construction, and commissioning with however distinctive hedgerow can be seen to the centre of the view running south along the bridleway and this would not change. In the middle ground effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction of the view hedgerow boundaries can be seen to the right side of the view breaking up the vast agricultural fields into smaller sections. In the far activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion distance individual and clumps of trees along with woodlands such as Larch of plant and machinery on site. At the Plantation and New Plantation can be seen dominating the horizon to the early stages of the construction stage, west (right of view). To the right side of the view, built form associated with ground, and lower-level activities such Greystones Farm can be seen to the middle ground. To the left side of the as the construction of the solar panel view woodlands such as Hare's Wood along with a woodland associated with a U-pond (north of Ingham) can be seen in the distant horizon to the east. areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at During the latter part of the this stage: construction stage, views would become available of the elevated Scattered tree belt activities above the hedgerow, but the A large belt of scattered trees is proposed to run around the northern boundary of field C28 and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such existing waterway creating a strong buffer of mixed riparian species along its that these activities would be confined length. This will screen views from the east into the Site and will act as a to a narrower section of the view. buffer to views from the village of Ingham 1km to the southeast. Further short sections of tree belt are to link lone field trees to the boundary Other works would be undertaken in vegetation further west. connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary Shelterbelt

treatment and other means of

enclosure and works for the provision

of security and monitoring measures

such as CCTV and the laying down of

internal tracks. There would also be

works, including planting and the

improvement of the foreground

hedgerows

of Thorpe Lane.

Construction Access

landscape and biodiversity mitigation

These short-lived construction activities

would obstruct a significant proportion

feature. There would be a considerable

change to the arable land use, but the

field boundaries and the associated

tree cover would remain intact. There

would not be a fundamental change to

the surroundings to the south and east

All throughout the construction stage

the viewpoint will be affected due to

Willingham Road having 3 points of

of the view and become a dominant

A new shelterbelt is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29 where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide a suitable setting to the dwelling.

A 5m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of field C21 to help mitigate views south of the main part of the Site from the Willingham Road and to strengthen the field boundaries locally.

Further shelterbelts are proposed in fields C15 and C18 breaking up the views across to the west and enhancing the watercourse in these fields.

Existing hedges

Existing hedges along the Willingham Road will be enhanced as necessary, with the eastern boundary to field C19 being augmented with hedgerow trees and allowed to grow out to 5m.

Across the Site running broadly north south, the existing low hedges will be enhanced, allowed to grow out and be managed at a height of 5m and will be augmented with the addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the field pattern and further mitigate views across the Site.

New hedges

vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the	retur
hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and	bene
longer distance views appearing as a layered	hedg
well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong	begu
woodland features to some views with more	lands
distant horizons of hedgerow trees.	chara
	bene
This viewpoint looks south southwest over a	to be
large area of the Cottam 1 North Site	grass
	main
Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1	local
Site/Sites, due to the exposed location of Ridge	
AGLV, the aim is to retain as many trees as	With

Site/Sites, due to the exposed location of Ridge AGLV, the aim is to retain as many trees as possible and plant native trees particularly where it forms a continuous line at the foot of the steep slopes at the junction with the Till Vale. The aim is also to keep routes at the lower elevations and follow natural breaks of slope. The development and management of footpaths for short distance (2-3 mile) walks will open up local areas of landscape within these locations. Any interventions at these junctions should avoid straight alignments at angles to the natural grain in the land. Where waterways are enclosed by steep embankments there should be a priority to open up their presence in land landscape as a tourist

Add a new hedgerow to the northern boundary of fieldC27 and C29.

As the northeastern corner of the Scheme only starts halfway along the existing field, introduce woodland planting to the gap between C27, C29 and Willingham Road.

Add in hedgerows to the boundaries that separate fields C27, C29 and C30 to further mitigate views from the PRoW and Willingham Road

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.18] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however efit from the significantly enhanced tree and gerow planting that has been carried out and has un to mature to create a much stronger and robust scape, retaining and enhancing the overall racter and providing considerable biodiversity efits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely be retained and the potential may exist to retain ss margins to preserve some varied land use and ntain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the al area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.

h secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT		[Kereren	
access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turnpins Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	A new shelterbelt is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29 where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide a suitable setting to the dwelling. Where field boundaries are missing or gappy within the Site; again, running broadly north/south, these will be infilled with new hedgerows to strengthen the field pattern and local character and mitigate views. New hedges are also proposed to the eastern and western boundaries of fields C27 and C30 with the ditch line between the two being reinforced where existing specimen trees exist. This will mitigate views from the east and reinforce the historical field pattern. A new hedgerow to the southern extents of fields B2 and B3 will mitigate views north into this block of panels where the Site boundary extends across an existing field and currently no hedgerow exists. Irregular spaced native trees along this new field boundary will enhance the local character and create added height to this area. Successional Scrub Around Larch Plantation within the Site, successional scrub is proposed in order to create a buffer around the woodland and to provide both visual and ecological benefit with the woodland edge being layered towards the meadow mixes beyond. Grassland mixes A tall herb mix is proposed around existing watercourses, with a general width of 5-10m depending upon the size of each ditch and its current surroundings. Tussock mixes are proposed to most field boundaries to create a natural edge to existing and proposed hedgerows with a flower rich pollinator mix used where appropriate on south/west facing field boundaries and around existing services. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures v	 Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	
Magnitude Low	Medium	Low	Very Lo
Level of Adverse & Short Term Effect	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral
SignificanceMinor-Moderate Not Significantof Effect	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligib

Low

ral & Short Term

igible Not Significant



	P33 – Fill/86/1 off Willingham Road		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 33 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative D receptor.	
		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the sub	
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodland Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the C Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the fol	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.4 Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15 Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducin	
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highl the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommod cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that play cumulative effects.	
de	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low	
	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
nce	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.18] January 2023

ation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This e Developments and proximity to the visual he character area. substation area within the character area with the cumulative developments would not be ands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the e Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, following figures: 2.6] 15.2.8] .2.9] be type or area different from another. The strategic

vork links several historic and distinctive smaller are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with cing the visibility across the area.

of historic settlement with farms, nucleated shly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to odate change without undue adverse effects. The its communications and infrastructure features. lays a positive role in reducing the overall



The view is located along the route of PRoW bridleway (Fill/85/2), looking in all directions towards the Cottam 1 North Site and south towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 2 Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland that extends well beyond the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. There are extended views where the boundary vegetation of the Site/Sites is evident in the context of the open field. The landform at this location falls to a low point and this helps is shielding the field in views from Willingham Road to the south. The footpath follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to reflect the field boundary and is shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts it helps to provide enclosure and intimacy. The Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road to the east of Side Farm is also clearly visible on the horizon where the landform is at a higher elevation than the bridleway.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale landscape where the undulations in topography display a strong landscape pattern with the layering of hedgerows being a prominent feature. The landscape features are balanced with simple additions of farm buildings interspersed with tree cover. The landscape is managed and muted in colour, but overall, the view is not distinctive or 'out of the ordinary'.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleway. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is bland but pleasant.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and horse riders along the bridleway (Fill/85/2) travelling between the settlements of Glentworth in the north and Willingham by Stow in the south.

A similar view is provided by Viewpoint VP35.

Description of View:

To the foreground of the view comprises of flat arable landscape with tall hedgerows sheltering the PRoW on its north and east side. The viewpoint looks to the southwest from PRoW Fill/85/2 towards Larch Plantation which stands out in the distance and is a key attractor in the flat landscape. The left and right side of the view tall hedgerows border the arable land, the gaps in the hedgerow provide for fleeting and small views into the surrounding arable landscape. There are a few mast poles adding vertical interest into the landscape. The view is enclosed and influenced by the surrounding hedgerows.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.19] January 2023



Approximate Extent of Development	

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedd
In terms of forces for change for VP34, the productive cropping from large farmsteads gives a prevalence of large rectilinear fields bound by tightly cropped hedgerows. Active and re-used airfields along with communication masts and wind turbines are dominant features. Woodland plantations are scarce and should be managed to ensure their long- term survival as landscape features, increasing the context of native broadleaves where possible. Overall , the susceptibility of the VP34 is conditioned by the lack of woodlands that only occur as small plantations with occasional sheltering copses. The long straight roads cross the area, but few have wide verges to support habitat networks, and many are through routes such as Kirton Road where traffic is fast moving providing an inhibited experience for visitors to the area. However, there is an opportunity to restore and introduce hedges in key locations to restore field patterns. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to manage the long-term survival of woodlands and protect wide grass verges as habitat linkages across the area.	Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link, connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and the minor road network offers views over a local landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views. The network of PRoW such as this bridleway (Fill/85/2) are important linking places to capture these views. Cultural: The close proximity to Gainsborough as a major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west and the strategic location of Roman roads on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a number of historic settlements in the intervening landscape. This includes Fillingham and associated Fillingham Conservation Area and Fillingham Castle registered park and garden (List Entry:10009) to the east. Natural: The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors since they are often narrow country lanes with grass verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of tranquility. Recreation and Enjoyment: The 'east west' travel direction of local lanes often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern following minor roads. These roads such as Willingham Road, Fillingham Lane and Kexby Road that are popular for recreation as narrow country lanes. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: The landscape associated with Fillingham Lane, and Willingham Road derive their 'sense of place' from the woodland blocks that contrast with the intensive arable landscape. Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant features in this landscape, but the minor road networks and their connecting PRoW are often refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and wellbeing. Important Spatial Function; The local roads play an important role in wayfin	Range of Features: This location comprises the public bridleway network at the edge of the settlement of Fillingham. This is a part open location where the tall hedgerows, small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the small tributary of the River Till close down some visibility. There is an intimate range of features confined at close range to a small bridge crossing over the small watercourse, the hedgerows, the woodland cover, and the scattered farmsteads. The powerful River Trent and its tributaries and other water courses within its flood plain provide a strong functional feature running through the landscape, some which contribute to the 'sense of place' locally. Importance of View: This is a part open location at a small bridge crossing over a local watercourse, which slightly raises the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features, but they are only experienced in the close-range context of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The hedgerows along these roads form an important element of views across the area, especially where they breach the skyline such as the hedge along Willingham Road. Number of Receptors: This is the public bridleway network that almost connects the settlements of Ingham and Glentworth. This route is likely to appeal more to local users than those from a wider area.	Embedded construction decommiss Mitigation would inclue Panels to be residential Panels to be residential Panels to be watercourse Panels to be Existing he managed t encourage growth to t hedgerow t length of e Lighting wi and battery security is be calibrate visible light height of 4 Lighting re- operated. T The visual taken into operation s mitigation had limited
Medium	Weddin	High	Not applica



ded Mitigation

ed Mitigation would be taken into account at the tion, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and issioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded n is also referred to as primary mitigation and clude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent ial property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major urses and minimum of 8m from minor urses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

nedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ged to grow out to add further thickening and o the field boundaries with the addition of new w trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the f existing hedges.

will be limited to downlights within substations ery banks only and used when maintenance or is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will ated to vehicle and personnel movements. All ting would be 50W, installed at a maximum ^f 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. required within panelled areas will be manually . There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

al effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation to account equate to those effects set out for the n stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary on which will have been carried out but will have ed physical or visual impact at this Embedded n stage.

cable



Viewpoint VP34 – Fill/85/2

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site	The foreground of the view comprises a mixed species hedgerows framing an arable field	With secondary mitigation such as
preparation / enabling works,	that slopes towards the west. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow that	and grass seeding being taken into
construction, and commissioning	borders the parking area. The presence of the hedgerow breaks up the middle ground of view	account at the operational stage (Y
with effects such as construction	leaving the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground is also framed by deciduous	the following changes to the landso
traffic, noise and vibration from	trees to each side and the parking spaces are also placed within intermittent tree cover such	would occur and the visual effects
construction activities, dust	that views towards the rear of the viewpoint are more filtered than those to the front (west	out below.
generation, site runoff, mud on	part). In the far distance the landscape forms a flat, low-lying presence where deciduous	
roads, and the visual intrusion of	woodlands such as North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse stand out in contrast to the	At Year 15, the proposed new hedg
plant and machinery on site. At	open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable landscape with large	will have established to create a sti
the early stages of the	fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The	field structure and screen views of
construction stage, ground, and	hedgerows add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the	Scheme. Existing hedges will have
lower-level activities such as the	view. To the right-hand side of the view, the tall hedgerow bordering the parking area close	managed to grow out to 5m and pi
construction of the solar panel	down views in that direction and likewise to the left of the view. The remainder of the horizon	hedgerow trees will begin to reach
areas and associated	is made up of large skies with few vertical features other than the power industry of the River	height, reinforcing the vertical stru
infrastructure and inverters would	Trent floodplain in the far distance.	locally. In the close-mid-range, the
be partly screened due to the		hedgerows will screen Site/Sites wi
presence of foreground hedgerow	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried	and longer distance views appearing
bordering Thorpe Lane. During the	out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	layered well-treed landscape with a
latter part of the construction		backdrop of strong wooded horizo
stage, views would become	Scattered tree belt	
available of the elevated activities	A large belt of scattered trees is proposed to run around the northern boundary of field C28	This viewpoint looks south southwe
above the hedgerow, but the	and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the existing waterway creating a strong	a large area of the Cottam 1 North
riparian vegetation bordering the	buffer of mixed riparian species along its length. This will screen views from the east into the	well as north to a smaller section o
River Till would provide some	Site and will act as a buffer to views from the village of Ingham 1km to the southeast. Further	Scheme north of the viewpoint.
screening such that these activities	short sections of tree belt are to link lone field trees to the boundary vegetation further west.	
would be confined to a narrower		Overall , in terms of mitigation for
section of the view.	To the north of this viewpoint, further scattered tree belts are proposed to the eastern	Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the exp
	boundary of field B1 adjacent to the watercourse and to the north of field A3 helping to	location of Ridge AGLV, the aim is t
Other works would be undertaken	mitigate views of the Sites north and northeast as well as strengthening the character of the	as many trees as possible and plan
in connection with the	area locally and enhancing the overall level of tree cover.	trees particularly where it forms a
construction including fencing,		continuous line at the foot of the s
gates, boundary treatment and	Shelterbelt	slopes at the junction with the Till \
other means of enclosure and	A 5m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of field C21 to help mitigate	The aim is also to keep routes at th
works for the provision of security	views south of the main part of the Site from the Willingham Road and to strengthen the field	elevations and follow natural breal
and monitoring measures such as	boundaries locally.	slope. The development and mana
CCTV and the laying down of		of footpaths for short distance (2-3
internal tracks. There would also	Further shelterbelts are proposed in fields C15 and C18 breaking up the views across to the	walks will open up local areas of la
be landscape and biodiversity	west and enhancing the route of the watercourse in these fields.	within these locations. Any interver
mitigation works, including		these junctions should avoid straig
planting and the improvement of	A shelterbelt is proposed across field A4 adjacent to north farm to create a strong buffer 15m	alignments at angles to the natural
the foreground hedgerows	north of the property boundary with panels offset 50m. This, together with the scattered tree	the land. Where waterways are end
These short lived construction	belt to the west help to form a band of tall vegetation linking visually with Fillingham Low	by steep embankments there shou
These short-lived construction	Wood.	priority to open up their presence i
activities would obstruct a	Evicting hadges	landscape as a tourist 'attraction'.
significant proportion of the view	Existing hedges	
and become a dominant feature.	Existing hedges along the Willingham Road will be enhanced as necessary, with the eastern	Between Years 1 and 15, the follow
There would be a considerable	boundary to field C19 being augmented with hedgerow trees and allowed to grow out to 5m.	beneficial effects will be achieved in
change to the arable land use, but	A group the Cite way ing basedly parts and the suitivity law basis of the suitivity of	of Visual Receptors:
the field boundaries and the	Across the Site running broadly north south, the existing low hedges will be enhanced,	 Grassland reversion arour
associated tree cover would	allowed to grow out and be managed at a height of 5m and will be augmented with the	boundaries and PRoW
remain intact. There would not be	addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the field pattern and further mitigate views across	 Increased woodland/veget
a fundamental change to the	the Site.	cover

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.

With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



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	surroundings to the south and east of Thorpe Lane. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint will be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turpin's Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	New hedges A new hedgerow is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29 where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide a suitable setting to the dwelling. Where field boundaries are missing or gappy within the Site; again, running broadly north/south, these will be infilled with new hedgerows to strengthen the field patter and local character. New hedges are also proposed to the eastern and western boundaries of fields C27 and C30 with the ditch line between the two being reinforced where existing specimen trees exist. This will mitigate views from the east and reinforce the historical field pattern. A new hedgerow to the southern extents of fields B2 and B3 will mitigate views north into this block of panels where the Site boundary extends across an existing field and currently no hedgerow exists. Irregular spaced native trees along this new field boundary will enhance the local character and create added height to this area. Fields A1 and A4 are to be bounded on the east by a new hedge with hedgerow trees to mitigate views from the east and south east. Successional Scrub A round Larch Plantation within the Site, successional scrub is proposed in order to create a buffer around the woodland and to provide both visual and ecological benefit with the woodland edge being layered towards the meadow mixes beyond. Grassland mixes A tall herb mix is proposed to most field boundaries to create a natural edge to existing and proposed hedgerows with a flower rich pollinator mix used	 A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	Low	Very Low	V
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	N
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	1

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary. The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 34 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligilimited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximed impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximed impact of the Landscape. There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character at the would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape. Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 (E64.8.15.2.1) which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumu across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree or settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C64.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C64.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C64.3.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area network is defined by important historic routes and in co
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

egligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the kimity to the visual receptor.

area.

rea within the character area

nulative developments would not be experienced e cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

te/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

rea different from another. The strategic major road and distinctive smaller string of settlements both sides with wide grassed verges and they have

ettlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small nacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant ts. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Moreover, these features are often set within a well-



Viewpoint VP35 – Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2, and Fill/767/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on public right of way (PRoW), bridleway (Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2, and Fill/6/1) looking 'all-round' over the Cottam North 1 Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of an almost flat, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a rolling lowland that extends well beyond the foot of the limestone capped scarp slope. There are extended views where the boundary vegetation of the Site/Sites is evident in the context of the open arable fields. The landform at this location falls to a low point of approximately 15m AOD and this helps is shielding the location in views from Willingham Road to the south. The bridleway follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to generally reflect the field boundaries and is shielded by the hedgerows that have grown tall and although gappy in parts they still help to provide enclosure and intimacy. There is good woodland cover to the west and northwest of the view including Larch Plantation that sits on the southern side of Willingham Road to the east of Side Farm that is clearly visible on the horizon where the landform is at a higher elevation than the bridleway. There is also a further woodland block known as Larch Plantation that is located to the northwest of the view at Spitals Farm. These plantations and woodlands provide enclosure in views from the north and the west to this location. In terms of man-made elements, there is little influence of bult form other than isolated farmsteads at North Farm, Fillingham Grange and Glebe Farm. Mast poles are evident in the distance to the east towards North Farm (right of view).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium-scale, partially enclosed landscape where the undulations in topography help display the landscape pattern of hedgerows and geometric woodland blocks. The layering of hedgerows is a prominent feature in this location, which helps to close down views and add intimacy. In terms of variety, there hedgerows, deciduous woodland, tree clumps and hedgerow trees which form a balanced composition with occasional interruptions of farm buildings interspersed with tree cover, that help give a more complex nature to the view. In terms of colour and texture, the landscape is managed and muted and guite ordinary apart from the strong dark woodland blocks that contrast with the muted open fields. There few hedgerow trees to break up the skyline and so the woodland blocks form important features on the horizon. Overall, the view is not distinctive or 'out of the ordinary'.

Overall: The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleways. This intimacy is then contrasted with open parts where there are gaps in the hedgerows and views are extended towards woodland plantations framing the horizon, such as Larch Plantation. There are distant views towards Glentworth towards the northeast forming part of the Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is pleasant as the slightly rolling landform adds to the character and increases the scale. There is an overall bland context to the views due to the intensive arable land use, but the sense of isolation and tranquility is an appealing feature.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to horse riders and walkers using the bridleway network (Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2, and Fill/6/1) that passes north south between Glentworth Grange and Willingham Road.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of open arable landscape broken up by thick, well-established hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The viewpoint looks to the northeast towards Cotam 1 North Site/Sites. The view in this direction is undisturbed as the arable fields in the immediate foreground are open and bordered by the PRoW and thick hedgerows. To the far distance of the view the land can be seen rising, bring views of local unnamed woodlands and nursery plantation. To the left of view the PRoW curves west and goes in the direction of North Farm before turning south and leading to Willingham Road. The PRoW is bordered to the north by thick hedgerow vegetation. To the right of view the arable land is open with distinctive scrub surrounding a local drain cutting across the field.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.20] January 2023



	Approximate Extent of I	Development

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Emb
In terms of forces for change for VP35, the watercourses and their tributaries are often impinged from following natural courses. There are constraints around introducing structural diversity into the river habitats, where geomorphological processes should be allowed to occur, thus also reducing the energy of flood flows and increasing flood storage capacity. The increasing demand for water resources in an area of low rainfall may limit agriculture, and/or impact on water quality and freshwater habitats. Overall , the susceptibility of VP35 is potentially conditioned by climate change may bring drier summers, and which would exacerbate the low summer flows of the rivers in this area. This would impact on water quality and freshwater habitats, as well as reducing the availability of water. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to incorporate measures into cultivation to improve the structural condition of soils, for example by increasing the area of permanent grassland. The construction of reservoirs on farms to supply water for irrigation could be designed to enhance biodiversity and make a positive contribution to the landscape.	 <u>Scenic:</u> This region represents a major east-west link, connecting Lincolnshire with the North of England and the minor road network offers views over a local landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant views. The network of PRoW such as bridleway (Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/6/1) linking are important places to capture these views. <u>Cultural:</u> The close proximity to Gainsborough as a major historic crossing on the River Trent to the west and the strategic location of Roman roads on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a number of historic settlements in the intervening landscape. This includes Coates medieval settlement and moated site (List Entry: 1016979) to the southwest. <u>Natural:</u> The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors since they are often narrow country lanes with grass verges, hedgerows to both sides and high levels of tranquility. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The east west travel direction of local lanes often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern following minor roads. These roads such as Willingham Road and Fillingham Lane, and Willingham Road derive their 'sense of place' from the woodland blocks that contrast with the intensive arable landscape. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> Main roads are significant features in this landscape, but the minor road networks and their connecting PRoW are often refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and wellbeing. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The local roads play an important role in wayfinding by linking several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements with the PROW network. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP35 is shaped by the bridleway network and the local roads (that gain access to smaller villages) which are popular for informal recreation. The PROW connects to these local roads since they provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes often with good levels of tranquility and isol	Range of Features: This location comprises the public bridleway network at the point where three routes converge. This is an open location where the tall hedgerows, small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the small tributary of the River Till add some structure to the landscape but do little to close down visibility. The hedgerows, the woodland cover and the scattered farmsteads are the range of features in the view. Importance of View: This is an open location at a point where three bridleways converge, which slightly raises the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features, but they are only experienced in the close-range context of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The hedgerows along these roads form an important element of views across the area, especially where they breach the skyline such as the hedge along Willingham Road. Number of Receptors: This is the public bridleway network that almost connects the settlements of Ingham and Glentworth. This route is likely to appeal more to local users than those from a wider area. The strategic major road network also links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements (east west) across the area. This bridleway network enhances these connections for recreation and access in the wider context of the Till Vale.	Ember the co decor Ember mitiga Panel PRoW Panel resida Panel water water Panel boun Existi be ma be en and g of new space Lighti subst maint PIR of perso 50W, fitted panel be no The v taken the of secor but w
High	Medium	Medium-High	Not A



bedded Mitigation

bedded Mitigation would be taken into account at construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and commissioning stages of the Scheme. This bedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary igation and would include the following measures:

nels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent oW.

nels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent idential property boundaries.

hels to be set minimum of 20m from major tercourses and minimum of 8m from minor tercourses.

hels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site indaries.

sting hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will encouraged to grow out to add further thickening growth to the field boundaries with the addition new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly aced along the length of existing hedges.

nting will be limited to downlights within ostations and battery banks only and used when intenance or security is required. Lighting will be operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and sonnel movements. All visible lighting would be *N*, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within elled areas will be manually operated. There will no lighting on perimeter fencing.

visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation en into account equate to those effects set out for operation stage (Year 1) and this includes ondary mitigation which will have been carried out will have had limited physical or visual impact at Embedded Mitigation stage.

Applicable



Viewpoint VP35 – Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85	vpoint VP35 – Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/767/1			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning	
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened	Description of View: The foreground of the view comprises a mixed species hedgerows framing an arable field that slopes towards the west. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow that borders the parking area. The presence of the hedgerow breaks up the middle ground of view leaving the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground is also framed by deciduous trees to each side and the parking spaces are also placed within intermittent tree cover such that views towards the rear of the viewpoint are more filtered than those to the front (west part). In the far distance the landscape forms a flat, low-lying presence where deciduous woodlands such as North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable landscape with large fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The hedgerows add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the view. To the right-hand side of the view, the tall hedgerow bordering the parking area close down views in that direction and likewise to the left of the view. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large skies with few	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the proposed new hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the Scheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-mid- range, the hedgerows will screen Site/Sites	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site	
due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view.	 vertical features other than the power industry of the River Trent floodplain in the far distance. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> A large belt of scattered trees is proposed to run around the northern boundary of field C28 and the eastern boundary of field C23 adjacent to the existing waterway creating a strong buffer of mixed riparian species along its length. This will screen views from the east into the Site and will act as a buffer to views from the village of Ingham 1km to the southeast. Further short sections of tree belt are to link lone field trees to the boundary vegetation further west. 	 with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a backdrop of strong wooded horizon. This viewpoint looks south southwest over a large area of the Cottam 1 North Site as well as north to a smaller section of the Scheme north of the viewpoint. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the exposed location of Ridge AGLV, the aim is to retain as many trees 	runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable	
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows	To the north of this viewpoint, further scattered tree belts are proposed to the eastern boundary of field B1 adjacent to the watercourse and to the north of field A3 helping to mitigate views of the Sites north and northeast as well as strengthening the character of the area locally and enhancing the overall level of tree cover. <u>Shelterbelt</u> A 5m wide shelterbelt is proposed to the southern boundary of field C21 to help mitigate views south of the main part of the Site from the Willingham Road and to strengthen the field boundaries locally. Further shelterbelts are proposed in fields C15 and C18 breaking up the views across to the west and enhancing the route of the watercourse in these fields.	as possible and plant native trees particularly where it forms a continuous line at the foot of the steep slopes at the junction with the Till Vale. The aim is also to keep routes at the lower elevations and follow natural breaks of slope. The development and management of footpaths for short distance (2-3 mile) walks will open up local areas of landscape within these locations. Any interventions at these junctions should avoid straight alignments at angles to the natural grain in the land. Where waterways are enclosed by steep embankments there should be a priority to	biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long- term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual	
These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of Thorpe Lane.	A shelterbelt is proposed across field A4 adjacent to north farm to create a strong buffer 15m north of the property boundary. This, together with the scattered tree belt to the west help to form a band of tall vegetation linking visually with Fillingham Low Wood. <u>Existing hedges</u> Existing hedges along the Willingham Road will be enhanced as necessary, with the eastern boundary to field C19 being augmented with hedgerow trees and allowed to grow out to 5m. Across the Site running broadly north south, the existing low hedges will be enhanced, allowed to grow out and be managed at a height of 5m and will be augmented with the addition of hedgerow trees to strengthen the field pattern and further mitigate views across the Site.	 embankments there should be a priority to open up their presence in land landscape as a tourist 'attraction'. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation 	effects of this mitigation.	



SOLAR PROJECT			[Reference: ENUT
	All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint will be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into the Site/Sites. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turnpins Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	Irregularly spaced trees within enhanced existing and new hedgerows will mitigate views of the Site(s) for riders using the bridleway. New hedges A new hedgerow is proposed to the northern boundary of fields C27 and C29 where the Site is set back from the field boundary and the property to the north on Willingham Road. This hedge/Site boundary is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of this dwelling mitigating views and creating a wide buffer to provide a suitable setting to the dwelling. Where field boundaries are missing or gappy within the Site; again, running broadly north/south, these will be infilled with new hedgerows to strengthen the field patter and local character. New hedges are also proposed to the eastern and western boundaries of fields C27 and C30 with the ditch line between the two being reinforced where existing specimen trees exist. This will mitigate views from the east and reinforce the historical field patter. A new hedgerow to the southern extents of fields B2 and B3 will mitigate views north into this block of panels where the Site boundary extends across an existing field and currently no hedgerow exists. Irregular spaced native trees along this new field boundary will enhance the local character and create added height to this area. Fields A1 and A4 are to be bounded on the east by a new hedge with hedgerow trees to mitigate views from the east and southeast. Successional Scrub Around Larch Plantation within the Site, successional scrub is proposed in order to create a buffer around the woodland and to provide both visual and ecological benefit with the woodland edge being layered towards the meadow mixes beyond. Grassland mixes A tall herb mix is proposed to most field boundaries to create a natural edge to existing and proposed hedgerows with a flower rich pollinator mix used where appropriate on south/west facing field boundaries and around existing services. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Fields boundaries and structures across the landscape Fiel	 Less expanse of intensively mai arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodivers
Magnitude	Low	Medium	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not Significant

Very Low
Very Low Neutral & Short Term



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 35 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and N to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments a Fabric of the Landscape
		There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the charact
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cu experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedge The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 s Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following fi
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or a road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil a verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for addi These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without und the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastruc- often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due ts and proximity to the visual receptor.

acter area.

on area within the character area

e cumulative developments would not be dgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites.

1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, ; figures:

or area different from another. The strategic major ral historic and distinctive smaller string of l and hedged to both sides with wide grassed ss the area.

ric settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and dding intimacy and interest to the landscape. ndue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for ucture features. Moreover, these features are erall cumulative effects.



Viewpoint VP38 – South Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on South Lane, looking south and west directly over, and east towards the Cottam 1 North Site. This is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west to a high point of approximately 20m AOD around Willingham by Stow and Kexby. To the north, the land rises to a local high point of approximately 15m AOD at Heaton's Wood and to the south there is a gentle fall towards the River Till, which takes a meandering course to the north of Normanby by Stow and to the east of Coates. Towards the east, the landform is generally flat at 10m AOD then rising gently towards the foot of the scarp slope from where the landscape then rises sharply towards the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham. In terms of enclosure, there are numerous woodland blocks that form strong geometric shapes in the landscape and collectively provide a dominant wooded horizon, particularly towards the east of the view. These woodlands include Fillingham Low Wood, New Plantation and Larch Plantation. To the west and north, the view is enclosed by the gently rising landform and the settlements, whereas to the south the landscape is more open with views extending over the River Till Vale. In terms of man-made features, there are isolated farmsteads at Lowfield Farm and Moor Farm on South Lane and Slate House Farm, Magin Moor Farm and Poplar Farm on Fillingham Lane. There are also residential properties at Moor Bridge, otherwise little else exists in terms of built influence. Occasional groups of conifer trees have a domestic character and the overhead wires that pass along the road network are also detractors. Both Fillingham Lane and South Lane are prominent in the landscape due to their formal, straight alignment. The tall, bordering hedgerows closes down visibility in general, but the gaps allow extended views towards the east that capture the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a showing the strong woodlands at Fillingham and Ingham.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape that is vast. In terms of variety, the combination of landscape features includes farm buildings, plantation woodland, tree clumps, occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows and arable fields that present a simple, well-balanced composition. In terms of texture and colour, this is an intensively managed land use that is mainly muted but the strong presence of geometric woodlands adds some interest. Grass verges are also a feature of these local lanes that add a 'sense of place', and the hedgerows have a good range of native species including hawthorn, elder, ash and dog rose that bring some colour into the landscape. The extended views through gaps in the tall hedgerows also add surprise and delight to views, especially where they capture the distant scarp slope, church towers or the Trent power industry to the west.

Overall: The view is influenced by the woodlands on the horizon towards the east that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed. The mature ash trees within the hedgerows are also a strong feature. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography. This is an isolated, remote location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other manmade features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists, cyclists, walkers, horse riders and residents passing along South Lane from Fillingham Lane.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of South Lane facing southwest towards Cottam1 West Site. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow that border South Lane. The presence of the hedgerow is strong as it breaks up the views to the surrounding arable land and dominates the foreground. To the left of view, the land slopes up bringing the arable land into view. The land is broken up by hedgerows and hedgerow trees standing tall into the horizon. To the right of view, South Lane travels north with strong hedgerows on either side and a few hedgerow trees to the western boundary hedgerow. The view is intimate and short with little to no views further than the tall hedgerows in the foreground.



Approximate Extent of Development

West Strand Co

			E.
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP38, urban expansion on the edge of the main settlements has eroded the predominantly rural character. While the power stations and sugar beet factory provide a sense of place, their scale is very dominant. This is especially relevant to the coal powered power stations that stand in the flat low-lying landscape. Other major industrial developments are focused along the Trent flood plain corridor including industrial estates, sewage treatment works and active sand and gravel extraction sites. The aim should be to manage and further enhance access via the network of quiet lanes, villages, footpaths, and watercourses. Extension of the non-road network, especially where it can link people to the river corridors and other areas for recreation. Overall , the aim is to ensure new developments are well-integrated with well designed, green infrastructure and resist new development that threatens tranquility. The aim is also to conserve the strongly nucleated character by encouraging new development to take place within the existing curtilage of settlements. Enhancing and promoting access to river corridors for recreation and health benefits. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given the sensitivity of the rural roads and minor farm tracks. The edges of the villages, the sequence of views to the churches and the avenues and lines of trees on the approaches to farms are also sensitive features. The balance between clustered villages and their adjacent, outlying farmsteads is an important characteristic.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform and the hedgerows add some scenic quality to the views. <u>Cultural:</u> Gainsborough, which is Britain's most inland port and one of the main market towns forms a contrast in scale with the settlements such as Willingham by Stow and Stow and is part of the local distinctiveness. The area around the Site/Sites is defined by compact villages and dispersed farmsteads. <u>Natural:</u> To landscape is remote due to the poorly connected road networks, as a result, the landscape is devoid of largescale landscape features and development. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The landscapes to each side of the Till Vale are the key focus for recreation such as the forest managed by the Forestry Commission, which mainly comprises Laughton Woods and Scotton Common. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> To the north and south of the area, the major road network is limited and connections via the minor lanes are disjointed. This creates a sparsely populated landscape which has retained some local distinctiveness and 'sense of place'. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The long views east to the scarp slope is a key aspect of health and well-being as with the views west towards the power stations. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>; Smaller settlements and their wider landscape settings provide an important spatial function in terms of character, where they mainly comprise villages, farmsteads, and isolated residential dwellings. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP38 is shaped by an area that is relatively sparsely populated with isolated residential properties and farmsteads dotted throughout the surrounding countryside. There is a series of rural settlements where their 	Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network at the point where the route extends into a local farm access. This is an enclosed location where the tall hedgerows, small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the small tributary of the River Till add some structure to the landscape and help close down visibility. The hedgerows, the woodland cover, the riparian vegetation, and the scattered farmsteads are the range of features in the view. Importance of View: This is an enclosed location at a point where the local road merges into a farm track, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view is influenced by the presence of the combination of features, but they are only experienced in the close-range context of the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. The hedgerows along these roads frame views across the area where there are gaps, otherwise views are close range and contained. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network that has limited connections. This route is likely to appeal to a limited range of receptors, possibly confined to local users. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes (north south) and the strategic minor road network also links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements (east west) across the area. This local lane could enhance these connections for recreation and access is limited, and it is not a public right of way.	Embedded Mitig construction, op decommissionin Mitigation is als include the follo Panels to be set Panels to be set property bound Panels to be set minimum of 8m Panels to be set Existing hedges managed to a h to grow out to a boundaries with appropriate, ran hedges. Lighting will be I battery banks of required. Lightin vehicle and pers 50W, installed a prevent light spi be manually op fencing. The visual effect account equate (Year 1) and this been carried ou impact at this En
Madium	settings contribute to the character of the landscape with the closest to the Site/Sites being Willingham by Stow and Stow.	Madium	Not Applicably
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.21] January 2023



Mitigation

tigation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded also referred to as primary mitigation and would llowing measures:

et a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

et a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ndaries.

et minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

et a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

es are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field ith the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to pillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will perated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

ects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into te to those effects set out for the operation stage nis includes secondary mitigation which will have but but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP38 - South Lane

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.21] January 2023

nissioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned production. The Site will however benefit from the tly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ied out and has begun to mature to create a much nd robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the aracter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be nd the potential may exist to retain grass margins e some varied land use and maintain long-term ents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which visual receptors.

ndary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT		[Reference
Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and wie experience effects at construction stage.	Il strong break across this large field and adding height and variation to the views across the Site.	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.
Substation This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and Cottam 1 Substation may be visible in t	Another long shelterbelt will run to the south of G1 and G3 running broadly east/west across this block, strengthening the existing field pattern and breaking up the views from all directions.	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
distant view.	Existing hedges Existing hedgerows to the northeast and east of field G4 are to be enhanced, infilling gaps as necessary and providing additional hedgerow trees to add height. The hedges are to be allowed to grow out and be maintained to a height of 5m.	
	<u>New hedges</u> A new hedgerow is proposed to the eastern boundaries of fields G2 and G3 to mitigate views from the east.	
	A new hedgerow to the west of field C2 will mitigate views from the west and north and help to further strengthen the field structure locally, providing additional height with proposed hedgerow trees.	
	A new hedge is proposed to the southern boundary of field C5 and the eastern boundary of C6 which will further reinforce the field pattern and break up the bulk of the panelled area.	
	Successional scrub A belt of successional scrub is proposed to the western boundary of field C3 adjacent to existing vegetation on this western boundary of the Site.	
	A strong buffer of successional scrub is proposed to run north/south and east either side of existing vegetation within fields C2,5 and 6 providing a layered visual effect and creating a natural buffer to this woodland block and increasing its overall mass.	
	<u>Grassland mixes</u> A 10m tall herb mix buffer is to line each side of the existing watercourse running across the Site.	
	Elsewhere within the field boundaries, flower rich pollinator mixes are to be used with tussock mixes used adjacent to existing and proposed vegetation in places.	
	 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside 	



		 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 		
Magnitude	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible N

Short Term

Not Significant



Viewpoint VF	P38 – South Lane		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 38 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Neg the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and p Fabric of the Landscape	
	anticipated.	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation are	
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cum across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or are road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several his settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.	
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic se small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue advers Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure fe within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative	
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low	
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant	

legligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to proximity to the visual receptor.

er area.

area within the character area

umulative developments would not be experienced ee cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

ite/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge

area different from another. The strategic major historic and distinctive smaller string of nd hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges

settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and ng intimacy and interest to the landscape. These erse effects. The cumulative visibility for the features. Moreover, these features are often set ive effects.



Viewpoint VP41 – Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway (Gltw/85/1) at the junction with Kexby Road, looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site with Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over a very gently rolling landscape within the wider context of a broad valley that is fully conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with mixed woodland visible to the southwest (left of view) comprising of Larch Plantation and Fillingham Low Wood, and to the south woodland cover on the horizon at Cammeringham and Brattleby is a strong dark feature. These views towards the far horizon (and the woodland that crowns the limestone capped ridgeline which follows the Roman road at Ermine Street) are a key feature within the landscape to the south Kexby Road. In terms of man-made elements, there is little built influence since the area is sparsely populated and the road network only comprises of the two east west roads (Kexby Road and Willingham Road) that link Willingham by Stow in the west with Glentworth and Fillingham in the east.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed and with far reaching views towards the distant horizon as far as Thorpe le Fallows. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes isolated farm buildings, deciduous woodland, plantation woodland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees that present a simple and well-balanced composition, with very few detractors other than the intensive arable land use that erodes the character. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed arable land use with a muted colour combination giving the impression of an ordinary landscape, however the far-reaching views to the south add an invigorating quality overall.

Overall: the bridleway is a prominent feature in the landscape as it heads south from Kexby Road with clear, far-reaching views. The lack of foreground hedgerow opens visibility and there are also very few intervening hedgerows that increases the sense of scale. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character and the far-reaching open views are consistent with the wider landform characteristics of the area. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along bridleway Gltw/85/1. This section of the bridleway is used by walkers and horse riders and leads from Kexby Road in the north to join Willingham Road in the south. The view is also experienced by motorists and residents using Kexby Road. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites, due to distance, topography, and intervening layering of hedgerows.

Description of View:

The view comprises of junction of PRoW Gltw/85/1 with Kexby Road. There is a wide grass verge to either side of Kexby road. The view is open and undisturbed with little to no hedgerows or tall vegetation to add interest to the view. In the far distance of the view woodlands of Larch Plantation, New Plantation and woodlands associated with 'The Lake' north of Fillingham stand out in the horizon bringing structure to the view. Isolated trees bring stimulation to the view. To the left of view, built form associated with Glentworth Grange stands tall and brings structure to the otherwise open and bland landscape. To the right of view, Low Farm and Spitals farm can be seen with woodlands such as Ash Holt and Larch plantation can be seen standing tall in the horizon.





High to Medium

Receptor susceptibility to change Value of view Sensitivity In terms of forces for change for VP41, there is Scenic: This region represents a major east-west link, connecting Range of Features: This location comprises the public homogenization of the landscape and loss of Lincolnshire with the North of England and the minor road network bridleway network at the point where it joins with a local hedgerows. However, there is an opportunity to offers views over a local landscape that is, in parts, scenic with pleasant lane. This is an open location where the tall hedgerows, reinforce landscape character and build in more views. The network of linking local lanes (especially where they link with small woodland blocks and riparian vegetation lining the diversity across the area especially in terms of bridleways) are also important places to capture views. small tributary of the River Till add some structure to the improvements to hedgerows but also in changing landscape but do little to close down visibility. The the proportion of conifer to broadleaved woodland *Cultural:* The close proximity to Gainsborough as a major historic crossing hedgerows, the woodland cover and the scattered and improvements to woodland edge species. on the River Trent to the west and the strategic location of Roman roads farmsteads are the range of features in the view. The PRoW. on the limestone capped scarp slope to the east give rise to a number of powerful River Trent and its tributaries and other water **Overall**, the susceptibility of VP41 is conditioned historic settlements in the intervening landscape. This includes courses within its flood plain provide a strong functional by the striking differences across the varying Glentworth and Glentworth Conservation Area to the east. feature running through the landscape, which contribute elements of the AGLV and that these can be strongly to the 'sense of place' where the local tributaries appreciated across the landscape. There is an *<u>Natural</u>*: The local roads are valuable wildlife corridors since they are support riparian vegetation. opportunity to use landscape mitigation to build often narrow country lanes with grass verges, hedgerows to both sides upon these differences and bolster this landscape and high levels of tranquility. *Importance of View:* This is an open location at a point diversity. Particular areas for focus include the where a bridleway converges with a local lane, that plays a proportion of pasture to arable fields in particular *Recreation and Enjoyment:* The east west travel direction of local lanes part in connecting the bridleway network between those around the edges of settlements which are often links the older settlements moving in a more random pattern Ingham and Glentworth, which slightly raises the level of particularly important to their setting and form a following minor roads. These roads such as Kexby Road are popular for importance of the view. The view is influenced by the subtle relationship. Within this AGLV, views are recreation since they provide attractive destinations as narrow country presence of the combination of features but the absence generally contained by tall hedgerows, woodlands, lanes. of hedgerows along this section of the road enhance the and tree groups, giving the landscape very limited open visibility across the area. capacity to accommodate change. The relevant *Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:* The landscape associated with characteristics therefore have a limited Kexby Road derives the 'sense of place' from the woodland blocks that Number of Receptors: This is the public bridleway network susceptibility to accommodate change without contrast with the intensive arable landscape. These woodland blocks that almost connects the settlements of Ingham and undue adverse effects. There is however robust feature at 'right-angled' bends in the road and include Big Wood and Glentworth. This route is likely to appeal more to local hedgerows with smaller fields and many trees in Heaton's Wood. users than those from a wider area. The strategic major these locations that assist with mitigation. road network is defined by important historic routes Health and Wellbeing: Main roads are significant features in this (north south) and the strategic minor road network also landscape, but the minor road networks and their connecting bridleways links several historic and distinctive smaller string of are often refuges of tranquility bringing benefits for health and wellbeing. settlements (east west) across the area. This bridleway network enhances these connections for recreation and *Important Spatial Function:* The local roads play an important role in access in the wider context of the Till Vale. wayfinding by linking several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements with the PRoW network. **Overall**, the value of Viewpoint VP41 is shaped by the bridleway network and the local roads (that gain access to smaller villages) which are popular for informal recreation. These local roads provide attractive destinations as narrow country lanes often with good levels of tranquility and isolation. Many of these roads, such as Kexby Road, also have open sections with no hedgerows that allow views across the landscape.

High to Medium

Medium

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.22] January 2023

Embedded Mitigation

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include the following measures:

Panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent

Panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries.

Panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses.

Panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

Existing hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Not Applicable



	Decommissioning
as planting and grass nt at the operational stage to the landscape would set out below. wards the Site will be e through the enhancement Il be managed to a height of trees will further mitigate	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the
ew and augmented of good quality hedgerows e existing and historical field vered landscape. Views of	decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
gerows do not block these, andscape with a backdrop of a the horizon. Both new and tablished and begun to ure to the landscape and e area whilst retaining its posed area will appear less s across the valley will also	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are
e Site of Cottam 1 North and the northwest with slightly the valley with intervening ewpoint sits on an exposed of the west with shorter views	likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long- term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.
for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, ublic rights of way (PRoW) hance the river corridors recreational importance and iding a valuable link. The provides a long-distance is the upper parts of the is a tributary. The aims are to especially where it can link corridors. Trees and contribution and co villages could improve the or the benefit of recreation.	With secondary mitigation covered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
dge to the field in pacts that the proposed le. Reinforce this hedgerow m riders using ese roads form an important across the area, especially elevated.	



SOLAR PROJECT			
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 1.	hedgerow trees will help to soften this rather exposed landscape and create a more varied scene where this location is rather devoid of height. The inclusion of trees will also add height to boundaries helping to mitigate potential views by horse riders.New hedges A new hedge is proposed to the south of fields B2 and B3, mitigating views from the north and providing further screening to the remainder of the Cottam North Site. The addition of hedgerow trees 	 Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects we be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries an PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7. max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

will	
nd	
g	
id	
to	
'.5m	
	Very Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



Effect

Significance

of Effect

No Change

Viewpoint VP41 – Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** In Summary In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 41 of the Cumulative Developments is Negligible at year 1 of operation and Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Magnitude No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Type of No Change Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term

Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible **Not Significant**

Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant



Viewpoint VP44 - Junction off School Lane and Chapel Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located at the junction with School Lane and Chapel Lane, looking north towards the southern extent of the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a flat, low-lying landscape within the context of a broad valley that is quite conspicuous at this location due to the open nature of the landscape. The land use is predominantly arable with only a few blocks of woodland comprising small conifer plantations and shelterbelts. In terms of man-made features, there are residential buildings fronting Chapel Lane to the south (right of view) and School Lane to the north (left of view).

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to lack of woodlands and tree cover. The hedgerows are dense and tall with few gaps and grass verges are a feature of the road network. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes residential dwellings at the edge of Springthorpe and the minor road network that is lined by grass verges and strong hedgerows with very few detractors other than the intensive arable land use that erodes the open character of the landscape. In terms of texture, this is a highly managed landscape with mown grass verges, trimmed hedgerows and domestic influences such as sheds and outbuildings. The colours are mixed and somewhat muted with the road network being the most prominent feature giving the impression of an invigorating landscape and bland setting to the settlement.

Overall: The local road network is the most prominent feature that runs east west and connects the settlement of Springthorpe with Springthorpe Grange. The view has a calm nature owing to the low levels of passing traffic. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character and the close proximity of Springthorpe provides 'sense of place' and belonging. The overall experience is but pleasant, but lacking vigour.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to users of Chapel Lane and School Lane. This section of road is used by walkers, horse riders, and residents. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance and intervening hedgerows.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of views to School Lane at junction with Church Road with views to the northeast towards Cottam 2 Site through gap in the hedgerow. There is a wide grass verge that borders school lane with hedgerows to either side of the road. The foreground of the view is open and dominated by flat arable fields bordered with strong hedgerows. To the middle and background of the view, unnamed woodlands to the northeast of Springthorpe stand out in the view and stand tall in the horizon alongside built form associated with Corringham Grange Farm to the far distance. The Corringham windmill is also visible in the distance. To the left of view facing west, settlement of Springthorpe is prominent in the view. To the right of view facing east, School Lane and the Rectory stand out in the view. Telegraph poles can be seen throughout the view.



	Approximate Extent of Development	T



Mitigation

gation would be taken into account at the peration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ing stages of the Scheme. This Embedded so referred to as primary mitigation and would owing measures:

a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential daries.

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and n from minor watercourses.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

are to be allowed to grow out and will be neight of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field h the addition of new hedgerow trees as ndomly spaced along the length of existing

limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to billage. Lighting required within panelled areas will perated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

cts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have ut but will have had limited physical or visual mbedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP44 – Junction off School Lane and Chapel Lane				
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow and distance. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available, but the distance would provide screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrow section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small portion of the view and not become a dominant feature. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with mitigation. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north, south and east and west of this location. Construction Access The viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	The foreground of the view comprises a mixed species hedgerows framing an arable field that slopes towards the west. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow that borders the parking area. The presence of the hedgerow breaks up the middle ground of view leaving the distant horizon as the main feature. The foreground is also framed by deciduous trees to each side and the parking spaces are also placed within intermittent tree cover such that views towards the rear of the viewpoint are more filtered than those to the front (west part). In the far distance the landscape forms a flat, low-lying presence where deciduous woodlands such as North Carlton Covert and Scampton Gorse stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The view mainly highlights the productive arable landscape with large fields and contrasting woodlands visible amongst hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The hedgerows add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the view. To the right-hand side of the view, the tall hedgerow bordering the parking area close down views in that direction and likewise to the left of the view. The remainder of the horizon is made up of large skies with few vertical features other than the power industry of the River Trent floodplain in the far distance. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> A proposed scattered tree belt is proposed to the western boundary of D22 either side of the existing hedgerow screening views of the more western extents of the Site whilst mitigating views to the east from The Lodge'. <u>Shelterbelt</u> Longer distance views are to be mitigated by the proposed 5m shelterbelt planting adjacent to Thorpe Lane and existing roadside hedgerow. <u>Existing hedgeros</u> The existing riparian vegetation to the eastern boundary is to be retained, mitigating views from further east of the Site. Existing hedgerows surrou	 Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage to include the following changes to the landscape: Views are distant and obscured by intervening vegetation, however augmented hedgerow boundaries on the southern extents of the Cottam 2 Site with hedgerow trees added will help to create a multi layered landscape in the distance whilst retaining the open views locally. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the local road networks for their recreational importance. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity 	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in vegetation ar secondary mi future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an Following dec to arable pro significantly e been carried stronger and overall charac benefits over retained and to preserve s improvement will benefit vi With seconda of the physica long term lan

nissioning Magnitude ze

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned roduction. The Site will however benefit from the y enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ed out and has begun to mature to create a much nd robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the racter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be nd the potential may exist to retain grass margins e some varied land use and maintain long-term ents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which visual receptors.

dary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the andscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT				ETERCE. LINU
SOLAR PROJECT	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 2.	the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees and infilled as necessary to create a layered well-treed landscape and further strengthening the existing field pattern in this area and creating some additional height across the local views. <u>New hedges</u> The relatively small-scale field pattern in this area, broken up by existing ditches does not require additional hedge planting. <u>Grassland mixes</u> Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around other field boundaries as well as a 10m buffer around existing overhead power lines within field D18 and beyond. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside		
Magnitude	Very Low	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation Very Low 	Low	Very Low
Level of				
Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible N

Short Term

Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 44 of the Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative D receptor.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within t
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the s
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visibility with t experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodla Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide are contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising a settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to sou landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor patches of would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

ion and Minor at year 15 with mitigation. This is e Developments and proximity to the visual n the character area. e substation area within the character area. h the cumulative developments would not be dlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the the Cottam 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative .8.15.2.8] reas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In an arable land use within a scattered pattern of outh. These relevant characteristics of the s of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites



Viewpoint VP45 - A361

The view is located at the junction with the A361 (Harpswell Lane) and Templefield Road, looking northwest towards the southern extent of the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a gently undulating landscape within the context of a broader rolling valley that is conspicuous at this location. The land use is predominantly arable with deciduous woodland visible on the horizon to the north. These are a variety of woodland blocks that comprise of small woodlands around the settlement of Yawthorpe and the broadly triangular plantation at Yawthorpe Fox Covert. In terms of man-made elements, there are residential dwellings at Moorlands Magin Moor to the west (left of view), otherwise the immediate area is sparsely settled comprising isolated dwellings and the small hamlet of Yawthorpe.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to the large field sizes and lack of hedgerows and tree cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes isolated dwellings, Yawthorpe Fox Covert, tree clumps, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the gently rising landform where Yawthorpe occupies higher ground. In terms of texture, this is an intensely managed landscape with an arable dominance and a combination of colours through crop variety.

Overall: The A361 is a prominent feature where foreground hedgerows provide some visual relief from the intensive arable fields. The immediate view is typical of local landscape character, but woodland at Yawthorpe Fox Covert and riparian trees lining Yawthorpe Beck add some vigour and interest to the view. The woodland around Yawthorpe also compliments the landscape setting of Home Farm on the horizon, which is an attractive feature. The overall experience provides a balanced landscape with some distractions from the A361.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to motorists using the A361 that leads from Corringham in the west to Hemswell in the east. There are no meaningful views towards the Site/Sites due to distance, topography, and intervening hedgerows.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view comprises of junction of local unnamed road and A631 where there is a gap in the hedgerow of unnamed road looking northwest towards Cottam 2 Site. There is a wide grass verge to the either side of the local road and A631. The foreground offers clear views due to the gap in the hedgerow. The vast majority of the foreground and middle ground comprises of productive arable landscape that is bordered by strong hedgerow on all sides. To the distance of the view, built form and trees associated with Magin Mooor Cottages can be seen to the west. To the north woodland to the southwest of Yawthorpe and the settlement of Yawthorpe stands out in the horizon. Vegetation surrounding Yawthorpe Beck stands out in the middle ground as it cuts across the arable field to the north. To the left of view the A631 stand out in the landscape and contrasts heavily with the surrounding hedgerows and arable fields. To the right of the view the unnamed local stand out with clear views to the east due to the lack of hedgerows. Telegraph poles stand tall in the foreground of the view.



Approximate Extent of Development	

aims to promote some new woodland planting as this is a component of the landscape. The aim should be to also protect the distinctive character of the settlements and consider the visual impact of any new development. The restoration of hedgerowselements which contribute to the special identity of the surrounding landscape. This includes their approaches and well-integrated wooded edges and views towards these settlements from the outlying landscape.the the settlements and consider the visual impact of any new development. The restoration of hedgerowselements which contribute to the special identity of the surrounding the settlements and consider the visual impact of any new development. The restoration of hedgerowselements are a variety of woodland blocks including the small copsesthe	Range of Features: This location comprises	
pattern and enhance linkages between woodlands. The impact on the setting of village churches is also particularly important as these are distinctive local landmarks. There are regular patterns of enclosure and modern arable fields where hedgerows have been removed, but due to the abundance of large woodland blocks this helps reinforce a sense of enclosure.Grange. The nearest listed buildings are within the settlement of Corringham, including the Gradel listed Church of St Lawrence (List Entry: 1064162). The Grade II listed Corringham Windmill stands just to the north of Corringham Road.Overall, the susceptibility for VP45 is conditioned by the agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation that is resulting in the loss or damage of many typical landscape features, including traditional patterns of field boundaries, remnants of more homogenous landscape.Matural: the landscape setting to the settlement of Yawthorpe is important as an invigorating backdrop for recreation and enjoyment, particularly for those travelling along the A631 to the south.Matural the anatural features.Local Distinctiveness and Sense of place'.Health and Wellbeing. The tranquility associated with the minor tracks are features of this landscape where hedgerows are absent, and views are expansive. This attribute so local distinctiveness and 'sense of place'.Health and Wellbeing. The tranquility associated with the minor tracks that lead to these small settlements such as Yawthorpe is important for health and well-being.Important Spatial Function: These local roads can offer long westward views to the power stations on the River Trent, and eastward views to the scarp face of Lincoln 'Cliff', particularly along the A631 to the scorp face of Lincoln Y245 is shaped by the limited network of fot	the junction of the local road network with the strategic east west road connections between Gainsborough and Market Rasen. This is an open location where the tall hedgerows add some structure to the view, but the busy road network is a key detractor. The hedgerows, the distant woodland cover and the scattered farmsteads are evident but otherwise there is a limited range of features in the view. <i>Importance of View:</i> This is an open location at the junction of a local and major road, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view also has a limited combination of features and the low-cut hedgerows along this section of the road allow open visibility across the area. <i>Number of Receptors:</i> This is the strategic road network that connects the settlements of Gainsborough and Market Rasen. This route is likely to appeal to both local users and those from a wider area.	Embedded Mitigat construction, oper decommissioning Mitigation is also include the followi Panels to be set a Panels to be set a property boundar Panels to be set a Panels to be set a Existing hedges ar managed to a heig to grow out to add boundaries with th appropriate, rand hedges. Lighting will be lim battery banks only required. Lighting vehicle and person 50W, installed at a prevent light spilla be manually opera fencing. The visual effects to account equate to (Year 1) and this i been carried out be impact at this Emb



litigation

ation would be taken into account at the eration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded o referred to as primary mitigation and would wing measures:

a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential aries.

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and from minor watercourses.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

are to be allowed to grow out and will be eight of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged dd further thickening and growth to the field the addition of new hedgerow trees as domly spaced along the length of existing

imited to downlights within substations and nly and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to connel movements. All visible lighting would be t a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to llage. Lighting required within panelled areas will erated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

s **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage includes secondary mitigation which will have t but will have had limited physical or visual nbedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP45 – A361

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommiss
 / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow and distance. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the distance would curtail visibility such that these activities would be confined to a narrow section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and assist with mitigation. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north, south and east of this location. 	The foreground of the view comprising a mixed species hedgerows framing an arable field would not change. The presence of the hedgerow breaks up the middle ground of view leaving the distant horizon as the main feature, and this would help obscure the presence of the panels. In the far distance the landscape forms an area of higher ground where deciduous woodlands at Yawthorpe stands out in contrast to the open arable fields and this would remain as a feature. The woodlands add to the overall wooded context of the landscape due to the elevation of the view and this would not change. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered tree belt</u> A scattered tree belt is proposed to the eastern extents of the Cottam 2 Site adjacent to the Yawthorpe Beck which will provide additional tree cover beyond intervening hedgerows and scattered trees <u>Scattered tree belt</u> A proposed scattered tree belt is proposed to the western boundary of D22 either side of the existing hedgerow screening views of the more western extents of the Site whilst mitigating views to the east from 'The Lodge'. <u>Shelterbelt</u> Longer distance views are to be mitigated by the proposed 5m shelterbelt planting adjacent to Thorpe Lane and existing roadside hedgerow. <u>Existing hedgerow</u> surrounding fields D21 and D22 and to the north of field D1 9are to be enhanced with the addition of irregularly spaced hedgerow trees and infilled as necessary to create a layered well-treed landscape and further strengthening the existing field pattern in this area and creating some additional height across the local views. <u>New hedges</u> The relatively small-scale field pattern in this area, broken up by existing ditches does not require additional hedge planting.	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. By Year 15, these scattered trees will have established but will not be fully mature and will only be partially visible (if at all) beyond intervening vegetation in the mid-long distance. The long-distance views will remain with some blocks of woodland on the horizon. The aim should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include in and around settlements, where woodland would help integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration should also be given to the management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-natural habitats. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, due to the limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the local road networks for their recreational importance The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential ani	A similar process Scheme being of the Site in we vegetation and secondary miti- future baseline the duration of noise and vibra- generation and Following deco- to arable produ- significantly en- been carried of stronger and re- overall charact benefits over t retained and the to preserve sol- improvements will benefit visu With secondary of the physical long term land

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.24] January 2023

ssioning

ocess to that of construction stage, but with the ng no longer operational. This is an assessment winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and nitigation that had been established as the ine. Effects are those arising from activities for of the decommissioning including site traffic, bration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

ecommissioning, the land is likely to be returned oduction. The Site will however benefit from the enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has l out and has begun to mature to create a much l robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the acter and providing considerable biodiversity r the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be the potential may exist to retain grass margins some varied land use and maintain long-term nts in biodiversity in the local area, all of which visual receptors.

lary mitigation considered, the negative effects cal decommissioning will be balanced out by the ndscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 2.	<u>Grassland mixes</u> Adjacent to existing hedgerows and proposed blocks of scattered trees, a tussock grass mix is proposed with a wildflower grass mix under the proposed panels. Areas of flower rich pollinator mix are proposed around other field boundaries as well as a 10m buffer around existing overhead power lines	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.	
		 within field D18 and beyond. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible N

& Short Term

e Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary. The Viewpoint is located within the northern extent of Tillbridge and therefore Cumulative visual effects are anticipa 2 from this location are considered negligible therefore the cumulative visual effects are considered to be Minor. The result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the charace. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumula across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and t settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an arable land use w a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

ipated however the views of the closets Site Cottam This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a

racter area.

on area within the character area.

nulative developments would not be experienced tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

n 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is

ning a strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, e within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by stics of the landscape have some ability to Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of



Viewpoint VP46 - Corringham Windmill

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on the A631 at the field entrance to Corringham Windmill, looking north towards the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Corringham to form a narrow spur known as Windy Ridge (at Mill Farm Windmill). To the north, the land falls towards the watercourses of Corringham Beck and to the south there is a local plateau that extends across the A631 towards the Sewage Works on Springthorpe Road. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards the small settlement of Yawthorpe Fox Covert (rising from 18m AOD to 25m AOD). In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the east and Wharton Wood towards the west. At closer proximity, there are no woodland blocks and low-cut hedgerows and as a result there are mainly open views, apart from to the west where the settlement of Corringham closes down the visibility. In terms of man-made features, there is only Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage within the central part of the Site/Sites (outside the RLB), otherwise the settlement is centered on Aisby to the north, Springthorpe to the south, Corringham to the west and Yawthorpe to the east. The A631 is a prominent feature particularly given its long, straight alignment and fast-moving traffic.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, exposed landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are well cut back with few hedgerow trees. There are narrow grass verges that present a simple consistency to the A631. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low cut and have a highly managed appearance so there is little texture and muted, calm tones due to the simplicity of the landscape and general absence of features. Shelterbelt vegetation (Poplar) and woodland cover at Hall Farm and Old Hall is evident on the horizon, which adds some interest to the view. Mast poles and electricity pylons are prominent. The views are vast but tend to be ordinary and almost bland in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, whereas the distant horizon reveals the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a in the east comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton Cliff, Willhoughton and Hemswell.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the A631, which is a detractor. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of far-reaching views adds some stimulus. The overall experience is that of an ordinary location with an unsettled feeling due to the lack of enclosure and intimacy, and the busy road. There are however interesting and pleasant distant views that provide a more balanced context due to the woodlands on the horizon. The windmill adds a sense of consistency to the view, but the building is not seen in context with other windmills such as Mill Farm to the west of Corringham and Hewitt's Windmill at Heapham.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to pedestrian and vehicle users of the A631, and those visiting to appreciate the presence of the windmill.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set at a gap in the hedgerow along the A631, looking northeast. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerows on either side of the road. The hedgerows are low-cut, offering extensive views to the north (left of view) and south (right of view) across open, arable fields. In the arable field adjacent to the A631, Corringham Windmill stands as a prominent feature. To the left of view (facing north), the view is cut short by field hedgerows but in the far distance the roofscape of Corringham Grange Farm can just be viewed. The views to the northeast, beyond the windmill, are open and flat and the landscape is only broken up in the far distance by strong hedgerows and shelterbelts. Views to the southeast and south (right of view), remain open. This section of the view is broken up by the foreground hedgerow but the distant woodlands to the east of Sturgate Airfield are just silhouettes in the horizon.



Martin Harder

Approximate Extent of Development

Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mi
In terms of forces for change for VP46, there are aims to protect existing rural landscape features, in particular the restoration of hedgerows since the most widespread change has been in agricultural intensification and the change from pastoral to arable cropping that has resulted in the loss of hedges, and consequently, an increase in field size. The loss of pasture is particularly evident around settlements, where grazing animals and smaller field sizes contribute to the setting and structure of several villages. Overall, the susceptibility for VP46 is conditioned by the flat, open landscape and whilst the aim is to plan new tree planting around key settlements, woodland does not form a significant component of this landscape, and in considering its open and expansive character, extensive new woodland planting would be generally inappropriate. However, there is significant benefit with appropriate tree planting that could be used in and around settlements to increase the occurrence of semi- natural habitats and maintain the perception of a 'well-treed' landscape. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have a moderate ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. <u>Cultural:</u> The view features the Grade II listed Corringham Windmill (List Entry: 1359417) that is a tower mill or early C19 in red brick. <u>Natural:</u> Because of the fertilizer inputs, the main surviving areas of semi-natural habitat tend to be limited. To the north, the land falls towards the watercourses of Corringham Beck and Aisby Beck, which is an important feature. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The local road network provides access for recreation; however, the mown grass verges detract from the natural character of the area. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The presence of the east west road network creates a local distinctiveness, but the 'sense of place' is diminished where these networks are busy such as the A631. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The natural character of the hedgerows and small woodland copses enhance a strong feeling of health and wellbeing, but the busy road network detracts from this. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> This slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale where the road network plays a significant influence. Overall, the value of VP46 is shaped by the agricultural activity that has modified landscape. However, the woodlands and hedgerows provide some structure to the otherwise flat, low-lying landform. The natural character of the local road network is also a key feature, but the major route network is a major constraint in terms of building on the character of the area. 	Range of Features: This location comprises the strategic road network with east west connections between Gainsborough and Market Rasen. This is an open location where the low-cut hedgerows allow open views across the area. The busy road network is a key detractor. The hedgerows, the distant woodland cover and the scattered farmsteads are evident but otherwise there is a limited range of features in the view other than the Grade II listed Corringham Windmill (List Entry: 1359417) that is a tower mill or early C19 in red brick. Importance of View: This is an open location on the major road network, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view also has a limited combination of features and the low-cut hedgerows along this section of the road allow open visibility across the area. The Grade II listed Corringham Windmill is the key feature. Number of Receptors: This is the strategic road network that connects the settlements of Gainsborough and Market Rasen. This route is likely to appeal to both local users and those from a wider area and the listed windmill may attract some visitor interest.	Embedded Mitigat construction, oper decommissioning Mitigation is also f include the followi Panels to be set a Panels to be set a property boundari Panels to be set m minimum of 8m fr Panels to be set a Existing hedges ar managed to a heig to grow out to add boundaries with th appropriate, rando hedges. Lighting will be lim battery banks only required. Lighting vehicle and persor 50W, installed at a prevent light spilla be manually opera fencing. The visual effects to account equate to (Year 1) and this in been carried out b impact at this Emb
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.25] January 2023



litigation

ation would be taken into account at the eration (Year 1 and Year 15) and ng stages of the Scheme. This Embedded o referred to as primary mitigation and would wing measures:

a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential aries.

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and from minor watercourses.

a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

are to be allowed to grow out and will be eight of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged dd further thickening and growth to the field the addition of new hedgerow trees as domly spaced along the length of existing

imited to downlights within substations and nly and used when maintenance or security is ng will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to sonnel movements. All visible lighting would be t a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to llage. Lighting required within panelled areas will erated. There will be no lighting on perimeter

s **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into to those effects set out for the operation stage includes secondary mitigation which will have t but will have had limited physical or visual nbedded Mitigation stage.



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation /	The foreground of the view would not change. The hedgerows are low-cut,	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass	A similar process to that of constru
enabling works, construction, and commissioning	offering extensive views to the north (left of view) and this would remain as	seeding being taken into account at the operational	but with the Scheme being no long
with effects such as construction traffic, noise and	open arable fields. The Corringham Windmill would also remain as a	stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape	operational. This is an assessment
vibration from construction activities, dust	prominent feature and would not be affected by the presence of the panels	would occur and the visual effects are set out below.	in winter but assumes retention of
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the	beyond. In the far distance the roofscape of Corringham Grange Farm can		vegetation and builds upon the pr
visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	just be viewed and thepanel areas would be set in context with this building	By Vear 15, existing and proposed vegetation will have	primary and secondary mitigation
the early stages of the construction stage, ground,	but would hardly be visible due to the intervening layering of the hedgerows.	By Year 15, existing and proposed vegetation will have established and begun to mature, creating strong field	been established as the future ba
and lower-level activities such as the construction of	The views to the northeast, beyond the windmill, are open and flat and the		Effects are those arising from activ
the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure	landscape is only broken up in the far distance by strong hedgerows and	boundary delineation, addition height across the	duration of the decommissioning
and inverters would be screened due to the	shelterbelts and this would not change.	landscape and strong buffers to the proposed	site traffic, noise and vibration fro
presence of foreground hedgerows. During the	shere berts and this would not change.	development. Close-range views will be of the	decommissioning activities, dust a
	The offects set out below for Veer 1 include secondary mitigation which will	windmill within a stronger backdrop of vegetation	
latter part of the construction stage, views would	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will	whilst mid-range views will be of a well treed	and site runoff.
become available of the elevated activities above	have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at	landscape beyond the open and exposed area	
the hedgerows, but the distance and the	this stage:	adjacent to Corringham Road. New vegetation will	Following decommissioning, the l
intervening vegetation would confine the works to a		have integrated into the existing landscape around	to be returned to arable production
narrow section of the view.	Shelterbelt	Corringham Grange Farm to create a layered	will however benefit from the sign
	A block of shelterbelt planting is prosed around an existing small block of	landscape with occasional long-distance views of a	enhanced tree and hedgerow plan
Other works would be undertaken in connection	vegetation to the east of field H5, creating an appropriate block of woodland	partially wooded horizon.	has been carried out and has beg
with the construction including fencing, gates,	within the open landscape, creating visual height and interest.		mature to create a much stronger
boundary treatment and other means of enclosure		The aim should be to plan new woodland in the most	landscape, retaining and enhancing
and works for the provision of security and	Shelterbelt planting to the western and southern boundaries of fields H1	suitable locations. This may include in and around	overall character and providing co
monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying	and H2 will both increase the height and vegetated cover locally and better	settlements, where woodland would help integrate	biodiversity benefits over the year
down of internal tracks. There would also be	define the historic field pattern whilst helping to screen views of the Site	new development into the landscape and in more	mitigation fields are likely to be re
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	from the south and west.	intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help	the potential may exist to retain g
including planting and the improvement of the		create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration	to preserve some varied land use
foreground hedgerows	Existing hedges	should also be given to the management of existing	maintain long-term improvement
	The southern boundary hedges to fields H2 and H5 are to be enhanced to	trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and	biodiversity in the local area, all o
These short-lived construction activities would	mitigate views into the Site from the A631 Corringham Road and helping to	age structure through new planting and the creation	benefit visual receptors.
obstruct a small portion of the view and not	enhance the setting of Corringham Mill in the foreground.	of woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland	
become a dominant feature. There would be a		reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the	With secondary mitigation consid
change to the arable land use, but the field	New hedges	occurrence of semi-natural habitats.	negative effects of the physical
boundaries and the associated tree cover would	A new hedgerow, with hedgerow trees to the south, west and east of		decommissioning will be balanced
remain intact and assist with mitigation. There	Corringham Grange Farm will augment the existing vegetation in the area,		long term landscape and visual ef
would not be a fundamental change to the	define the boundary of the dwelling/farm and provide a strong buffer to the	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site,	mitigation.
surroundings to the south of this location.	panelled areas adjacent to the farm and The Cottage beyond.	due to the limited network of public rights of way	
	parielled areas adjacent to the farm and the cottage beyond.	(PRoW) across the area the aim is to enhance the local	
Construction Access	Grassland mixes	road networks for their recreational importance The	
The viewpoint will not be affected by construction	A 50m buffer is to be provided to the South of Corringham Grange Farm,	aims are to extend the non-road network, especially	
traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint		where it can link people to woodlands and river	
and the proposed construction access.	seeded with flower rich pollinator mix to create a pleasant setting to the	corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important	
and the proposed construction access.	dwelling as well as a buffer to the proposed Scheme. Elsewhere, the flower	contribution and improvements on approaches to	
Cable Route Corridor	rich pollinator mix is to be used under existing overhead cables, between	villages could improve the identity of the local	
Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and will	Corringham Grange and The Cottage and to the south and west facing	landscape for the benefit of recreation.	
	hedgerow boundaries adjacent to both new and existing vegetation.		
experience effects at construction stage.		Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial	
Substation (a	Adverse effects:	effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	
Substation/s	Panels and structures across the landscape	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries 	
This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but	Increased hard standing areas	and PRoW	
there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam	Increased traffic locally	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	
2 due to the distance and intervening vegetation.	Some minor light pollution within open countryside	 A more varied landscape 	
	Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures	 Improved (more natural) management of 	
	visible above existing vegetation	exiting vegetation	



SOLAR PROJECT			
		The residual effects at the Operational Phase at Year 15 without Mitigation equate to those effects at the beginning of Year 1 before secondary mitigation has been applied. The Effects set out below include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage.	 Less expanse of intensively managed land A less exposed and windswept landso Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patter Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15
Magnitude	Very Low	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

ed arable	
scape	
erns	
is	
k at Year 1,	
t Year 15.	
at Year 15.	
	Very Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Negligible Not Significant



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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Viewpoint is located within 200m of the northern extent of the cumulative solar development Tillbridge anticipated however the views of the closets Site Cottam 2 from this location are considered minor therefor minor. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and receptor.
		<i><u>Fabric of the Landscape</u></i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the su
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visibility with th across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerow settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.1
		Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide area the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising an arable la series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant chara accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor patches of cumulative visibility for the Co the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.25] January 2023

dge Solar and therefore Cumulative visual effects are efore the cumulative visual effects are considered to be nd Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual

the character area.

e substation area within the character area.

the cumulative developments would not be experienced rows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening

he Cottam 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is

8.15.2.8]

reas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a aracteristics of the landscape have some ability to Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of



Viewpoint VP48 - East Lane

The view is located on East Lane where it takes a right-angled turn onto an un-named road, looking east over the Cottam 2 Site, north towards the Cottam 3b Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Corringham to form a narrow spur known as Windy Ridge (Mill Farm Windmill). To the north, the land falls towards the watercourses of Corringham Beck and Aisby Beck and to the south there is a gentle rise towards the A631 and Springthorpe Road (Corringham Windmill). The landform also rises towards the east (centre of view) towards the small settlement of Yawthorpe and Yawthorpe Fox Covert (rising from 18m AOD to 25m AOD). In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the east and Wharton Wood towards the west. At closer proximity, there is vegetation at the edge of the settlement bordering East Lane which is mainly associated with Hall Farm and The Old Hall. There are also smaller woodland blocks, plantations and coverts around Home Farm, Ancliff Farm, Park Farm and Taskers Farm at Yawthorpe to the east. To the north and east there are mainly open views and to the west and south the settlement of Corringham (and associated vegetation) closes down the visibility. In terms of man-made features, there are new residential properties (left of view) at North close just off East Lane and properties to the south of East Lane. Otherwise, there is only Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage within the central part of the Site/Sites (outside the RLB). Other settlement is centered on Aisby to the north, Springthorpe to the south, Corringham to the west and Yawthorpe to the east. East lane is a prominent feature particularly at the right-angled turn where it heads north towards Aisby.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts the immediate edge of settlement in the wider context of a large-scale, exposed landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, but well cut back with few hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the lanes and there are narrow grass verges that presents a simple consistency and softer character overall. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low cut and have a highly managed appearance and little texture, but there is a colourful character due to the presence of the new residential properties at North Close. Mast poles are however prominent and in combination with the lane and new dwellings there is a notable man-made influence. The view tends to be ordinary overall, but the extended visibility in two directions (north south and east west) reveals a more open character, interest, and stimulus to this location.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of the new residential properties at North Close, which is a detractor to the rural character of the view. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more interesting views out towards the north along the un-named road and east along East Lane. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of the arable landscape in the same context as the new residential properties adds some stimulus to the view. The overall experience is that of an ordinary location due to the lack of features and distant visibility.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, horse riders, motorists and residents using these local lanes at the eastern edge of Corringham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set at the junction of East Lane and Field Farm Lane that leads directly to Aisby. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow on either side of East Lane. The hedgerow is low cut and well maintained and its presence therefore does not influence the views across the open arable fields towards the northeast. Field Farm Lane leads to Aisby and rises gradually with the landform. To the right of the view, East Lane extends further east as far as the access track that serves Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage. The roofscape of Corringham Grange Farm is visible just over the hedgerow to the northeast (right of view). To the left of view the eastern edge of the settlement of Corringham is a notable feature out where the built form contrasts with vegetation at this edge of the settlement.





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded N
In terms of forces for change for VP48, there are	<u>Scenic:</u> Despite the importance of nucleated settlements in this area, they are	<u>Range of Features:</u> This location	Embedded Mitig
aims to protect the open and unsettled character of	frequently hidden from view by tall hedgerows that border the local lanes. The	comprises the junction of the local	construction, op
the landscape from inappropriate development and	setting of settlements of Corringham has a raw edge at this point on East Lane due	road network at the edge of a small	decommissionin
that tree planting around settlement fringes can help	to the new residential dwellings.	settlement. This is an enclosed	Mitigation is also
with integration and help contribute to the overall		location where the tall hedgerows	include the follow
perception of a well treed landscape. The changes	<i><u>Cultural</u></i> : The church spires and towers of the settlements form a prominent	and built form limit views across the	
from flood risk and engineered solutions are also	landmark on the skyline along with the large farmsteads. At this location, the	area. The hedgerows and woodland	Panels to be set
changing the landscape, but there is potential for	woodlands and tree cover associated with The Old Hall and Hall Farm form part of	cover at Hall Farm and Old Hall are	
landscape restoration projects to assist with	the context of the view.	evident but otherwise there is a	Panels to be set
mitigation of this change. The potential for river		limited range of features in the view.	property bounda
landscape to change is also a key consideration, but	<i><u>Natural:</u></i> The quiet rural lanes provide opportunities for wildlife corridors across the	_	
there is potential to introduce positive landscape	area especially where they are associated with the waters course such as with East	<u>Importance of View:</u> This is an	Panels to be set
interventions such as biodiversity and nature	Lane and Corringham Beck.	enclosed location on the local road	minimum of 8m
conservation initiatives. The impact on long distance		network at the edge of a small	
views from surrounding towns and villages is also a	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> This is a landscape of long views and some of the local	settlement, which dilutes the level of	Panels to be set
key consideration.	lanes provide a quiet backwater from where to appreciate them. Some local lanes,	importance of the view. The view also	
	such as East Lane, focus their views on short range features at the edge of	has a limited combination of features	Existing hedges a
Overall , the susceptibility for VP48 is conditioned by	settlements, which are also important to landscape character.	and the tall hedgerows along this	managed to a he
the impact of settlement on the edges of the river		section of the road close down	to grow out to ac
floodplain, the interventions associated with flood	Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: Smaller settlements provide an important	visibility across the area. The	boundaries with
risk, the shifting of river channels, sand and gravel	spatial function, where the land drains and minor roads show a marked change in	sequence of views across the area	appropriate, ran
extraction and power and energy infrastructure.	the landscape. Where Corringham Beck forms a junction with East Lane this	towards woodlands and tree cover	hedges.
There are however also significant benefits to be	provides a 'sense of place'.	within the hedgerows that form the	_
gained from a range of landscape and biodiversity		approaches to settlements are	Lighting will be li
interventions such as restoration projects.	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> Recreation is provided by numerous small country lanes and	however locally important features.	battery banks on
	there are few public rights of way (PRoW) which connect these lanes. Footpath		required. Lightin
	(Corr/22/1) that passes to the west of Hall Farm and Old Hall provides scope for	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local	vehicle and pers
	circular a route in conjunction with East Lane.	road network at the edge of a small	50W, installed at
		settlement. This route is likely to	prevent light spil
	Important Spatial Function: Where the farmhouses are set back from the roads, they	appeal to local users and those from	will be manually
	form a distinctive group of buildings and associated tree cover. This is particularly	a wider area may be limited due to	perimeter fencin
	noticeable at Hall Farm and Old Hall.	this being a small settlement and	
		minor roads.	The visual effects
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP48 is shaped by the woodlands and tree cover		account equate t
	associated with The Old Hall and Hall Farm form part of the context of the view.		(Year 1) and this
	Some local lanes, such as East Lane, focus their views on short range features at the		been carried out
	edge of settlements, which are also important to landscape character. Footpath		impact at this Em
	(Corr/22/1) that passes to the west of Hall Farm and Old Hall provides scope for		
	circular a route in conjunction with East Lane.		
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicable

Mitigation

igation would be taken into account at the operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ing stages of the Scheme. This Embedded lso referred to as primary mitigation and would lowing measures:

et a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

et a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential daries.

et minimum of 20m from major watercourses and m from minor watercourses.

et a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

s are to be allowed to grow out and will be height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged add further thickening and growth to the field th the addition of new hedgerow trees as andomly spaced along the length of existing

e limited to downlights within substations and only and used when maintenance or security is ting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to rsonnel movements. All visible lighting would be at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to pillage. Lighting required within panelled areas lly operated. There will be no lighting on cing.

cts **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into e to those effects set out for the operation stage is includes secondary mitigation which will have out but will have had limited physical or visual Embedded Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP48 – East La

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Thorpe Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view.	The foreground of the view as set at the junction of East Lane and Field Farm Lane would not change. There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow on either side of East Lane and this would remain as a feature of the view. The hedgerow is low cut and well maintained and its presence therefore does not influence the views across the open arable fields towards the northeast. To the right of the view, East Lane extends further east as far as the access track that serves Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage and this would change to show the presence of panel areas to the north side of the lane. The roofscape of Corringham Grange Farm is visible just over the hedgerow to the northeast (right of view) and this would be lost and replaced by the presence of the panel areas rising above the existing hedgerows. To the left of view the eastern edge of the settlement of Corringham is a notable feature and this would not change. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage:	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass s taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) th changes to the landscape would occur and the visual ef- below. By Year 15, the close-mid range views will be enhanced of a 5m wide woodland buffer to the western boundary Planting will have established and begun to mature and screenSite/Sites. In the distance, the ridge beyond the above proposed and existing planting creating a strong across the landscape with a predominantly wooded ho exist. This is a relatively close-range view of Cottam 2's wester Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site, du network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area enhance the local road network for their recreational in
Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying	<u>Scattered tree belt</u> A scattered tree belt is proposed to the northern boundary of field H1 adjacent to The Cottage reducing views southeast from the unnamed road near Corringham Beck. This belt will also provide	aims are to extend the non-road network, especially wh people to woodlands and river corridors. Trees and her important contribution and improvements on approach could improve the identity of the local landscape for the recreation.
down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a significant proportion of the view and become a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of Thorpe Lane. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the viewpoint	additional height and structure to this area which is currently somewhat exposed to the east with low cut existing hedgerows. A further strong belt of riparian species trees is proposed to the western boundary of Yawthorp Beck to the east of the Cottam 2 Site. Although this may not be visible from this viewpoint, being within the valley, the increased tree cover will enhance the character of the area locally and provide a strong buffer and ecological benefit to the beck along this stretch. <u>Shelterbelt</u> A 5m shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of the Cottam 2 Site, infilling where existing vegetation is missing. This will provide a strong boundary and defined field pattern, mitigate views and integrate existing disparate vegetation, creating height where the landscape is somewhat exposed in places.	 Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries a Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exitin Less expanse of intensively managed arable la A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity
will be affected due to East Lane leading towards the local track that connects to Cottam 2 Site at field H5. The vehicles going into the Site will not be visible due to the tall hedgerow on East Lane	A shelterbelt to the east of The Cottage and Corringham Grange Farm is proposed to mitigate views east from these properties into the panelled areas.	Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 15.
blocking views into the Scheme.	Existing hedgerows	New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15.
<u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	Existing hedgerows Existing hedgerows to the entrance to The Cottage are to be enhanced, being allowed to grow out, with hedgerow trees added.	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.
nempoint is outside of the otskill study alea.		Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.

	Decommissioning
s seeding being the following l effects are set out	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of
eed by the addition lary of the Site. and will help to he valley will sit ong layered effect horizon where views stern boundary.	existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
, due to the limited ea the aim is to al importance. The where it can link hedgerows make an paches to villages the benefit of	Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust
ects will be achieved es and PRoW	landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields
kiting vegetation e land	are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.
ned to be: 1, 7.5m max at Year	With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
5.	
15.	



SOLAR PROJECT			[Reference: ENOTOTSS/AFF/C0.5	
	This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 2.	pattern and providing some added height and structure to these boundaries and further breaking up the blocks of panels.		
		Existing hedgerows are to be enhanced to the south of field H6 allowing this to grow out and be managed to a height of 5m. Additional hedgerow trees are to be provided to create a strong field boundary adjoining an area of proposed planting around an existing pond.		
		<u>New hedges</u> New hedgerows with hedgerow trees are proposed around Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage, mitigating views into the panelled areas and creating a strong buffer to the Scheme. <u>Turtle Dove mitigation</u>		
		<u>Grassland mixes</u> A flower rich pollinator mix is proposed around the two properties with a meadow set out between the two and an area to the south of Corringham Grange Farm creating a 50 buffer to the panelled area.		
		Elsewhere, tussock mixes are to be provided to the boundaries of existing and proposed vegetation with the flower rich pollinator mix proposed to south and westerly facing vegetation as well as beneath existing overhead power lines as appropriate		
		 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation The residual effects at the Operational Phase at Year 15 without Mitigation equate to those effects at the beginning of Year 1 before secondary mitigation has been applied. The Effects set out below include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage. 		
Magnitude	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 48 of the Cumulative Developmen year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as
	visual effects are anticipated.	and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Exist Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects up
		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fa area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area.
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km s intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

ents is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites isting vegetation and Embedded and Secondary upon the view are reduced in combination.

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative n study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.

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Viewpoint VP50 – Yawthorpe

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located within the settlement of Yawthorpe, looking west towards the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 3b Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views of a gently undulating landscape within the context of a broader rolling valley that is conspicuous at this location due to the higher landform (approximately 20m to 25m AOD) at this junction. The land use is predominantly arable with the large deciduous woodlands of Yawthorpe Fox Covert in the immediate context of the view. These are a variety of other woodland blocks including the small copses to the northeast of the settlement of Yawthorpe around Willhoughton Grange. In terms of man-made elements, there are the farmstead and agricultural buildings within Yawthorpe, including Home Far, Ancliff Farm, Taskers Farm and Park Farm. There are also residential dwellings at Moorlands Magin Moor to the south, otherwise the immediate area is sparsely settled.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open landscape, being exposed due to the large field sizes and lack of hedgerows and tree cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features includes isolated dwellings, Yawthorpe Fox Covert, tree clumps, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the gently rising landform where Yawthorpe occupies higher ground and commands views over the landscape to the south. In terms of texture, this is an intensely managed landscape with an arable dominance and a combination of colours owing to crop variety and the various woodland blocks. The woodland on the distant horizon at Brown's Holt is also a feature in the view.

Overall: The background noise from the A361 is prominent, but the immediate view is typical of local landscape character being large scale and arable dominant. The woodland at Yawthorpe Fox Covert and riparian trees lining Yawthorpe Beck add some vigour and interest to the view. The woodland around Yawthorpe also compliments the landscape setting of Home Farm, which is an attractive feature. The overall experience provides a balanced landscape with some distractions from the A361, but the views are very pleasant and invigorating overall.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, horse riders, motorists, and residents within the settlement of Yawthorpe.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of a Yawthorpe Lane to the south of the settlement of Yawthorpe. To the west side of the route, there is a wide grass verge as frontage to the hedgerow. The hedgerow is low-cut, and its presence therefore does not influence the views across the open arable fields beyond. An unnamed woodland block sits to the foreground of the view, which lies adjacent to Yawthorpe Beck. This woodland provides visual interest in an otherwise flat landscape. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are visible to the west (centre of view) and to the southeast (right of view), where dividing hedgerows and small woodland blocks are evident in contrast to the open arable fields. The distant horizon is vast and open with the land remaining flat all across the view. To the right of view, built from associated with Taskers Farm, Ancliff Farm, Home Farm and Park Farm are in the immediate foreground and middle ground of view. To the middle, beyond the hedgerow looking west, silhouettes of woodlands such as Birch Wood and Wharton Wood (northeast of Gainsborough) are just visible in the distant horizon. To the left of view the local route can be seen leading south where it forms a junction with Gainsborough Road.





Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embe
In terms of forces for change for VP50, the management of the oak/birch woodlands are at risk from unsound management and their biodiversity interest could be improved by encouraging natural regeneration of native broadleaved species where possible. Th open character of the limestone plateau is also at risk and any redevelopment of the airfields should take account of this feature including protecting any features of historic interest. The condition of the Coversand Heathlands have also deteriorated through a lack of grazing. Overall , the susceptibility of VP50 is conditioned by the areas of broadleaved woodland that is important to landscape character, but often small and fragmented and bolstered by the intervening shelterbelts and hedgerow networks. Expanding, buffering and connecting the fragmented semi- natural habitats would improve their condition and make them more resilient. There is scope for extending access and interpretation of these many features to improve understanding and increase enjoyment of them. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. There is scope to maintain the sense of place and the diversity of the settlements and landscape features through expanding more interpretation and access through good green infrastructure links.	Scenic: The small settlements such as Yawthorpe have distinctive landscape elements which contribute to the special identity of the surrounding landscape and its value to the PRoW network. This includes their approaches and well-integrated wooded edges. Cultural: These are a variety of woodland blocks including the small copses to the northeast of the settlement of Yawthorpe around Willhoughton Grange. The nearest listed buildings are within the settlement of Corringham, including the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence (List Entry: 1064162). The Grade II listed Corringham Windmill stands just to the north of Corringham Road. Natural: The landscape feels exposed in parts, but the combination of the blocks of woodlands such as Yawthorpe Covert and mature hedgerow trees provide a strong sense of enclosure and structure within the landscape. The woodlands within this landscape pattern are important as natural features. Recreation and Enjoyment: This landscape setting to the settlement of Yawthorpe is important as an invigorating backdrop for recreation and enjoyment, particularly for those travelling along the A631 to the south. Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place: Roads and minor farm tracks are features of this landscape where hedgerows are absent, and views are expansive. This attribute contributes to local distinctiveness and 'sense of place'. Health and Wellbeing: The tranquility associated with the minor tracks that lead to these small settlements such as Yawthorpe is important for health and well-being. Important Spatial Function: These minor tracks and local roads can offer long westward views to the power stations on the River Trent, and eastward views to the power stations on the River Trent, a	<u>Range of Features:</u> This location comprises the local access road leading to a small settlement. This is an open location where the lack of hedgerows allows for extended visibility and an appreciation of the wider landscape. The built form within the settlement and small blocks of woodland at the edges help to frame views across the area. The variety of woodland blocks including the small copses to the northeast of the settlement of Yawthorpe around Willhoughton Grange are the key features of the view, otherwise there is a limited range of features. <u>Importance of View:</u> This is an open location on the local road network at the edge of a small settlement, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view also has a limited combination of features but the lack of hedgerows along this section of the road extend visibility across the area. The sequence of views across the area towards woodlands and tree cover within the hedgerows that form the approaches to settlements are however locally important features. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local road network at the edge of a small settlement and minor roads.	Embed the cor decom Embed mitigat Panels PRoW. Panels resider Panels waterc Vanels bound Existing be mar encour growth hedger the len Lightin and ba securit will be All visit maxim light sp will be perime The vis taken i the opt second but wil

edded Mitigation

edded Mitigation would be taken into account at construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and mmissioning stages of the Scheme. This edded Mitigation is also referred to as primary ation and would include the following measures:

els to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent N.

els to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent lential property boundaries.

els to be set minimum of 20m from major rcourses and minimum of 8m from minor rcourses.

els to be set a minimum of 3m from Site ndaries.

ing hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will anaged to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be uraged to grow out to add further thickening and th to the field boundaries with the addition of new gerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along ength of existing hedges.

ing will be limited to downlights within substations battery banks only and used when maintenance or rity is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. sible lighting would be 50W, installed at a mum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas be manually operated. There will be no lighting on neter fencing.

visual effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation n into account equate to those effects set out for operation stage (Year 1) and this includes ndary mitigation which will have been carried out vill have had limited physical or visual impact at Embedded Mitigation stage.

Applicable



Viewpoint VP50 – Yawtho

vpoint VP50 – Yawthorpe			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
 enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the distance and intervening hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows, but the distance would curtail any effects to a narrow section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small proportion of the view and not become a dominant feature. There would not be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact, and this would not result in a change to the view's composition. There would not be south and east of this location. 	The foreground of the view as set in the context of a Yawthorpe The foreground of the view, and this would remain as a feature of the view. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are visible to the west where the panels will be placed between the dividing hedgerows and small woodland blocks. The distant horizon is vast and open with the land remaining flat all across the view and this would remain as a feature of the view. To the middle, beyond the hedgerow looking west, silhouettes of woodlands such as Birch Wood and Wharton Wood (northeast of Gainsborough) are just visible in the distant horizon, and this would not change. To the left of view the local route can be seen leading south where it forms a junction with Gainsborough Road and this feature would not be affected by the panel areas. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>Scattered Tree Belt</u> A strong belt of riparian species trees is proposed to the western boundary of Yawthorpe Beck to the east of the Cottam 2 Site. As well as mitigating views into the Site from Yawthorpe, the increased tree cover will enhance the character of the area locally and provide a strong buffer and ecological benefit to the beck along this stretch. <u>Shelterbelt</u> A small block of existing vegetation within the southeastern part of the Site is to be enhanced with shelterbelt planting to provide a small woodland appropriate to the setting and local character. <u>Existing hedges</u> Strong enhancement of hedges across the Site, in particular around H8 running both north/south and east/west, further help to break up the bulk of the panelled area and strengthen the field pattern locally enhancing the overall character. Existing vegetation on the southern boundaries of fields H5 and H11 will further mitigate views from Yawthorpe with these hedges infilled and allowed to grow out to be managed at a height of 5m. Add	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, existing and proposed planting will have fully established and will have begun to mature creating a tapestry of layered vegetation within the landscape from this viewpoint. Hedgerow trees will have established but will not have matured but will provide some additional height to the scene and integrate the Schemeinto the landscape and adding to the relatively well treed mid-distance views. Longer-distance views will be of a well treed horizon where views through intervening vegetation exist. The aim should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable locations. This may include in and around settlements, where woodland would help integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration should also be given to the management of existing trees and woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An increase in grassland reversion should also be encouraged, increasing the occurrence of semi-natural habitats. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site, due to the presence of mature trees within the hedgerows, the aims are to provide enhanced planting within the hedgerows to reinforce the lower parts of the hedgerow, whilst mitigating views across the area. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Inproved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape<	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.2.4: Viewpoint Analysis & Evaluation – Views Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.2.4.27] January 2023



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	Construction Access The viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic in the foreground due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access. Due to the flat nature of the landscape the construction traffic will be visible in the far distance.	Elsewhere, a flower rich pollinator mix is proposed around existing underground services that run to the southeast of the Cottam 2 Site as well as to south and west facing hedgerows as appropriate. The remainder of the field boundaries are to be seeded with a tussock mix adjacent to new and existing vegetation	
	Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and there are likely to be views of the Substation at Cottam 2 in the mid-distance directly to the west.	 Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	
Magnitude	Very Low	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Minor - Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

Very Low
Neutral & Short Term
Negligible Not Significant



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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 50 of the Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of This is due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites a the visual receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed wou upon the view are reduced in combination. <u>Fabric of the Landscape</u>
		There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscap There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas area.
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, cumulative visib be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the interve between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, be cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZT
		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive l scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strate characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adver visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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of operation and Minor at year 15 with mitigation. es and Cumulative Developments and proximity to ould screen the panels and therefore the effects

cape within the character area.

eas and the substation area within the character

sibility with the cumulative developments would not rvening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover ive visibility.

between the Cottam 2 and Tillbridge Solar. This

ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ith wide areas retaining a strong sense of rural ve landscape comprising an arable land use within a ategic road network north to south. These relevant verse effects. The minor patches of cumulative in the Unwooded Vales Character Area



Viewpoint VP54 - Bonsdale Lane just north of Corringham Beck

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Bonsdale Lane just north of Corringham Beck, looking southeast directly over the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond. The view is also looking north towards the Cottam 3b Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Corringham to form a narrow spur known as Windy Ridge (at Mill Farm Windmill). To the north, the land falls towards the watercourse of Aisby Beck and to the south there is a gentle rise towards the A631 and Springthorpe Road (at Corringham Windmill). The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards the small settlement of Yawthorpe and Yawthorpe Fox Covert (rising from 18m AOD to 25m AOD). In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the east and Wharton Wood towards the west. At closer proximity, there are a smaller woodland blocks, plantations and coverts around Hall Farm and Old Hall to the south and the woodland around the small settlement of Aisby to the north. To the east, west and south there are mainly open views and to the north Aisby closes down the visibility. In terms of man-made features, there is Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage within the central part of the Site/Sites (outside the RLB) and Hall Farm and Old Hall Farm to the south. Within the settlement of Aisby to the north there are several properties centered on Aisby House Farm and Moscar Farm. Bonsdale Lane is a prominent feature particularly as this is a straight road in the context of an intensive arable landscape.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, exposed landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, but they are well cut back with few hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the lane and there are grass verges that present a simple consistency and soft character to the view. The riparian vegetation along Corringham Beck is also a key feature of this view. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low cut and have a highly managed appearance and little texture, and there are muted and calm tones due to the simplicity of the landscape and general absence of features. Mast poles are prominent, however. The views tend to be interesting and almost invigorating given that the distant horizon reveals the landscape of the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton Cliff, Willhoughton and Hemswell.

Overall: The view is influenced by the presence of Bonsdale Lane, which is a detractor. The location offers some interesting features locally such as the riparian vegetation along Corringham Beck, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of far-reaching views adds some stimulus. The overall experience is that of an interesting and pleasant location with a safe and comfortable feeling due to the open nature. There are however fewer interesting features in the immediate context that draw down the quality of the more distant views.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, horse riders, motorists and residents using these local lanes at the northeastern edge of Corringham.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of a local lane that heads from Aisby turning north towards Bondsale Farm at the junction with Pilham Lane. There is a wide grass verge to each side of the lane fronting the hedgerow, with large scale arable fields beyond. The hedgerow is low cut and therefore allows views in all directions. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are visible beyond the arable field in the foreground and these fields are divided by hedgerows. Strong mature trees and woodlands are also visible within the context of these hedgerows. This existing vegetation all serves to break up the open and extensive views across the landscape. To the left of view (east), the local lane takes an immediate rightangled turns north where the roofscape of Bonsdale Farm and the medieval village of Dunstall are just visible on the distant horizon. To the right of view the local lane extends west where a few hedgerow trees line the road. To the north of the route (right of view) roofscapes for Aisby House Farm and Moscar Farm can also be seen in the distant horizon. In the far distance to the west (right of view) silhouettes of Wharton Wood and Birch wood (northeast of Gainsborough) are just visible on the horizon.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embed
In terms of forces for change for VP54, access to historic	<u>Scenic:</u> The area supports an extensive network of rivers, dykes and	<u>Range of Features:</u> This location comprises the	Embedde
sites is limited, along with interpretation to raise	ditches, which have little visual presence in the landscape since they are	local access road network connecting the small	construc
awareness and improve understanding and enjoyment of	contained by high floodbanks and lack significant riparian vegetation. The	settlements of Corringham and Kirton in Lindsey.	decomm
local history. The deserted medieval villages are	vegetation along Corringham Beck is evident in this view.	This is an open location where the low-cut	Mitigatio
particularly sensitive but also testimony to subsequent		hedgerows allow for extended visibility and an	would in
change during the medieval period when farming	<u><i>Cultural:</i></u> Parts of the landscape have remained unchanged, and this is	appreciation of the wider landscape. The riparian	
developed to the perimeter of the Cliff Edge.	particularly noticeable for some of the rural lanes where hedgerows are	woodland along the small tributary of the River	Panels to
	bordered by traditional meadowlands. The field systems to each side of	Till and the small blocks of woodland towards the	
Overall , the susceptibility of VP54 is conditioned by the	Coringham Beck are smaller in scale but are not traditional meadowlands	northeast of Yawthorpe help to frame views	Panels to
presence of several ground features, especially on the	or areas of ancient enclosure.	across the area. The variety of woodland blocks	residenti
plateau, that includes prehistoric burial mounds, Roman		and the riparian vegetation are the key features	
artefacts and abandoned medieval villages. The relevant	Natural: The watercourses have been hugely modified for flood	of the view, otherwise there is a limited range of	Panels to
characteristics therefore have a limited capacity to	management and navigational purposes. The alignment of Corringham	features.	watercou
accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	Beck has a straight alignment is to follow the local lane network and		watercou
However, there is scope for protecting these features and	sections across the open fields have been improved. In most areas the	Importance of View: This is an open location on	
providing interpretation to bring them to the attention of	watercourses form a deep wide channel with little in-stream habitat, but	the local road network that provides a linkage	Panels to
a wider audience.	Corringham Beck has some riparian vegetation in this view.	between small settlements across the area, which	
		dilutes the level of importance of the view. The	Existing h
	<u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The public right of way (PRoW) network is	view also has a limited combination of features	managed
	limited with many areas that are hard to access, making it difficult for	but the low-cut hedgerows along this section of	encourag
	people to enjoy the landscape. The local lanes are also rigid with tight	the road extend visibility across the area. The	growth to
	hedgerows and uninviting straight alignments.	sequence of views across the area towards	hedgero
		woodlands and tree cover within the hedgerows	the lengt
	<u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> The landscape supports a	that form the approaches to settlements are	
	peaceful, undisturbed rural character where the meandering river	however locally important features.	Lighting
	channels hold remnant patches of riparian vegetation, such as this		and batte
	section of Corringham Beck.	<u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local road	security i
	Section of Confingmant Beck.	network that provides linkages between small	be calibra
	Health and Wellheing. The landscape has retained a relatively remote and	settlements across the area. This route is likely to	visible lig
	<u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The landscape has retained a relatively remote and	appeal to local users and those from a wider area	height of
	undeveloped character. This character is enhanced by the stretches of	may be limited due to this being small	Lighting
	riparian vegetation and strong hedgerows with tall trees.	settlements and minor roads.	operated
	Important Spatial Function: The watercourses themselves are not a visually		
	dominant feature but their riparian vegetation is the important spatial		The visua
			taken int
	function.		operation
	Overall the value of View point V/DE 4 is shown of humbring (1)		mitigatio
	Overall , the value of Viewpoint VP54 is shaped by a low-lying flat		had limit
	agricultural landscape characterised by the intensive practices that have		Mitigatio
	led to the loss of key landscape features. Surviving features include		_
	stretches of riparian vegetation along Corringham Beck and some strong		
NA - P	hedgerows with tall trees that evoke feelings of intimacy at this location.		NL (A - 1
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Appl

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edded Mitigation

ded Mitigation would be taken into account at the uction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and missioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded ion is also referred to as primary mitigation and include the following measures:

- to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.
- to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent ntial property boundaries.
- to be set minimum of 20m from major courses and minimum of 8m from minor ourses.
- to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

g hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will be ged to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be aged to grow out to add further thickening and to the field boundaries with the addition of new row trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along gth of existing hedges.

g will be limited to downlights within substations attery banks only and used when maintenance or ty is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will brated to vehicle and personnel movements. All lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. ng required within panelled areas will be manually ed. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

ual effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation into account equate to those effects set out for the ion stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary ion which will have been carried out but will have nited physical or visual impact at this Embedded ion stage.

plicable



Viewpo

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
Activities considered includes, site preparation /	The foreground of the view set in the context of a local lane would	With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding	A similar process to that o
enabling works, construction, and commissioning	not change. There is a wide grass verge to each side of the lane	being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the	construction stage, but wi
with effects such as construction traffic, noise and	fronting the hedgerow, with large scale arable fields beyond and	following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual	Scheme being no longer
vibration from construction activities, dust	those fields in the foreground (as far as Corringham Beck) would	effects are set out below.	operational. This is an ass
generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the	not change. The hedgerow is low cut and therefore allows views in		of the Site in winter but as
visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At	all directions and this would not change. In the middle ground,	By Year 15, the close-mid range views will be enhanced by the	retention of existing veget
the early stages of the construction stage, ground,	further agricultural fields are visible beyond the arable field in the	addition of trees and hedges with existing hedgerows allowed to	and builds upon the prop
and lower-level activities such as the construction	foreground and these fields would become an area of panels, but	grow out and be managed at 5m. Planting will have established	primary and secondary m
of the solar panel areas and associated	the dividing hedgerows would help with the layering of the	and have begun to mature and will soften the views and	that had been established
infrastructure and inverters would be partly	landscape and help the panels blend into this setting. Strong	enhancing the overall tree cover locally. In the distance, the	future baseline. Effects ar
screened due to the presence of foreground	mature trees and woodlands are also visible within the context of	proposed and existing planting will enhance the strong layered	arising from activities for
hedgerow bordering the local lane and the	these hedgerows, and they would also assist with integration. This	effect across the landscape with a wooded horizon where views	duration of the decommis
hedgerow to the arable field beyond. During the	existing vegetation all serves to break up the open and extensive	exist.	including site traffic, noise
latter part of the construction stage, views would	views across the landscape and help the panels become part of		vibration from decommis
become available of the elevated activities above	this landscape. In the far distance to the west (right of view)	The aim should be to plan new woodland in the most suitable	activities, dust generation
the hedgerows, but the hedgerows would provide	silhouettes of Wharton Wood and Birch wood (northeast of	locations. This may include in and around settlements, where	runoff.
some screening such that these activities would be	Gainsborough) are just visible on the horizon and this would not	woodland would help integrate new development into the	
confined to a narrow section of the view.	change.	landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas, where woodland	Following decommissioni
		would help create a mixed pattern of land use. Consideration	land is likely to be returned
Other works would be undertaken in connection	The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation	should also be given to the management of existing trees and	arable production. The Si
with the construction including fencing, gates,	which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical	woodland, enhancing biodiversity value and age structure through	however benefit from the
boundary treatment and other means of enclosure	or visual impact at this stage:	new planting and the creation of woodland edge habitats. An	significantly enhanced tre
and works for the provision of security and	Contrary days a half	increase in grassland reversion should also be encouraged,	hedgerow planting that h
monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be	Scattered tree belt	increasing the occurrence of semi-natural habitats.	carried out and has begun
landscape and biodiversity mitigation works,	A scattered tree belt is proposed to the northern boundary of field H1 adjacent to The Cottage reducing views south from Bonsdale		mature to create a much and robust landscape, ret
including planting and the improvement of the	Lane near Corringham Beck. This belt will also provide additional	Overall , in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site, due to the	and enhancing the overal
foreground hedgerows	height and structure to this area which is currently somewhat	limited network of public rights of way (PRoW) across the area the	character and providing
loreground nedgerows	exposed to the east with low cut existing hedgerows.	aim is to enhance the local roads for their recreational	considerable biodiversity
These short-lived construction activities would	exposed to the cust merion cut existing heugerons.	importance. The aims are to extend the non-road network, especially where it can link people to woodlands and river	over the years. Bird mitiga
obstruct a small proportion of the view and not	A further strong belt of riparian species trees is proposed to the	corridors. Trees and hedgerows make an important contribution	fields are likely to be retai
become a dominant feature. There would be a	western boundary of Yawthorpe Beck to the east of the Cottam 2	and improvements on approaches to villages could improve the	the potential may exist to
change to the arable land use, but the field	Site. The increased tree cover will enhance the character of the	identity of the local landscape for the benefit of recreation along	grass margins to preserve
boundaries and the associated tree cover would	area locally and provide a strong buffer and ecological benefit to	these routes. These routes could allow for some trees to establish	varied land use and main
remain intact and assist with mitigation. There	the beck along this stretch and further defining the watercourse.	in the hedgerows to give more structure to the landscape.	long-term improvements
would not be a fundamental change to the			biodiversity in the local ar
surroundings to the north and west of this location.	Shelterbelt	Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be	which will benefit visual re
	A 5m shelterbelt is proposed to the western boundary of the	achieved in terms of Visual Receptors:	
	Cottam 2 Site, infilling where existing vegetation is missing. This	 Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW 	With secondary mitigation
	will provide a strong boundary and defined field patter, mitigate	 Increased woodland/vegetation cover 	considered, the negative e
	views, and integrate existing disparate vegetation, creating height	 A more varied landscape 	the physical decommission
	where the landscape is somewhat exposed in places.	 Improved (more natural) management of exiting 	be balanced out by the lo
		vegetation	landscape and visual effe
	A shelterbelt to the east of The Cottage and Corringham Grange	 Less expanse of intensively managed arable land 	this mitigation.
	Farm is proposed to mitigate views east from these properties into	 A less exposed and windswept landscape 	
	the panelled areas.	 Water quality improvements 	
		 Potential animal grazing 	
	Existing hedgerows	 Reinstatement of historic field patterns 	
	Existing hedgerows to the entrance to The Cottage are to be	 Bird mitigation fields 	
	enhanced, being allowed to grow out, with hedgerow trees added.	 Significantly improved biodiversity 	
		1	1

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	Construction Access The viewpoint will not be affected be affected in the immediate foreground by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access. In the far distance tall construction vehicles will be visible in the horizon as they head into the Cottam 2 Site at field H5. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and will experience effects at construction stage. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 2 or 3b.	Further hedgerow enhancement is proposed to the northern, and western boundaries of field H6, strengthening the field pattern and providing some added height and structure to these boundaries and further mitigating views into the Site from the northwest. Existing hedgerows are to be enhanced to the south of field H6 allowing this to grow out and be managed to a height of 5m. Additional hedgerow trees are to be provided to create a strong field boundary adjoining an area of proposed planting around an existing pond. <u>Native Shrub Planting</u> To the south of field H6, the existing pond, ditch and some lone field trees are to be incorporated into a block of native shrub planting in this area creating ecological enhancement whilst integrating disparate landscape features into the overall scene. <u>New hedges</u> New hedgerows with hedgerow trees are proposed around Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage, mitigating views into the panelled areas and creating a strong buffer to theSite/Sites. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A flower rich pollinator mix is proposed around the two properties with a meadow set out between the two and an area to the south of Corringham Grange Farm creating a 50 buffer to the panelled area. Elsewhere, tussock mixes are to be provided to the boundaries of existing and proposed vegetation with the flower rich pollinator mix proposed to south and westerly facing vegetation as well as beneath existing overhead power lines as appropriate Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated	Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Magnitude	Low	 Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation Low 	Low	Very Low
Type of				
Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant

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Viewpoint VF	P54 – Bonsdale Lane just north of Corringham Beck	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary Between the Cottam 2 and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, there would be no inter visibility due to distance, the intervening settlement of Aisby, and additional intervening hedgerows and tree cover. The intervening vegetation along the mainline railway would also provide additional screening and separation between Cottam 2 and Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 54 of the Cumulative Developmen year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Existi Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects up
	Between Cottam 3b and Cottam 3a Site/Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3b Site, the Cottam 3a Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and would not result in <u>a highly noticeableno</u> change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in	 <u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area.
	place of an airfield at the Cottam 3a Site, but the <u>visually</u> detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km s intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely. Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agris strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): <u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Long Term Decommissioning: <u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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ents is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites sting vegetation and Embedded and Secondary upon the view are reduced in combination.
r features of the landscape within the character
ing the solar panel areas and the substation area
m 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative n study area. This is due to the distance, the res. The intervening settlements and built form
ely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures:
lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some for patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 she Unwooded Vales Character Area.
rm
ant



Viewpoint VP55 - Pilham Lane

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located along on Pilham Lane, Pilham looking southeast towards the Cottam 2 Site and northeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is hardly conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop, but there are smaller pastoral fields of private planned enclosure to the south (left) of the view. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west (left of view) just beyond Pilham Lane to form a narrow spur around Todd Lane Farm, extending from Corringham Scroggs (recreational woodland) towards the north. To the north, the land rises towards Glebe Farm at approximately 20m AOD to form a localized hill and to the south there is also a gentle rise towards Gilby at approximately 20m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards Bonsdale Farm and the medieval village of Dunstall which rises to approximately 25m AOD. In terms of enclosure, there are very few woodland blocks or shelterbelts in the wider landscape other than Wharton Wood to the east Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the west. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around the settlement of Pilham and around Home Farm, Hollyoak Farm and Pilham Lane. The views are mainly enclosed at this location with most of the visibility extending towards the southeast. In terms of man-made features, there is the settlement of Pilham, otherwise Pilham Lane, Home Farm and development associated with Pilham Hall.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a medium to small-scale, enclosed, and intimate landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows, tree cover along Pilham Lane are a strong feature. The hedgerows are present on both sides of the lane and the route is single track lane that presents a rural character overall. In terms of texture and colour, the hedgerows are low, but the variety of tree cover presents provides an interesting texture and colourful tones. Mast poles are however prominent. The views tend to be pleasant and interesting in the immediate context of the Site/Sites and the distant horizon is hardly evident due to the strong cover along Pilham Lane.

Overall: The view is influenced by the rural character of Pilham Lane due to the single-track road and the wider grass verges to each side. The edge of the settlement is also a feature in the view due to the attractive buildings, which although not listed are constructed natural materials and distinctive to local character. The lane is enclosed by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees with high canopies giving an open and safe feeling to the route. The location offers some interesting features, but there are no invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape. The overall experience is that of a very pleasant location with a strong feeling of enclosure and intimacy.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers, motorists, and residents on the northeastern edge of Pilham along Pilham Lane.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of Pilham Lane as it departs from the eastern edge of the settlement of Pilham. The foreground of the view shows Pilham Lane framed by hedgerows to the northern boundary (left of view) where there is a metal field gate within the hedgerow that provides access into an open grassland field. There are views across this field towards the horizon picked out by the mature tree cover that lines the route of public footpath (Pilh/20/1). There is a wide grass verge between the front of the hedgerow and Pilham Lane and the hedgerow is unmanaged with frequent gaps but is reinforced at the higher level with mature deciduous trees. The presence of the mature trees limits the views towards the northeast, including the Cottam 3b Site. On the horizon, across the grassland field, built form is just visible comprising the properties of Home Farm and Glebe Farm (to the northeast of this location). Views into the far distance are cut short by tall trees and hedgerows lining the public footpath that cuts across the front of Glebe Farm (left of view). Mast poles stand tall in the horizon and form a detracting feature in the landscape. To the right of view as Pilham lane meanders east, hedgerow trees line the road creating an intimate and pleasant route.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Emb
In terms of forces for change for VP55, there is homogenization of the landscape and loss of hedgerows. However, there is an opportunity to reinforce landscape character and build in more diversity across the landscape especially in terms of retaining as many trees as possible and planting native trees to help screen and accommodate built development. There is also scope to build in landscape mitigation, particularly where the Ridge AGLV forms a continuous line at the foot of the steep slope and where the Gainsborough AGLV has an enclosed intimate character that meets with the more open character of the Till Vale. Overall , the susceptibility of VP55 is conditioned by the striking differences across the varying elements of the AGLV and that these can be appreciated across the landscape from both the higher land of the ridge and the adjoining Till Vale. Particular areas for focus include the proportion of pasture to arable fields in particular those around the edges of settlements which are particularly important to landscape setting and form a subtle relationship. Within this AGLV, views are generally contained by tall hedgerows, woodlands, and tree groups, giving the landscape a very limited capacity to accommodate change. The relevant characteristics therefore have a limited susceptibility to accommodate change without undue adverse effects.	 <u>Scenic</u>: The fragmented woodlands and tall hedgerow trees are distinctive as visual features in the landscape. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also a strong feature in views across the area. <u>Cultural</u>: The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop, but there are smaller pastoral fields of private planned enclosure to the south within the context of the view which creates a mosaic to the northern part of the settlement. <u>Natural</u>: The network of hedgerows within the farmland are punctuated by very distinctive mature trees which give the impression of a strong wooded setting to Pilham within the landscape to the north. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The area offers locations to appreciate the wider setting of Pilham for recreation and enjoyment through the local lane network including Pilham Lane, which extends east towards Bonsdale Farm. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The hedgerows present on both sides of the lane. The route is single track lane that presents a rural character overall and a strong 'sense of place'. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: Pilham Lane is a route for walkers, cyclists and horse riders as a key location to boost health and well-being. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The wide road verges add to the structural and spatial diversity of the lane and the tall poplar trees are distinctive features in combination with the cottages and farm buildings. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP55 is shaped by the vegetation bordering the mainline railway to the north. There are also smaller pastoral fields to the south that have strong hedgerows with mature tree cover. To the west the historic settlement of Pilham provides a sense of history to the view. To the east, Pilham Lane extends into the wider landscape where there is a sequence of attractive views back towards the settlement over the low-cut hedgerows. 	Range of Features: This location comprises the local access road network at the outer edges of a small settlement. This is an enclosed location where the tall hedgerows and mature tree cover close down visibility and conceal any appreciation of the wider landscape. The mature tree cover along Green Lane helps to frame views across the area. The mature tree cover and tall hedgerows are the key features of the view, otherwise there is a limited range of features. Importance of View: This is an enclosed location on the local road network at the edge of a small settlement, which dilutes the level of importance of the view. The view also has a limited combination of features and the tall hedgerows and mature tree cover help to close down views along this section of the road. The sequence of views across the area towards woodlands and tree cover within the hedgerows that form the approaches to settlements are however locally important features. The mature tree cover adds a distinctive feature to the view. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network at the edge of a small settlement. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area may be limited due to this being a small settlement and minor roads.	Ember the co decor Ember mitiga Panel PRoW Panel vater Panel bound Existin be ma bound Existin be ma and g of new space Lighti subst maint PIR op perso 50W, fitted withir There The vi taken this E
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not A

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bedded Mitigation

bedded Mitigation would be taken into account at construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and commissioning stages of the Scheme. This bedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary igation and would include the following measures:

els to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent oW.

els to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent idential property boundaries.

els to be set minimum of 20m from major ercourses and minimum of 8m from minor ercourses.

els to be set a minimum of 3m from Site undaries.

sting hedges are to be allowed to grow out and will managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will encouraged to grow out to add further thickening growth to the field boundaries with the addition new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly ced along the length of existing hedges.

nting will be limited to downlights within stations and battery banks only and used when intenance or security is required. Lighting will be operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and sonnel movements. All visible lighting would be V, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls ed to prevent light spillage. Lighting required nin panelled areas will be manually operated. ere will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

e visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation en into account equate to those effects set out for operation stage (Year 1) and this includes ondary mitigation which will have been carried out will have had limited physical or visual impact at Embedded Mitigation stage.

Applicable



Viewpoint VP55 - Pilbam Lane

Viewpoint VP	955 – Pilham Lane			
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommis
	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow and the tree cover bordering the public footpath (Pilh/20/1). During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the vegetation lining the public footpath, such that these activities would be confined to a narrow section of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small proportion of the view and not result in a change to the view's composition. There would be a change to the arable land use in the fields beyond the foreground grassland field to the left of the view, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help provide mitigation. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of this location. Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the view being blocked by vegetation and built form to the proposed	The foreground of the view set in the context of Pilham Lane as it departs from the eastern edge of the settlement of Pilham would not change. The open grassland field (where there is a metal field gate within the hedgerow) will remain unchanged as an open grassland field. There are views across this field towards the horizon picked out by the mature tree cover that lines the route of public footpath (Pilh/20/1) and this will not change. The hedgerow to the north side of Pilham Lane is unmanaged and although there are frequent gaps the higher level with mature deciduous trees provide cover and screening. The presence of the mature trees limits the views towards the northeast, including the Cottam 3b Site. On the horizon, across the grassland field, built form is just visible comprising the properties of Home Farm and Glebe Farm (to the northeast of this location). Views into the far distance are cut short by tall trees and hedgerows lining the public footpath that cuts across the front of Glebe Farm (left of view). Mast poles stand tall in the horizon and form a detracting feature in the landscape. To the right of view as Pilham lane meanders east, hedgerow trees line the road creating an intimate and pleasant route. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: <u>New hedges</u> A new hedge is proposed to the western boundary of field J1 where views from Glebe Farm are open to the Site of 3b. This will mitigate views from the west and, together with further hedge enhancement within the Site will strengthen the historical field pattern and character. The new hedgerow to sit adjacent to the PRoW will connect with the existing vegetation to the south of fields J1 and J2 with this continuing through the Site to the south of fields J3, 5 and 6. A new hedgerow with trees is also proposed to the eastern boundary of field J4 mitigating views from further east along Green Lane. <u>Existing hedges</u>	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, the proposed new hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of theScheme. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. In the close-range, the new and enhanced hedgerows will screen Site/Sites with mid and longer distance views appearing as a layered well-treed landscape with a mid-range view of the railway line vegetation. There are no long-distance views due to the topography at this viewpoint. Overall, in terms of mitigation for the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites due to the presence of mature trees within the hedgerows, the aims are to provide enhanced planting within the hedgerows to reinforce the lower parts of the hedgerow, whilst mitigating views across the area. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. 	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an Following dec to arable pro significantly e been carried stronger and overall charac benefits over retained and to preserve s improvement will benefit vi With seconda of the physica long term lan
	construction access. <u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	Existing hedges running north/south across the Site between fields J1,2,3 5 and 6 are variable and require enhancement. Infilling with new sections of hedgerow is required where these are missing, and the	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
		enhancement of existing hedgerows will be achieved		

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nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning including site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff

lecommissioning, the land is likely to be returned roduction. The Site will however benefit from the y enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has ed out and has begun to mature to create a much nd robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the racter and providing considerable biodiversity ver the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be nd the potential may exist to retain grass margins some varied land use and maintain long-term ents in biodiversity in the local area, all of which visual receptors.

dary mitigation considered, the negative effects sical decommissioning will be balanced out by the andscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



SOLAR PROJECT				
	Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 3a and 3b.	by managing the hedges to a height of 5m and incorporating irregularly spaced hedgerow trees to create height and further mitigate views from both the east and the west. Field boundary planting and enhancement will also break up views of the Scheme from the south. The western and southern boundary of field J4 is to be enhanced, being infilled as necessary, allowed to grow out and managed to a height of 5m with the addition of hedgerow trees as necessary. This will mitigate views into the Site from the south and strengthen the local character. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A tussock grassland mix is proposed to the field boundaries and within the proposed new PRoW hedged route, creating a visually interesting and natural walk. A block of tussock mix is also proposed outside the field boundary to the south of field B4. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation		
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible N

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Short Term

Not Significant



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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary Between the Cottam 2 and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, there would be no inter visibility due to distance, the intervening settlement of Aisby, and additional intervening hedgerows and tree cover. The intervening vegetation along the mainline railway would also provide additional screening and separation between Cottam 2 and Cottam 3a Site/Sites. Between the Cottam 3b and Cottam 3a Sites, the changes would not be readily noticeable. In the context of the Cottam 3b Site, the Cottam 3a Site occupies only a very small portion of the view due to the intervening vegetation along the mainline railway and foreground hedgerows and tree cover and	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 55 of the Cumulative Developme at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Exist Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects upon the view of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or tarea.
	would not result in <u>a highly noticeableno</u> change to the view's composition. There would be a small change to existing landscape elements beyond the railway line by the addition of the area of panels in place of an airfield at the Cottam 3a Site, but the detectable impacts do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottame developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments are of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland clandscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the figure Site of the landscape within the figure specific to the strong without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the figure specific to the strong within the specific to the strong age within the specific to the strong age within the specific to the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland clandscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the specific to
Magnitude	Construction: Low-Medium Operation (Year 1): Low-Medium Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low-Medium Operation (Year 15): Low-Medium Decommissioning: Low-Medium	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): <u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Long Term Decommissioning: <u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor-Moderate Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor-Moderate Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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nents is Minor at year 1 of operation and Negligible iew as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites kisting vegetation and Embedded and Secondary upon the view are reduced in combination. features of the landscape within the character sing the solar panel areas and the substation area am 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative m study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form kely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures: elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.

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Viewpoint VP57 - Bonsdale Farm

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located on Pilham Lane, near Bonsdale Farm, looking northwest almost directly over the Cottam 3b Site and southeast towards the Cottam 2 Site, with Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a very slightly undulating, low-lying landscape within the wider context of a broad vale, which is conspicuous at this location. The land use is mainly productive arable farmland with many large fields under single crop. There are some local variations in landform where the land rises to the west just beyond Station Road and Pilham to form a narrow spur around Todd Lane, extending from Corringham Scroggs (recreational woodland). To the north, the land rises towards Kirton Road at approximately 23m AOD and to the south there is a gentle fall towards Aisby Beck at approximately 17m AOD. The landform also rises towards the east (right of view) towards the medieval village of Dunstall which rises to approximately 25m AOD and towards Blyborough Covert beyond. In terms of enclosure, there are several woodland blocks and shelterbelts in the wider landscape including Wharton Wood to the east Yawthorpe Fox Covert to the west. At closer proximity, there is some woodland around Bonsdale Farm that comprises a dense shelterbelt to the east that extends north towards the mainline railway. The views are mainly open at this location with the visibility extending in all directions. In terms of man-made features, there is Bonsdale Farm and the presence of the junction where the straight network of lanes (including the unnamed road) converges as a strong influence.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, open, and harmonious landscape. In terms of variety, the hedgerows are a strong feature, with several tree groups and there is also woodland cover to the east side of the lane at Bonsdale Farm, which forms part of a landscape of ancient enclosure field systems. The hedgerows on both sides of the unnamed road are low-cut allowing open and expansive views in all directions. In terms of texture and colour, there are colourful tones due to the presence of the mature trees and woodland and the close proximity of Bonsdale Farm. Mast poles are also prominent. The views are pleasant and interesting in the immediate context of the Site/Sites, and the distant horizon also reveals extended views towards the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes Character Area 6a comprising woodland cover at Willhoughton, Willhoughton, Willhoughton Cliff and Blyborough. There are also extended views towards Laughton Common to the west showing a wooded horizon, which forms part of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4a. The vegetation along Aisby Beck and around the small settlement of Aisby is also a distinctive feature within the wider view. In the far distance trees around Blyton Level crossing are also distinctive.

Overall: The view is influenced by the open and exposed nature of the location. The unnamed road is defined by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with the adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm this gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to the location. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, comprising of both eastward and westward views. The landscape is open and exposed, but the overall experience is that of a very pleasant location with invigorating views.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available walkers, motorists using Green Lane, Pilham Lane and the unnamed road. Receptors also include residents at Bonsdale Farm.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set at the junction of Green Lane and Pilham Lane rear Bonsdale Farm. Pilham Lane runs North to South (extending from right of view to the left) and Green Lane extends west from this junction (middle of view). There is a wide grass verge to the front of the hedgerow bordering the highway. The hedgerow is low cut and does not influence views across the open arable fields, as a result there are views that extend across the open fields towards the mainline railway. In the middle ground, further agricultural fields are just visible, and their presence is enhanced by the dividing hedgerows and small woodland blocks that stand out in contrast to the open arable fields. The distant views reveal a vast horizon, however the rising landform to the north (right of view) limits views as far as the railway line. Other surrounding vegetation such as the shelterbelt to the north of Bonsdale Farm also limit views in this direction. To the centre of the view distant views of hedgerows and trees close down visibility towards the settlement of Pilham. To the left of view the Pilham Lane can be seen meandering south and distant roofscape of the Aisby House Farm is also visible in the far horizon. Bonsdale Farm and its associated woodland are a prominent feature in the landscape and the lack of tree cover allows for extended views along this local route.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedde
In terms of forces for change for VP57, there is rapid change in some areas, for example the woodland in Laughton Woods has been substantially felled in the past. However new planting has been designed to include a mixture of conifers and native deciduous species. Since most of the distinctive landscape patterns and features such as skylines, river corridors and pastures are historic remnants, they are particularly vulnerable to landscape change. Also with the former airbases, local aviation landmarks (control towers, hangers, runway alignment etc.) are important features of the history of the area. Overall , the susceptibility of VP57 is conditioned by the rapid change to the area's woodlands but that with new planting they can take on a different appearance over time. The improvement of the presence of airbases in the landscape requires a restoration of their structure which integrates with the scale and character of the surrounding farmland and field patterns. The West Lindsey's airbases currently have a strong and generally negative influence on local landscape character. The cost of developing these sites in this rural location is relatively high. These air	 <u>Scenic:</u> The attractiveness of the landscape is typified by the strong minor road network, which is wide and sinuous in parts with prominent grass verges. The network also reflects the strong east to west alignment of the field patterns. Minor north south roads also occur in the landscape to the south of Pilham which allow views across the scenic landscape. <u>Cultural:</u> The collection of medieval deserted settlements to the south of Pilham form part of a pattern that populate the Till Vale reflecting former routes of east west migration across the area. <u>Natural:</u> Strong hedgerows are evident with a good coverage of mature trees and sinuous belts of woodland and shrubs define the local lanes, particularly in association with farmsteads such as Bonsdale Farm. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> The tranquil experiential qualities are strong in many places and the sense of history is experienced through the medieval settlement pattern of small compact villages. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> This is focused on the winding route of Pilham Lane that stands out in contrast to the other more formal east west and north south routes that are typical to this landscape. 	Range of Features:This location comprises thelocal access road network linking the smallsettlements of Aisby and Corringham withKirton in Lindsey. This is an open locationwhere the low-cut hedgerows allow extendedvisibility and promote appreciation of thewider landscape. The tree and shrub beltbordering the mainline railway and theshelterbelt bordering Bonsdale Farm are keycharacteristics in views across the area,otherwise there is a limited range of features.Importance of View:This is an open locationon the local road network linking betweensmall settlements, which dilutes the level ofimportance of the view. The view also has alimited combination of features. The low-cuthedgerows allow some extended visibilityacross the area, but the shelterbelt to thewest of Bonsdale Farm and vegetation alongthe mainline railway help to close down viewsalong this section of the road. The sequence	Embedded N construction decommissio Mitigation is would includ Panels to be residential p Panels to be residential p Panels to be and minimu Panels to be Existing hed managed to encouraged growth to th hedgerow tr length of exi
bases represent a substantial under used land resource which has landscape potential. The relevant characteristics therefore have a very limited susceptibility to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. There is scope to change the areas of woodland and improve the land use of the former airfields.	 Health and Wellbeing: Rural tranquility remains a strong feature as the area is generally traversed by a smaller more informal historic road network. Important Spatial Function: The view is influenced by the open and exposed nature of the location. The unnamed road is defined by strong, low-cut hedgerows with very few hedgerow trees. The adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm are prominent. Overall, the value of Viewpoint 57 is shaped by the framed views towards the north which capture the distinctive belt of vegetation associated with Bonsdale Farm. To the south the view is influenced by the large-scale invigorating landscape and to the east Bonsdale Farm and associated outbuildings is the key feature of the view. Towards the west, there are attractive views of Pilham shrouded in tree cover. Large scale nature of the site could be made more intimate with the introduction of new planting. 	of views across the area towards woodlands and tree cover within the hedgerows that form the approaches to settlements are however locally important features. <u>Number of Receptors</u> : This is the local road network that links between small settlements across the area. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area may be limited due to this being small settlements and minor roads.	Lighting will battery band is required. calibrated to lighting wou with cowls f within pane be no lightin The visual e into account operation st mitigation w limited physistage.
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicat

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led Mitigation

d Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and ssioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent l property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required nelled areas will be manually operated. There will ting on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken Int equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation

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Viewpoint VP57 – Bonsdale Farm

Viewpoint VP57 – Bonsdale Farm			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
ConstructionActivities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Pilham Lane and Green Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but these activities above the hedgerows.Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCIV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerowsThese short-lived construction activities would be acting to the avable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with the assimilation of the panels at this location. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south, east and west of this location.Construction Access The viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance	Operation (Year 1) The foreground of the view would remain as a large arable field with a bordering hedgerow extending from Pilham Lane to meet with Green Lane. The fields beyond this arable field in the foreground would become an area of panels extending as far as the mainline railway. The existing hedgerow would now have become established to provide some screening of the panels in the foreground field and intervening hedgerows would also add structure and layering to the fields with panels beyond. The distant views of a vast horizon would be evident above the panels. Other surrounding vegetation such as the shelterbelt to the north of Bonsdale Farm would also remain as a feature of the view. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Shelterbelt A shelterbet is proposed to part of the northern boundary of field J6, creating a strong structure to this field boundary and further height to the local landscape. This may not be visible beyond intervening vegetation over the brow. Existing hedges Existing hedges Existing hedgerow to the south of the PRoW is also devoid of trees and creates very little interest no either road users on the Pilham Road or to pedestrians using the PRoW network. The existing route offers an open, inhospitable walk likely to be cold and windy at times. Tree cover and hedges managed to a greater height will provide relief from the elements and create a more varied visual experience. From the Pilham Road, the horizon will be well treed with randomly spaced native hedgerow trees breaking up the skyline. Existing hedgerows to the south of filed J4 are to be enhanc	 Operation (Year 15) With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. At Year 15, to the southern boundary of the Cottam 3b Site, the proposed new hedgerows will have established to create a strong field structure and screen views of the development. Existing hedges will have been managed to grow out to 5m and proposed hedgerow trees will begin to reach some height, reinforcing the vertical structure locally. The view is mid-range with only the southern boundary vegetation visible on the skyline. The open nature local. Overall, the mitigation for the Cottam 2 Site aims to promote enhanced planting, whilst mitigating views generally, strengthen the local character. The planting is designed to provide a significantly enhanced visual and perceptual pedestrian experience along the PRoW network across this landscape. Hedgerows are also allowed to grow out and strengthen their boundaries and relationship with the Road and to fit with planting along the railway line. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. 	DecommissioningA similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long-term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors.With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access.	its length will mitigate views from the Pilham Road, Bonsdale Lane and Bonsdale Farm, whilst strengthening the historic field pattern locally.	Existing hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15.	
Cable Route Corridor	Successional scrub		

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Viewpoint is within 0.5km study area and	Successional scrub is to the planted to the northern boundaries of fields J1,2,3 and	
will experience effects at construction stage. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and there would be mid-range views of the Substation at 3b but no view of the Substation at Cottam 2.	 5 at the base of the existing vegetation along the railway line, and although not visible from this viewpoint will add both visual and ecological benefit with low maintenance planting. <u>Grassland mixes</u> A tussock grassland mix is proposed to the field boundaries and within the proposed new PRoW hedged route, creating a visually interesting and natural Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased hard standing areas Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation 	
Low	Low	Low
Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Minor Not Significant	Moderate-Minor Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant
	stage. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and there would be mid-range views of the Substation at 3b but no view of the Substation at Cottam 2. Low Adverse & Short Term	stage.visible from this viewpoint will add both visual and ecological benefit with low maintenance planting.Substation/s and there would be mid-range views of the Substation at 3b but no view of the Substation at Cottam 2.Grassland mixes A tussock grassland mix is proposed to the field boundaries and within the proposed new PRoW hedged route, creating a visually interesting and natural Adverse effects:

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Very Low
Neutral & Short Term
Negligible Not Significant



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	257 – Bonsdale Farm	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>In Summary</u> There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	<u>In Summary</u> The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 57 of the Cumulative Developments is Minor at year 1 of operation due to the limited impact upon the view as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites and Cumulative I receptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels reduced in combination.
		<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within a
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visi not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, with wide are contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansive landscape comprising a settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network north to sou landscape have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visil overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a.
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

tion and Minor at year 15 with mitigation. This is ve Developments and proximity to the visual nels and therefore the effects upon the view are

in the character area.

ne substation area.

visibility with the cumulative developments would ing woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between en these Site/Sites.

the Cottam 3a Site and Tillbridge Solar. This

.8.15.2.8]

areas retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In g an arable land use within a scattered pattern of south. These relevant characteristics of the risibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not alter the



Viewpoint VP66 - Nthp/504/1

Viewpoint Baseline:

The view is located PRoW, Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) Nthp/504/1, looking southwest towards the Cottam 3a Site with the Cottam 3b Site and Cottam 2 Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vale Character Area 4a, which comprises of a gently rolling landscape within the wider context of the Wooded Vales Character Area 4b associated with Laughton Forest and Laughton Common. The land use predominantly arable interspersed with plantation woodland including Dallison Plantation that stands tall at the southwest corner of the view (right of view). This plantation mirrors the other coniferous woodland blocks in the area. In terms of man-made elements, there are very few detractors with plantation woodland being a consistent feature, however the electricity pylons in the far distance add discordancy to an otherwise harmonious landscape. The agricultural buildings and farmstead at Mount Pleasant Farm are also just visible in the view and mast poles are also visible above the horizon, creating a regular pattern.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale open landscape, comprising predominantly arable farmland interspersed with woodland areas where the views extend to distant horizons comprising long eastward and westward facing views. The open landscape is dominated by large scale woodland blocks that frame views, often to distant horizons as far as Northorpe and Kirton in Lindsey. In terms of variety, the views depict the stark contrast between the open arable fields (often without hedgerows) and the more enclosed parts adjacent to the areas of dense woodland where the landform falls away creating parts of local intimacy and enclosure. There are also isolated trees within hedgerows and small areas of riparian woodland along Northorpe Beck, and the woodland at Respect Green Burial Park is also just visible on the skyline.

Overall: The arable landscape is a plain feature but the contrasts with the woodlands and shelterbelts add interest and vibrancy to the views. The close proximity of the PRoW to these woodlands adds to the feelings of intimacy where they are adjacent and share characteristics. The views towards the west comprise a large-scale landscape in contrast to views towards the east where Northorpe Beck meanders across the landscape giving rise to varied topography and riparian woodland, which add a distinctive quality to these views. Overall, the location depicts a balanced landscape with a strong sense of isolation and solitude away from nearby settlement. Although the landscape of Laughton Woods is hardly evident on the horizon, this BOAT is important as north south connectivity in the context of these woodlands. Laughton Woods is a rare and unusual feature within this part of Lincolnshire and a focus for both formal and informal recreation. The overall experience is a very pleasant and invigorating location offering views of a rolling landscape that leads into a broad valley with east and west extended views that each depict a differing character.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to PRoW users along the BOAT (Nthp/504/1), which is an important recreation route in the landscape to the east of Laughton Woods.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context a large-scale arable landscape. The landform is shown rising towards the south (centre of view) extending into the far distance. To the centre-left of view (south-east) a small area of deciduous woodland to the north of Grange Farm is a notable feature and curtails visibility in thus direction. A haystack (as part of Grange Farm) can just be seen to the southeast (centre-left of view) to the right of the woodland on the horizon. In the far distance mast poles can be seen as they head west across the landscape. To the right of view (west) woodland that borders Northorpe Beck as it meanders further west is evident in the view. To the far horizon (right of view), the hedgerow and shelterbelt associated with Mount Pleasant Farm are just about visible due to the land flattening locally in this direction. Views from this location are limited and enclosed due to the rising nature of the landform, abruptly stopping any views to the southeast.

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	Proximate Extent of Development		
Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded Mit
In terms of forces for change for VP66, the landscape has a strong rural character, but tranquility levels are being disturbed by development pressures from the larger scale settlements and major routes across the area. Tranquility is however associated with the winding lanes and landscape- scale projects such as the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership which can help by offering increased recreational and educational opportunities within these areas. Overall , the susceptibility of VP66 is conditioned by the limited network of footpaths and bridleways and the availability of the rural roads and minor tracks for extended access. The relevant characteristics therefore have some scope to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. There is however a possibility to increase recreation opportunities including where there are natural features and historical elements to draw interest from residents and tourists.	 <u>Scenic:</u> The viewpoint depicts a large-scale open landscape, comprising predominantly arable farmland. There is no strong relationship between this location and the nearby settlement or local landmarks and features. <u>Cultural:</u> The open landscape is dominated by a large-scale arable land use that that is intensive. There are views to distant horizons as far as Northorpe and Kirton in Lindsey which have cultural associations, otherwise there are no known cultural references associated with this location. <u>Natural:</u> The nature conservation interests of the area are constrained by the intensive agriculture with few hedgerows and hedgerow trees. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment:</u> Many visitors to the area have the scenic drives and walks to appreciate the landscape, including the historic churches, and the long views between the Till Vale and the Lincolnshire Cliff. The presence of a BOAT provides additional ways to experience the landscape. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place:</u> This is a landscape of long views, particularly to the east comprising the scarp face of the Lincolnshire Cliff which features in many combinations/directions. To the west, the views towards the power stations are curtailed by the settlement of Gainsborough, its relative rising of land and associated woodland. <u>Health and Wellbeing:</u> The landscape accommodates a variety of land uses to boost health and well-being and features such as a BOAT are key to this. <u>Important Spatial Function:</u> The arable landscape is a bland feature but the contrasts with the woodlands and shelterbelts add interest and vibrancy to the views and give the area its spatial function. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP66 is shaped by the blandness of the open arable landscape. There is uplift to the location by virtue of extended views to distance horizons. The landscape accommodates a variety of land uses to boost health and well-being and features such as a BOAT	Range of Features: This location comprises the public rights of way (PRoW) network. This is an open location where the absence of hedgerows allow extended visibility across the wide arable landscape. The tree and shrub belt bordering the mainline railway and the shelterbelt bordering Bonsdale Farm are key characteristics in views across the area, otherwise there is a limited range of features. Importance of View: This is an open location in the wide arable landscape with a very limited combination of features. The absence of hedgerows allow extensive visibility across the area. Number of Receptors: This is the PRoW network that links between small settlements across the area. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area may be limited due to this being small settlements and minor local roads.	Embedded Mitigatic construction, opera stages of the Schen as primary mitigatic Panels to be set a n Panels to be set a n property boundarie Panels to be set an Panels to be set min minimum of 8m fro Panels to be set a n Existing hedges are to a height of 5m. H to add further thick the addition of new spaced along the le Lighting will be limit banks only and use Lighting will be PIR personnel moveme a maximum height Lighting required w There will be no ligh The visual effects w account equate to to (Year 1) and this in been carried out bu at this Embedded N
Medium to High	Medium	Medium to High	Not Applicable

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itigation

ation would be taken into account at the eration (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning eme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to ation and would include the following measures:

minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

minimum of 50m from adjacent residential ries.

minimum of 20m from major watercourses and from minor watercourses.

minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

re to be allowed to grow out and will be managed Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out ickening and growth to the field boundaries with ew hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly length of existing hedges.

mited to downlights within substations and battery sed when maintenance or security is required. IR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and nents. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at ht of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. within panelled areas will be manually operated. ighting on perimeter fencing.

with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into o those effects set out for the operation stage includes secondary mitigation which will have but will have had limited physical or visual impact Mitigation stage.



Viewpoint VP66 – Nthp/504/1

viewpoint vP	Viewpoint VP66 – Nthp/504/1									
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning						
	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the sloping nature of the landform. During the latter part of the construction stage, the rising landform and the riparian vegetation bordering the River Till would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined and not seen from this view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would not be evident within the view. There would be no change to the arable land use and any field boundaries, and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the southeast of Nthp/504/1. Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area.	The foreground of the view is a large productive agricultural landscape that is rising to the south and stretches itself into the far distance of this field and this will not change and remain agricultural. To the left of view, woodlands to the north of Grange Farm would continue to stand tall and limit views towards the southeast. Built form as part of Grange Farm can be seen to the to the south (left of view, right of woodland) as it stands tall into the horizon, and this would remain as a minor feature of the view. Views from this location are limited and enclosed due to the rising nature of the landform, abruptly stopping any views to the southeast. The Cottam 3a Site sits beyond the brow of a small hill, but overhead cables adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the Site are evident on the open skyline. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Existing hedges Existing hedges to the northeastern corner of Cottam 3a Site are to be enhanced with the addition of hedgerow trees. Some of these may be visible along the skyline in places from views along the BOAT. New hedges New hedgerows are proposed to the northern boundary and a stretch of norther eastern boundary adjacent to the existing power cables and set back from this. New irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees may be seen along the hedgerow from this viewpoint, softening the open skyline and integrating the power cables into the landscape. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. By Year 15, vegetation will have established and begun to mature. Some glimpses of hedgerow trees may be visible on the skyline breaking up the view and strengthening the character locally within this open landscape. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.9m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long- term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.						
Magnitude	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low						
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term						
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant						

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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 66 of the Cumulative Developmen Negligible at year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upo of the Sites and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual rec Secondary Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore th combination. Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
		 There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km s intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail with Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop <u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agris strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland collandscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set.
Magnitude	No Change	to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Decommissioning: Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signif Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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ents is Negligible at year 1 of operation and pon the view as a result of the segregated nature eceptor. Existing vegetation and Embedded and the effects upon the view are reduced in

r features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

m

nificant



The view is located along Monson Road, Northorpe, looking southwest towards the Cottam 3a Site and Cottam 3b Site, with the Cottam 2 Site beyond.

Objective: This viewpoint offers views over the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a, comprising of a plateau landscape within the context of a wider rolling and Wooded Vale to the west of Northorpe and Kirton in Lindsey. The land use is settlement edge looks out towards a predominantly arable interspersed with several small woodland blocks and some hedgerows. The topography is varied with the settlement of Northorpe occupying and area of locally higher ground at approximately 20m AOD. The landscape extends west towards Grange Farm where the topography generally remains at 20m AOD. To the north, the landform falls towards Northorpe Beck and to the south the land is generally 20m AOD then rising towards the medieval village of Southorpe which rises to around 25m AOD. Overall, views to the north and west are open in contrast to the south where the mainline railway and rising landform closes down views and to the east the settlement of Northorpe impedes visibility. In terms of man-made features, Monson Road is dominant along with the residential properties at the edge of the settlement.

Subjective: The viewpoint depicts a large-scale, landscape that is open and exposed due to the lack of hedgerows and intensive arable fields. The main area of woodland is located to the west of the settlement of Northorpe and mainly associated with Northorpe Hall and parkland known as The Park. Further tree cover is associated with Northorpe Beck, otherwise the landscape is largely devoid of tree cover. In terms of variety, the combination of features is limited to occasional hedgerows, small woodland blocks, riparian vegetation along the watercourse and tree cover within Northorpe itself. The woodlands add some interest in terms of their regular, geometric plantation, otherwise the open arable fields add little benefit to the view. In terms of texture, this is an almost bland landscape with very few distinctive features other than the large plantation and the hedgerows between the large-scale field systems. Monson Road is also set below the field level, and this adds some intimacy to the intimacy to the view, enhanced by winding alignment of the road as it skirts Northorpe Hall to the west.

Overall: This is a very open, simple landscape that supports intensive agriculture with a distinct lack of hedgerows and tree cover. The deciduous woodland blocks and woodland associated with Northorpe Hall, and The Park are the neatest attractive features which add balance and a sense of familiarity. The overall feeling is a pleasant and interesting location at the edge of the settlement with wide open views, but there are very few individual features of interest.

Receptors:

This viewpoint is representative of views available to walkers and motorists travelling on Monson Road and for residents along the southern edge of the settlement of Northorpe.

Description of View:

The foreground of the view is set in the context of Monson Road and comprises a narrow grass verge forming the boundary between the road and the arable field beyond. The landform is shown as gently rising up to the south (left of view) and also sloping down to the north (right of view). The view shows a highway footpath bordering the eastern side of Monson Road (right and left of view). There is extended visibility along the Monson Road to the north (left of view) as it opens towards the centre of the settlement of Northorpe. In contrast, the visibility along Northorpe Road to the south (left of view) is curtailed as the road rises and takes a slight bend before leaving the settlement. To the middle ground directly to the west of the Northorpe Road is an expansive arable field with no hedgerow divisions. There is however an area of woodland to the western boundary for the field (right of view) which stands out on the horizon. To the north (right of view) there is a small watercourse which separates the arable field from the residential properties. The watercourse is lined with riparian vegetation which joins with the large woodland on the horizon to give a well-treed context to the view. In the far distance the landform rises to reveal further agricultural fields in the context of the large woodland block that stands tall on the skyline. Monson Road continues towards the south to form a junction with the B1205 and Southorpe Lane.

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Receptor susceptibility to change	Value of view	Sensitivity	Embedded
In terms of forces for change for VP67, large urban expansions can be expected on the edges of Gainsborough as an area for growth. Other proposals for development including industrial developments could increase traffic levels. The landscape to the north-east of Gainsborough is noted for its distinct absence of large-scale features. This is possibly due to the presence of Laughton Forest and other areas to the south-west that are well-wooded (Wharton Wood and Birch Wood) with the market town of Gainsborough beyond. The area is also host to the Laughton Area of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV). The impacts on the road networks that cross this area from an increase in traffic could be a major consideration. Overall , the susceptibility of VP67 is potentially conditioned by the sensitivity of the villages/hamlets and that the area is relatively sparsely populated with a network of local lanes throughout the surrounding countryside. However, there is an opportunity to protect and enhance the character of these settlements to ensure that these features continue to be perceived as 'islands' of buildings and trees in the flat landscape where churches are landmarks. The relevant characteristics of the landscape therefore have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects given there is scope to protect the setting of the settlements with additional tree planting and other landscape mitigation such as planting within fields.	 <u>Scenic</u>: Nucleated settlement patterns follow major routes with spring line villages along the foot of the Lincolnshire Cliff with some estates and parklands such as Northorpe. <u>Cultural</u>: The main area of woodland is located to the west of the settlement of Northorpe and mainly perceived as an association with Northorpe Hall and parkland known as The Park. <u>Natural</u>: As well as woodlands around Northorpe Hall and The Park, further tree cover is associated with Northorpe Beck, otherwise the landscape is largely devoid of hedgerows and tree cover. <u>Recreation and Enjoyment</u>: The parklands and estates are important historic features including their ancient woodlands and veteran trees that enhance the settings to settlements. The settlement of Northorpe is host to extensive parkland and pleasure grounds at Northorpe Hall. <u>Local Distinctiveness and Sense of Place</u>: The 'sense of place' and inspiration is mainly derived from accessible viewpoints within the settlements that enjoy the extended views over their associated landscape setting. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: Panoramic views out over the landscape to the west can be enjoyed from a few locations in Northorpe and these are mainly focused along Monson Road. <u>Important Spatial Function</u>: The spatial character of the area is provided by the large-scale arable landscape, which features geometric woodland blocks as a backdrop in some views. Overall, the value of Viewpoint VP67 is shaped by the presence of the open and expansive arable landscape in close proximity to the edge of Northorpe. This landscape can be appreciated from Monson Road in the context of the open arable landscape, Northorpe and Northorpe Hall is an interesting combination of features to appear in views across the area. 	Range of Features: This location comprises the local road network within a small settlement. This is a part open location where the absence of hedgerows allows extended visibility across the arable landscape from the edge of the settlement. The main area of woodland is located to the west of the settlement of Northorpe and mainly perceived as an association with Northorpe Hall and parkland known as The Park and is the key characteristic in views across the area, otherwise there is a limited range of features. Importance of View: This is a part open location with framed views across an arable landscape with a very limited combination of features. The absence of hedgerows allows extensive visibility across the area. Number of Receptors: This is the local road network that links between small settlements and the local road network across the area. This route is likely to appeal to local users and those from a wider area may be limited due to this being small settlements and minor local roads.	Embedded M construction decommissio Mitigation is would includ Panels to be Panels to be residential p Panels to be and minimur Panels to be Existing hedg managed to encouraged growth to the hedgerow tro length of exis Lighting will battery bank is required. I calibrated to lighting woul with cowls fit within panell be no lightin. The visual ef into account operation sta mitigation wi limited physis stage.
Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Applicab

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ed Mitigation

Mitigation would be taken into account at the on, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and sioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded is also referred to as primary mitigation and ude the following measures:

be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW.

be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent l property boundaries.

be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses num of 8m from minor watercourses.

be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries.

edges are to be allowed to grow out and will be to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be ed to grow out to add further thickening and the field boundaries with the addition of new trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the existing hedges.

ill be limited to downlights within substations and nks only and used when maintenance or security d. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible ould be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required elled areas will be manually operated. There will ing on perimeter fencing.

effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken nt equate to those effects set out for the stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary which will have been carried out but will have had ysical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation

able



Viewpoint VP67 - Monson Road

Viewpoint VP67 – Monson Road								
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning				
	Activities considered includes, site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened due to the presence of the trees and woodland in the distance associated with Grange Farm and the rising landform. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would not be available of the elevated activities above the existing woodland. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows These short-lived construction activities would not be evident within the view. There would be no change to the arable land use from the construction and the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the west of Monson Road. Construction Access Viewpoint will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the viewpoint and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside of the 0.5km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 3a and 3b.	The foreground of the view would not change in the context with Monson Road and the arable field beyond. The views would still capture the landform as gently rising up to the south (left of view) and also sloping down to the north (right of view). The extended visibility along the Monson Road to the north would continue to be a feature of the view in contrast to the road as it rises and takes a slight bend before leaving the settlement. To the middle ground directly to the west of the Northorpe Road is an expansive arable field with no hedgerow divisions and this would not change. The panels would be set within the landscape beyond the area of woodland which stands out on the horizon and so would not appear in the view due to the rising landform and the distance to the receptor. The trees on the horizon are those associated with Grange Farm driveway and the Site is not evident beyond this. Tree planting to the eastern boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site is unlikely to be visible from this viewpoint. The effects set out below for Year 1 include secondary mitigation which will have been carried out, but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this stage: Existing hedges Existing hedges to the northeastern corner of the Cottam 3a Site are to be enhanced with the addition of hedgerow trees. Some of these may be visible along the skyline in places from views along the BOAT. New hedgeo New hedgerows are proposed to the northern boundary and a stretch of norther eastern boundary adjacent to the existing power cables and set back from this. New irregularly spaced native hedgerow trees may be seen along the hedgerow from this viewpoint, softening the open skyline and integrating the power cables into the landscape. Adverse effects: Panels and structures across the landscape Increased traffic locally Some minor light pollution within open countryside Substation, Battery storage and other associated infrastructure structures visible above existing vegetation	 With secondary mitigation such as planting and grass seeding being taken into account at the operational stage (Year 15) the following changes to the landscape would occur and the visual effects are set out below. By Year 15, vegetation will have established and begun to mature. Some glimpses of hedgerow trees may be visible on the skyline breaking up the view and strengthening the character locally at the edge of the settlement. Between Years 1 and 15, the following beneficial effects will be achieved in terms of Visual Receptors: Grassland reversion around field boundaries and PRoW Increased woodland/vegetation cover A more varied landscape Improved (more natural) management of exiting vegetation Less expanse of intensively managed arable land A less exposed and windswept landscape Water quality improvements Potential animal grazing Reinstatement of historic field patterns Bird mitigation fields Significantly improved biodiversity Growth of existing and proposed vegetation is assumed to be: Woodland/trees and shelterbelts: 2.5m max at Year 1, 7.5m max at Year 15. New hedgerows: 0.6m at Year 1 and 3.5m at Year 15. Shrubs: 0.9m at Year 1 and 5m at Year 15. 	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning including site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Following decommissioning, the land is likely to be returned to arable production. The Site will however benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has begun to mature to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. Bird mitigation fields are likely to be retained and the potential may exist to retain grass margins to preserve some varied land use and maintain long- term improvements in biodiversity in the local area, all of which will benefit visual receptors. With secondary mitigation considered, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.				
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low				
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Short Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term				
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant				

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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	In Summary There would be no intervisibility between the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, Cottam 2 Site, and Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, due to distance and existing intervening vegetation cover. Therefore, there no in combination visual effects are anticipated.	In Summary The Cumulative Effects upon viewpoint 67of the Cumulative Development year 15 with mitigation. This is due to the limited impact upon the view as and Cumulative Developments and proximity to the visual receptor. Existit Mitigation proposed would screen the panels and therefore the effects up Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Siteand Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agri strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1) with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signifi Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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nts is Minor at year 1 of operation and Minor at as a result of the segregated nature of the Sites ting vegetation and Embedded and Secondary upon the view are reduced in combination.

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area.

m 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the n the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.

ely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a ail within the following figures:

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a cover create a relatively open and expansive ettlement, linked by a series of minor roads east nt characteristics of the landscape have some ulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a

ificant



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.1: Residential Receptors – Residential Overview [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.1.1] January 2023

Reference	Name	Туре	Easting	Northing	Site	Distance to Site (m)	Potential Cumulative Yes/No	Potential Cumulative (List which Sites)	Relevant Viewpoint/s	Receptor Baseline	Primary Mitigation (Embedded)	Secondary Mitigation	Significant Effects	
R03	Mount Pleasant Farm	Singular building	487362	397469	Cottam 3a	551		n/a	VP66	Farmstead with agricultural buildings and business premises (Lawn Mower Shop). Main dwelling with north facing aspect looking towards Dallison Plantation and east aspect looking towards Northorpe. Collection of outbuildings to west and south aspect. Mature tree cover bordering north, south and west boundary of curtilage. Open aspect to east boundary looking towards Northorpe and partially open aspect to south boundary looking towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility toward enclosed aspect of the p intervening hedegrows further curtail visibility.
R07	Grange Farm	Singular building	488323	397048	Cottam 3a	627	N	n/a	VP66	Farmstead with agricultural buildings and business premises (Brush and Clippers Dog Grooming). Main dwelling with south facing aspect looking towards adjacent business premises with Blenheim Farm (R11) beyond. Collection of outbuildings to west and north aspect. Mature tree cover bordering south boundary of curtilage. Open asect to the east curtilage looking towards Northorpe.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co to property curtilage. Th provide additional layer out.
R08	Dring Lane	Singular building	486496	396934	Cottam 3a	689	N	n/a	LCC-C-T	Respect Green Burial Park with collection of agricultural buildings, including access tracks and storage sheds. Burial park and agricultura buildings are located towards the northern end of the curtilage and both are inward facing with no open aspect. There is mature tree cover and tall hedgerows to all boundaries.	l Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cor aspect to property curti hedegrows provide add visibility. Scope out.
R09	Cold Harbour	Singular building	487218	396468	Cottam 3a	63	N	n/a	VP60	Blyton Park Racing Centre with parking and access tracks. Main administrative building is a large scale storage shed with no clearly defined aspect or outlook. The immediate curtilage to the shed has ar open aspect towards the north,west and east and a partially open aspect towards the south. There is a collection of outbuildings (R10) to the south of the shed, with a mature belt of scrub and tree cover beyond.	Panels set back from boundary of curtilage.	New planting bordering the west and east and part planting to the north boundaries of the immediate curtilage.	No	Open visibility towards east and part north bou in Year 1 and close dow (R10) curtail visibility to
R10	Cold Harbour	Singular building	487221	396321	Cottam 3a	86	N	n/a	VP60	Collection of outbuildings with parking and access tracks with no clearly defined aspect or outlook. The immediate curtilage to the outbuildings have a partailly open aspect towards the north and the Blyton Park Driving Centre (R09) and an open aspect towards the south with a mature belt of scrub and tree cover beyond. There is an open aspect towards the west and east.	Panels set back from boundary of curtilage.	New planting bordering the west, east and south boundaries and part planting to the north boundaries of the immediate curtilage.	No	Open visibility towards (east, south and part no visibility in Year 1 and cl Centre (RO9) curtails vis
R11	Blenheim Farm	Singular building	487958	396141	Cottam 3a	134	N	n/a	VP61	Farmstead with large collection of agricultural buildings and business premises (Blenheim Farm). Main dwelling is situated just off the B1205 (Kirton Road) with south facing aspect looking towards the road. There is also an open aspect to the east looking towards Northorpe Hall and Northorpe (R06) and to the north towards Grange Farm (R07). The large collection of agricultural buildings are located tr west of (and some distance from) the main dwelling. Woodland and mature tree cover borders the north, south and west boundary of the agricultural buildings and the south boundary of the dwelling house.	D	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co and mature tree cover a house and the interveni
R13	Blue Bell Farm	Group of buildings	486158	395918	Cottam 3a	97	N	n/a	VP63	Farmstead (Blyton Grange) with extensive collection of outbuildings, agricultural buildings, access tracks, parking and storage areas. Main dwelling has south and east facing aspect with additional outbuildings that are north and east facing. There are woodlands and hedgerows to the north, west and east boundaries. There is a partially open aspect to the south with some garden planting and a wall, but with a further tall conifer hedegrow beyond.	Panels set back from boundary of curtilage.	New planting bordering the west, east and south boundaries of the immediate curtilage.	No	Open visibility towards (east and south boundar Year 1 and close down v boundary of the curtilag
R13	Blue Bell Farm	Group of buildings	486158	395918	High voltage cable corridor and access	938.379286				Sewage works with single track access off Blyton Road to the east. Sit				No visibility towards Co
R15	Sewage Works	Singular building	485355	395850	Cottam 3a	411	N	n/a	LCC-C-U	surrounded by tree cover on all sides with additional internal areas of woodland and mature tree cover along the access track. No open aspect or outlook.		Not applicable	No	and tree cover around t mature tree cover along and tree cover between
R18	Southorpe Farm	Singular building	488574	395262	Cottam 3a	540	N	3b	VP59	Farmstead with outbuildings and agricultural buildings with access track from Bonsall Lane to the west. Main dwelling has a south, west and east facing aspect with additional outbuildings to the north. There are woodlands and hedgerows to the south, west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage with further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co tree cover around the b mature tree and woodla hedgerow to the east si
R18	Southorpe Farm	Singular building	488574	395262	Cottam 3b	632	N	3a	VP59	Farmstead with outbuildings and agricultural buildings with access track from Bonsall Lane to the west. Main dwelling has a south, west and east facing aspect with additional outbuildings to the north. There are woodlands and hedgerows to the south, west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage with further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co tree cover around the b mature tree and woodla hedgerow to the east si
R19	Unnamed	Group of buildings	486493	395259	Cottam 3a	62	N	3b	LCC-C-T	Large-scale agricultural buildings with access track from Kirton Road to the south. No residential dwelling and the agricultural buildings have a southwest main frontage and entrance. There are hedgerows to the south, west and part-east boundaries of the site.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Agricultural building. Sc
R19	Unnamed	Group of buildings	486493	395259	Cottam 3b	752	N	За	LCC-C-T	Large-scale agricultural buildings with access track from Kirton Road to the south. No residential dwelling and the agricultural buildings have a southwest main frontage and entrance. There are hedgerows to the south, west and part-east boundaries of the site.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Agricultural building. Sc
R19	Unnamed	Group of buildings	486493	395259	High voltage cable corridor and access	243.168471							1	1

	Significant Effects	Notes
	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites or 3b Sites due to the partially enclosed aspect of the property curtilage. The flat, low lying landform and intervening hedegrows provide additional layering in the landscape and further curtail visibility. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or Cottam 3b Site/Sites, due to closed aspect to property curtilage. The flat, low lying landform and intervening hedegrows provide additional layering in the landscape and further curtail visibility. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or Cotttam 3b Site/Sites, due to fully closed aspect to property curtilage. The flat, low lying landform and intervening hedegrows provide additional layering in the landscape and further curtail visibility. Scope out.
9	No	Open visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites but new planting along the west, east and part north boundaries of the immediate curtilage will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. The collection of outbuildings (R10) curtail visibility towards the south.
2	No	Open visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites but new planting along the west, east, south and part north boundaries of the immediate curtilage will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. The Blyton Park Driving Centre (R09) curtails visibility towards the north.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Sites due to the existing woodland and mature tree cover along the west and south boundaries of the dwelling house and the intervening agricultural buildings. Scope out.
2	No	Open visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites but new planting along the west, east and south boundaries of the immediate curtilage will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. The mature tree cover to the east boundary of the curtilage further curtails visibility.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Sites due to the existing woodland and tree cover around the boundaries of the Sewage works site and additonal mature tree cover along the access track. There is also intervening hedgerows and tree cover between the sewage works and Laughton Road. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the existing woodland and tree cover around the boundaries of the garden curtilage and additonal mature tree and woodland cover along the mainline railway. There is also a tall hedgerow to the east side of Bonsall Lane. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the existing woodland and tree cover around the boundaries of the garden curtilage and additonal mature tree and woodland cover along the mainline railway. There is also a tall hedgerow to the east side of Bonsall Lane. Scope out.
	No	Agricultural building. Scope out
	No	Agricultural building. Scope out

R20	The Fields Farm	Group of buildings	486694	395003	Cottam 3a	168	N	3b	LCC-C-T	Farmstead with two dwellings comprising 'The Fields' to the north and 'The Cottage' to the south. There are agricultural buildings with hard standing and access tracks to the south of 'The Cottage' known as 'The Fields Farm'. There is a strong hedgerow to the west boundary of the garden curtilages and strong hedge to the north side of Kirton Lane. There is further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south. 'The Cottage' has open aspect to the north, south and east, but the agricultural buildings at 'Fields Farm' close down any visibility to the south along with the tree cover along the mainline railway, intervening field boundaries and the hedrgwos along Kirton Road .	Panels set back from boundary of Kirton Road frontage.	New planting bordering the south boundary of the 3a Site/Sites fronting Kirton Road to supplement the existing hedgerow.
	The Fields Farm	Group of buildings	486694		Cottam 3b	447		3a	LCC-C-T	Farmstead with three dwellings comprising 'The Fields' to the north, then 'The Cottage', then 'The Fields Farm' to the south of the site. There are agricultural buildings with hard standing and access tracks to the south of 'The Fields Farm'. There is a strong hedgerow to the west boundary of the garden curtilages and strong hedge to the north side of Kirton Lane. There is further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south. 'The Fields' has open, but oblique views from the first floor windows of the front aspect of the property, but ground floor views are curtailed by the front boundary hedgerow and the hedgerow to the north side of Kirton Road.	Not applicable	Not applicable
	The Fields Farm Grange Farm	Group of buildings	486694		High voltage cable corridor and access	265		3b	LCC-C-T	Farmstead with single dwelling to the south of the site with its main aspect facing towards the southeast. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a strong hedgerow to the northeast boundary of the garden curtilage. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south, west and east boundaries of the garder curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south. The fields also support a strong hedgerow network and hedgerows to both sides of Kirton Road.The dwelling has open, but oblique views from the first floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garden boundary vegetation.	n Not applicable t	Not applicable
	Grange Farm	Singular building	486585		Cottam 3b	365	N	3a	LCC-C-T	Farmstead with single dwelling to the south of the site with its main aspect facing towards the southeast. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a strong hedgerow to the northeast boundary of the garden curtilage. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south, west and east boundaries of the garder curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south. The fields also support a strong hedgerow network and hedgerows to both sides of Kirton Road.The dwelling has open, but oblique views from the first floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garden boundary vegetation.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R21	Grange Farm Top Farm	Singular building Singular building	486585 487455		High voltage cable corridor and access	302.61679	N	3b	VP59	Farmstead with single dwelling to the north of the garden curtilage with its main aspect facing towards the south. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a tall, strong hedgerow to this boundary. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering both sides of the mainline railway to the south. The surrounding fields also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover. The dwelling has open views from the first floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garder boundary vegetation.	Panels set back from boundary of Kirton Road frontage.	New planting bordering the south boundary of the 3a Site/Sites fronting Kirton Road to supplement the existing hedgerow.
R22 R22	Top Farm Top Farm	Singular building Singular building	487455 487455		Cottam 3b High voltage cable corridor and access	95 399.766794		3a	VP59	Farmstead with single dwelling to the north of the garden curtilage with its main aspect facing towards the south. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a tall, strong hedgerow to this boundary. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering both sides of the mainline railway to the south. The dwelling has open views from the first floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garden boundary vegetation.	, Panels set back from boundary of mainline	Existing vegetation along mainline railway already forms a strong and a robust screen.
	Top Farm	Singular building	487455		High voltage cable corridor and access	783.547134		<u> </u>				
R23	Blyton	Town or Village	485327	394814	Cottam 3a	807	N	3b		Residential dwellings towards the eastern edge of the settlement of Blyton, which include those to the east side of Station Road, those to either side of Kirton Road and the dwellings at Meadow View and Irwin Road. The landscape supports a good network of tree and hedgerow cover, including the vegetation to both sides of the mainline railway and the riparian vegetation bordering the Laughton Highland Drain, which form a significant screen. There are also intervening fields with a strong hedgerow network and occasional tree cover.	Panels set back from west boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the west boundary of the 3a Site/Sites to supplement the existing hedgerows and tree belts.
R25	Glebe Farm	Singular building	486517	394187	Cottam 3a	948	N	3b	VP56	Residential dwelling located to the northeast of the settlement of Pilham served by an access track off Station Road. The track is also a public footpath (Pilh/20/1). The dwelling is located to the northwest of the garden curtilage with outbuildings occupying the eastern part of the plot. The main outlook and aspect from the property is east west with a north facing gabled addition. The garden curtilage is fully enclosed with mature tree cover on all boundaries and theer is an adjoining field hedgerow to the east of the property.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R25	Glebe Farm	Singular building	486517	394187	Cottam 3b	161	N	3a	VP56	Residential dwelling located to the northeast of the settlement of Pilham served by an access track off Station Road. The track is also a public footpath (Pilh/20/1). The dwelling is located to the northwest of the garden curtilage with outbuildings occupying the eastern part of the plot. The main outlook and aspect from the property is east west with a north facing gabled addition. The garden curtiage is fully enclosed with mature tree cover on all boundaries and theer is an adjoining field hedgerow to the east of the property.	Panels set back from west boundary of Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the west boundary of the 3b Site/Sites to include a new tree belt.

ie	No	Oblique visibility from upper floor of windows of 'The Fields' towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites. Limited and oblique visibility from 'The Cottage' due to boundary hedgerows fronting Kirton Road and the land falling towards the south.New planting along the south boundary of the 3a Site/Sites fronting Kirton Road will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down views in Year 15.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening hedgerows and tree cover and strong woodland and tree cover along the mainline railway. Scope out.
	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening hedgerows within the field network to the south of Kirton Road. There is also tree cover along Kirton Road. Views are also oblique and the landform falls away from the 3a Site/Sites towards Grange Farm. Scope out.
	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening hedgerows within the field network to the south of Kirton Road. There is also dense tree cover along the mainline railway. Scope out.
ie	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening hedgerows within the field network to the south of Kirton Road. There is also tree cover along Kirton Road. The landform also falls away from the 3a Site/Sites towards Top Farm.
st	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening dense tree cover along both sides of the mainline railway. Top Farm is also set back to the north part of the garden curtilage and the panels are set beck back from the mainline railway frontage to the south.
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ie he ee	No	Limited visibility due to the exisitng strong boundary vegetation to the west side of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites, inlcuding tree belts, hedgerows and small geometric blocks of trees. New planting will curtail visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening hedgerows within the field network to the north and south of the mainline railway. There is also tree cover to each side of the mainline railway and riparian tree cover along Laughton Highland Drain. Scope out.
ie /	No	Limited visibility due to the provision of new strong boundary vegetation to the west side of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites, inlcuding a tree belts, which will curtail visbility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.

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R25 R25	Glebe Farm Glebe Farm	Singular building Singular building	486517 486517	394187 High voltage cable corridor and access 394187 High voltage cable corridor and access	667.889799 780.693387							
R26	Bonsdale Farm	Group of buildings	488188	394067 Cottam 3b	321	N	n/a	VP57	Farmstead with three dwellings and large scale agricultural buildings, parking, storage and outbuildings. The dwellings comprise 'Tawny House', 'Highfield' and 'Bonsdale Farm' and all have their aspects facing south towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. The agricultural buildings fully occupy the plot to north of the dwellings and close down any visibility in this direction towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the garden curtilage of 'Tawny House' and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering Bonsall Lane. The surrounding fields to the south also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards C buildings to the north to the northwest. The network with some tr and the Cottam 2 Site
R26	Bonsdale Farm	Group of buildings	488188	394067 High voltage cable corridor and access	470.964749				Desidential durilling any model of the model of the section of the			
R28	Pilham	Group of buildings	486237	393807 Cottam 3b	586	N	n/a	VP55	Residential dwellings grouped to the north side of the settlement of Pilham between Firs Farm. Station Farm Hollyoak House and Home Farm. At this location, the landscape supports significant groups of tree cover, including rows of mature trees within hedgerows and a strong tree and hedgerow network bordering the public footpath (Pilh/20/1) that passes to the south of Glebe Farm.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co hedgerow cover to the sides of the public foo
R30	Dunstall	Singular building	488955	393735 Cottam 2	733	Ν	n/a	VP57	Agricultural building. Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Agricultural building v
R31	Gilby	Singular building	486367	393319 Cottam 3b	927	N	n/a	VP52	Farmstead with a large scale agricultural building, barns and outbuildings and a farmhouse to the south of the plot. There is also a further small group of dwellings to the north known as 'Gilby Cottages'. There are mature trees and shrubs to the garden curtilage of the farmhouse and the surrounding fields to the north, south and east also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards C Aisby. The surroundin strong hedgerow netv
R32	Aisby	Group of buildings	487251	392968 Cottam 2	890	N	n/a	VP53	Collection of farmsteads and residential dwellings, including Netherdene Farm, Dale Farm, Swallow House, Aisby House Farm and Moscar Farm. The building group is set back from Bonsall Lane and there is a strong woodland block to the southeast of Moscar Farm.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards C the southeast of Moso east also support a str
R32	Aisby	Group of buildings	487251	392968 High voltage cable corridor and access	199.951625							Visibility in all direction
R33	The Cottage	Singular building	488028	392155 Cottam 2	53	N	n/a	VP49	Two storey dwelling situated to the north of Coringham Grange Farm within an elongated plot. The main aspect of the dwelling is facing south over lawned gardens with some tree cover to the west and south (closer to the property). There are field hedgerows to the north comprising a double hedgerow (running east west) and a further hedegrow running north south to the west of the access track that serves both this property and Corringham Grange Farm. Panels set back from all boundaries of the 'The Cottage' and 'Corringham Grange Farm'.	New planting bordering the north, south, west and east boundary of both 'The Cottage' and 'Corringham Grange Farm' to include a new tree belts, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.	No	where the windows ar short area of panels w views would be mainly of panel 'set back'. Vie the bordering field hee Grange. Planting mitig at Year 15.
R33	The Cottage	Singular building	488028	392155 High voltage cable corridor and access	294.977304							
R34	Yawthorpe	Group of buildings	489643	391971 Cottam 2	549	N	n/a	VP50	Collection of farmsteads, including Ancliffe Farm, Home Farm, Taskers Farm and Park Farm. The building group is set back behind a strong woodland block to the south of Taskers Farm. Riparian vegetation along Yawthorpe Beck and intervening hedgerows and topography close down views.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards C the south of Taskers Fa strong hedgerow netw Yawthorpe Beck is a st
R35	Hall Farm & Old Farm	Group of buildings	487315	391967 Cottam 2	401	N	n/a	LCC-C-P	Farm is located to the southwest of the plot with a south facing boundary of Cottam 2	st New scattered tree planting along Corringham Beck and y enhancement to hedgerows within field boundary to the south of the beck as far as East Lane.	No	Visibility towards Cott windows to front elev Site/Sites. Views from bordering hedgerows curtail views at Year 1
R35	Hall Farm & Old Farm	Group of buildings	487315	391967 High voltage cable corridor and access	765.448652							
R36	Corringham Grange Farm	Singular building	488025	391878 Cottam 2	71	N	n/a	VP49	Two storey dwelling situated to the south of 'The Cottage' within a broadly rectangular plot. The main aspect of the dwelling is facing south over lawned gardens with some tree cover to the west and southeast (closer to the property) and further tree cover and hedgerows defining the domestic curtilage to the west, south and east. There are field hedgerows to the southeast comprising a double hedgerow (running north south) defining the access track that serves both this property and 'The Cottage' and a further hedgerow running east west to the south of the property. To the north, the majority of the plot is occupied by large-scale agricultural buildings and to the east there is a small area of woodland.	New planting bordering the north, south, west and east boundary of both 'Corringham Grange Farm' and 'The Cottage' to include a new tree belts, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.		Visibility to the south, first floor, where the w would be a short area woodlands at Old Hall. would close down view mainly curtailed by the Planting mitigation wo 15.
R36	Corringham Grange Farm	Singular building	488025	391878 High voltage cable corridor and access	572.568033							
R36	Corringham Grange Farm Corringham	Singular building Town or Village	488025 487056	391878 High voltage cable corridor and access	960.823077	N	n/a	VP48	Residential properties at the eastern edge of the settlement of Corringham fronting East Lane. The dwellings are set to each side of the road frontage with their main aspects facing north south. Properties to the south side are well 'set back' from the lane frontage behind mature front gardens. There is a dense shelterbelt to the north side of East Lane and a small block of woodland to the south side of thr lane that both close down views towards the Site/Sites.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Co and shelterbelt at the o properties also have a front gardens. Scope o
R39	Corringham Windmill	Singular building	487942	390966 Cottam 2	443	N	n/a	VP46	Derelict building Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Derelict building. Scop
R39 R40	Corringham Windmill Magin Moor Cottages	Singular building Singular building	487942 489619	390966 High voltage cable corridor and access 390823 Cottam 2	413.717256	N	n/a	VP45	Detached, two-storey dwelling just off the A631 to the south of the settlement of Yawthorpe and west of Hemswell Grange. The property is north south facing with the rear elevation looking over the agricultural landscape towards the wooded horizon at Yawthorpe. There is substantial tree cover within the rear garden around the north, west and east boundaries.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards C property, the distance north,west and south l
R40 R44	Magin Moor Cottages Grange Cottage	Singular building Singular building	489619 489287	390823 High voltage cable corridor and access 390133 High voltage cable corridor and access	590.590408 338.514687		<u> </u>					
R45	Springthorpe Grange	Group of buildings	489440	390089 High voltage cable corridor and access	477.009723							
R46	Unnamed	Singular building	488168	389996 High voltage cable corridor and access	518.396548							
R50	Low Field Farm	Singular building	490468	387334 High voltage cable corridor and access	300.87881			1				

pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening agricultural buildings to the north and the woodland and tree cover bordering Bonsall Lane to the northwest. The surrounding fields also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover and close down any views towards the south and the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. Scope out.
pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening tree and hedgerow cover to the north of Pilham. The strong tree cover bordering both sides of the public foopath (Pilh/20/1) also closes down visibility. Scope out.
pplicable	No	Agricultural building with no residential visibility. Scope out.
ipplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Aisby. The surrounding fields to the north, south and east also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover. Scope out.
pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the strong woodland block to the southeast of Moscar Farm. The surrounding fields to the north, south and east also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover. Scope out.
planting bordering the , south,west and east dary of both 'The ge' and 'Corringham ge Farm' to include a tree belts, hedgerows iedgerow trees.	No	Visibility in all directions towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites from the first floor, where the windows are north south focused. To the north there would be a short area of panels with Corringham Beck in the background. To the south views would be mainly focussed on the Corringham Grange curtilage and area of panel'set back'. Views from the ground floor would be mainly curtailed by the bordering field hedgerows and by the close proximity of Corringham Grange. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the strong woodland block to the south of Taskers Farm. The surrounding fields to the west also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover and riparian vegetation along Yawthorpe Beck is a strong feature. Scope out.
scattered tree planting ; Corringham Beck and ncement to hedgerows n field boundary to the n of the beck as far as Lane.	No	Visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites for Keeper's Cottage from upper floor windows to front elevation of property looking east directly towards the Site/Sites. Views from ground floor windows would be curtailed by the bordering hedgerows to each side of Bonsall Lane. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
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planting bordering the n, south, west and east dary of both ingham Grange Farm' The Cottage' to include v tree belts, hedgerows nedgerow trees.	No	Visibility to the south, west and east towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites from the first floor, where the windows are mainly south focused. To the south there would be a short area of panels with East Lane beyond. To the west, there would also be a short area of panels with views mainly focussed on the woodlands at Old Hall. To the west, there is a large area of woodland that would close down views at close range. Views from the ground floor would be mainly curtailed by the bordering field hedgerows and the curtilage planting. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the strong woodland blocks and shelterbelt at the eastern edge of the settlement. The residential properties also have a north south aspect and are set back behind mature front gardens. Scope out.
policable	No	Daralict huilding. Scope out
pplicable	No	Derelict building. Scope out.
pplicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the north south aspect of the property, the distance and the strong tree cover within the rear garden to the north,west and south boundaries. Scope out.

R51	Westlands Farm	Singular building	491711	387312	Cottam 1	843	N	n/a	VP41	Farmstead with single dwelling and large scale agricultural buildings. The dwelling comprises a collection of barns arranged a four side foldyard and all have their aspects facing in all directions. The agricultural buildings fully occupy the plot to north of the dwellings and close down any visibility in this direction towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. There are also mature trees and large woodland blocks that fully enclose the grounds to the property.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R52	Low Farm	Singular building	492043	387210	Cottam 1	764	N	n/a	VP41	Farmstead with single dwelling and large scale agricultural buildings. The dwelling comprises a collection of barns arranged a four side foldyard and all have their aspects facing in all directions. The agricultural buildings fully occupy the plot to north of the dwellings and close down any visibility in this direction towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. There are also mature trees and large woodland blocks that fully enclose the grounds to the property.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R53	Glentworth Grange	Singular building	492386	387197	Cottam 1	568	Ν	n/a	VP41	Detached dwellling with adjacent barns to the west converted to residential use. There open views over Kexby Road towards the south from the main dwelling and similar views from the barn conversions. The hedgerows to the south side of Kexby Road are low-cut with few trees that allow views south out over the arable fields towards Cottan 1 North.	Panels set back from boundaries of the Site/Sites.	Tree planting and hedgerows to north boundary of the Site/Sites.
R54	Spitals Farm	Singular building	491995	387126	Cottam 1	673	N	n/a	VP41	Detached, single dwelling in large grounds. The dwelling comprises a collection of barns arranged a three side foldyard and all have their aspects facing in three directions. The agricultural buildings occupy the plot to northeast of the dwellings There are also mature trees and large woodland blocks that fully enclose the grounds to the property to the south.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R60	Glebe Farm	Singular building	493132		Cottam 1	88		n/a	VP23	Farmstead with single dwelling on a long, narrow plot off Willingham Road and with large scale agricultural buildings and some barn conversions. The main dwelling has a north south aspect with the front elevation facing over Willingham Road. The agricultural buildings occupy the plot to north of the main dwelling and close down any visibility in this direction. There is a further property (Greystones Farm) to the south side of Willingham Road which closes down views towards the south.	Panels set back from north boundary of Cottam 1 Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north, boundary of the Site/Sites to include new tree belts, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
R60 R61	Glebe Farm Greystones Farm	Singular building Singular building	493132 492980		Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	<u>220.209772</u> 50		n/a	VP32, VP33 and LLC-C-G	Detached, single dwelling on a long, narrow plot bordering Willingham Road with a large scale agricultural building to the west. The main dwelling has a north south aspect with the front elevation facing over Willingham Road. The agricultural building occupies the plot to west of the main dwelling and closes down any visibility in this direction. There is a mature tree cover to the south side side of the plot, which closes down views in this direction.	Panels set back from north boundary of Cottam 1 Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north, boundary of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites to include new tree belts, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
R61 R62	Greystones Farm Turpin Farm	Singular building Singular building	492980 491217	385138	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor Cottam 1	78.179521	N	n/a	LCC-C-I	Turpin Farm to the south side of Willingham Road and further collection of dwellings to the north side of Willingham Road, known as Turpin's Bungalow. Turpin Farm comprises agricultural and stable buildings with no evidence of residential occupancy. Turpins Bungalow comprises a terrace of single storey dwellings separated from the road frontage by a short ditch and low-cut hedgerow. There is also a further two storey double fronted (handsome) brick dwelling set back from the road frontage behind a belt of mature trees with outbuildings to the rear.	Panels set back from boundary with Turpins Bungalow and Turpins Farm.	New planting bordering the north, south, east and west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary withTurpin's Bungalow and Turpin Farm. Planting to the north side of Willingham Road.
R62	Turpin Farm	Singular building	491217		Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	728.219799						
R62	Turpin Farm North Farm	Singular building Group of buildings Group of buildings	491217 491896 491896		High voltage cable corridor and access Cottam 1 Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	795.413068				North Farm comprises a main dwelling and a small collection of outbuildings that are both served by a single access track off Willingham Road. The main dwelling is a two-storey house that is located towards the northern part of a rectangular plot. The collectior of outbuildings is located to the west of the main house and they help to close down visibility in this direction. The main dwelling has a north south orientation, with the pricipal elevation facing south over a lawned plot. This lawned plot is bordered by a low hedgerow to the west where it shares a boundary with the access track and a taller hedgerow (and trees) to the south boundary that is shared with Willingham Road. These bordering hedgerows helps to curtial visibility towards the south and west from the lawned part of the plot. There is an area of deciduous woodland to the north and secondary elevation of the plot, which also provides screening in this direction. An orchard is located to the east of the main dwelling, which also helps to close down views. The main areas of open visibility are located to the south and northeast of the property. The main focus of visibility is experienced from from the first floor principal bedroom of the main dwelling.	Removal of field parcel to the northwest of the plot (which is the rear elevation of the nronerty) This is where	New shelterbelt planting and scattered trees to the northwest of the property where the field parcel is removed. New planting within the hedgerows to the south of the property to mitigate views from the first floor principal bedroom windows.
INC: 3 V	INVI UL FALIII	or oup of buildings	491896	36564/		33.111104			ł	Side Farm is a farmstead with single dwelling towards the southern		
R63A						1	1			end of the plot. A large scale agricultural building and stable block (or	1	
R63A R63B	Side Farm	Group of buildings	491670	385067	Cottam 1	33		n/a	LCC-C-I	long barn) to the northern part of the plot. The dwelling has a north south orientation, with the main elevation facing south over lawned gardens enclosed by mature tree cover to the west and south boundaries. The agricultural building closes down any visibility towards the north and there are also mature trees along the watercousre to the south, which is a tributary of the River Till. There is an open aspect from the dwelling towards the east. North Farm lies to the north of Side Farm with visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	Panels set back from boundary of Side Farm, in particular towards the east.	New planting bordering the north, south, east and west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary with Side Farm.
	Side Farm Side Farm	Group of buildings Group of buildings	491670 491670		Cottam 1 Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	33 396.991937		n/a	LCC-C-I	south orientation, with the main elevation facing south over lawned gardens enclosed by mature tree cover to the west and south boundaries. The agricultural building closes down any visibility towards the north and there are also mature trees along the watercousre to the south, which is a tributary of the River Till. There is an open aspect from the dwelling towards the east. North Farm lies to the north of Side Farm with visibility towards Cottam 1 North	boundary of Side Farm, in particular towards the east.	north, south, east and west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from

	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the property grounds being fully enclosed with large woodland blocks. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the property grounds being fully enclosed with large woodland blocks. Scope out.
5.	No	Visibility to the south towards the Cottam 1 Site/Sites from the first floor of the main dwelling, where the windows are mainly south focused. Views from the ground floor would be mainly curtailed by the hedgerow bordering field hedgerows to Kexby Road frontage. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the property grounds being fully enclosed with tree planting and with being set back from the road frontage. Scope out.
he	No	Limited visibility south towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the partially open views above hedgerows bordering Kexby Road. Greystones Farm to the north closes down some views in this direction. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
he v	No	Limited visibility to the south towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but the large agricultural building and planting along the south boundary blocks some visibility in this direction. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
he st m. of	No	Limited visibility to the north towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites from the detached two storey dwelling due to the mature tree cover to the north, west and south of the property. The outbuildings to the south also close down visibility towards the east. The single storey terrace have partially enclosed views towards the north over the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, due to the tree cover within the rear gardens. The terrace also has views towards the south across Willingham Road over Cottam 1 North. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
and y irst	No	North Farm: Visibility from North Farm to the south towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The existing hedgerows would be supplemented with new planting along the boundaries of the field margins to provide additional layering in the landscape. This planting would help curtial views at Year 1 and almost close down views at Year 15 in the summer months.
he ist	No	Side Farm: Visibility from Side Farm to the north towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but some views are filtered due to the intervening agricultural building and stable block. The mature tree cover closes down views towards the west and planting along the watercourse to the south helps to break down visibility. There are open views towards the east. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15. With North Farm, there is open visibility towards the south, but intervening hedegrows help with layering and close down views.

R64	Slate House Farm	Singular building	489302	384909	Cottam 1	460 N	n/a	VP38 and LCC C-J	Farmstead with single dwelling towards the northern end of the plot almost adjacent to Fillingham Lane. There are large scale agricultural buildings to the southern part of the plot, which close down views in this direction. The dwelling has a north south orientation, with the main elevation facing over a small front garden to Filligham Lane and a further small garden enclosed with mature woodland tot he rear. There are also a field boundary hedgerows to the east and west (in the landscape to the south) which also help to close down visibility in this direction.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cot being fully enclosed with buildings. Scope out.
R64	Slate House Farm	Singular building	489302	384909	High voltage cable corridor and access	571.978348							
R65	Lowfield Farm	Singular building	489867		Cottam 1	146 N	n/a	VP38	Farmstead with single dwelling occupying a long, narrow plot just off South Lane. The dwelling is located towards the western end of the plot and there are other outbuildings and barns to the south. The dwelling has a east west orientation, with the main front elevation facing west over mature tree cover and the east facing elevation looking out across a long narrow garden enclosed with mature tree cover and hedgerows. The woodland closes down any visibility towards the west, but there is a partially open aspect from the dwelling towards the east.	Panels set back from boundary of Lowfield Farm, in particular towards the west.	New planting bordering the north, south, east and west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary with Lowfield Farm.	No	Limited visibility to the e mature tree cover in the towards the west and fu break down visibility to curtail views both east a
R65	Lowfield Farm	Singular building	489867		High voltage cable corridor and access	35.804299							
R65	Lowfield Farm	Singular building	489867 487518		High voltage cable corridor and access	853.412874 919 N	n/a	VP39, VP40 and LCC-C-K	Residential dwellings grouped towards the east side of the settlement, comprising four areas around Grange Lane, The Paddocks, Cot Garth Lane and Grange Farm. With Grange Lane, the dwellings are set to the rear of The pPaddocks and behind properties on Cot Garth Lane. With The Paddocks, these properties are mainly situated east west, but set back behind long rear gardens. Properties along Cot Garth Lane have a north south orientation and are set behind generous front gardens. Grange Farm is located to the southeast of the settlement also facing south just to the west of the River Till.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cot grounds, including long cover. The strong riparia agricultural buildings at out.
R67	Moor Farm	Singular building	489888		Cottam 1	80 N	n/a	VP38	Farmstead occupying a long, wide plot with a single dwelling just off South Lane. The dwelling is located towards the western end of the plot overlooking South Lane and there are other outbuildings and barns to the east and south. The dwelling has an outlook on three sides with the northern boundary enclosed with mature tree cover and hedgerows. The tree cover in the front garden closes down any visibility towards the west but there is a partially open aspect. There are some mature trees to the west side of South Lane, but the hedgerows are generally open and low-cut.	Panels set back from boundary of Moor Farm, in particular towards the west.	New planting bordering the west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary with Moor Farm.	No	Limited visibility to the The mature tree cover i views towards the west helps to break down vis towards the west. Plan and west at Year 1 and
R67	Moor Farm	Singular building	489888		High voltage cable corridor and access	13.724693							
R67	Moor Farm Grange Farm	Singular building	489888 491421		High voltage cable corridor and access	703.385232 605 N	n/a	VP18	Farmstead occupying a broadly rectangular plot to both sides of the access track with a single dwelling, extensive collection of elongated barns and large-scale agricultural buildings. The dwelling is located towards the northwest part of the plot facing south towards the access track, where there are other outbuildings and barns to the south and east of this. The dwelling has an outlook on four sides with the north and west boundary of the curtilage enclosed with a tall shelterbelt, mature tree cover and hedgerows.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cot large-scale agricultural b property is also enclosec the north and west bour
R70	Grange Farm	Singular building	491421	383499	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	857.254712							
R71	Low Farm	Singular building	493169	383321	Cottam 1	546 N	n/a	VP22	Farmstead occupying an elongated plot to the west side of Long Lane, with two residential dwellings comprising 'The Farmhouse' and 'Low Farm'. There is also a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings to the south of the plot located between the two dwellings. The Farmhouse is located towards the northern end of the plot with an 'all round' aspect, but with an open focus towards the west. Low Farm is located to the south of the plot surrounded by mature tree and hedgerow cover with agricultural buildings to the north and west. A tributary of the River Till passes north south in a meandering alignment to the west of this location and as clothed in riparian vegetation.		Not applicable	No	Limited visibility toward riparian vegetation borc agricultural buildings, ar Scope out.
R71	Low Farm	Singular building	493169	383321	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	956.856037							
R72	Hall Farm	Singular building	490818	383139	Cottam 1	628 N	n/a	VP18	Farmstead occupying a broadly rectangular plot to both sides of the access track, with three residential dwellings comprising 'Hall Farm Cottages', 'Coates Hall' and the 'Groom' residence. There is also a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings to the northwest of the plot located to the west of Hall Farm Cottages. Hall Farm Cottages has an open outlook towards the east and the 'Groom' residence has an open outlook towards the north over Hall Farm Cottages. Coates Hall is fully enclosed with mature woodland and tree cover with an outlook to the east towards the 'Groom' residence. The Grade I listed St Edith's Church is located to the west of Coates Hall.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Limited visibility toward large-scale agricultural l garden curtilages and th the west of the plot. Sco
									Farmstead occupying an irregular rectangular plot to the east side of				
R73	East Farm East Farm	Singular building	488232		Cottam 1 High voltage cable corridor and access	40 N 49.665635	n/a	VP20	the B1241 (Normanby Road), with the residential dwelling occupying the southern part of the plot, right at the eastern edge. There is a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings and long barns to the south of the property. The dwelling has an open aspect to the north directly overlooking a large grassland field, but with garden curtilage towards the west and south. There is a tall dense hedgerow to the immediate east boundary of the property.	Panels set back from west boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it forms the boundary with East Farm.	New planting bordering the west of the Cottam 1 North	No	Visibility to the east tow and tree cover to the im down views. Planting m at Year 1 and close dow

2	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the property grounds being fully enclosed with tree cover and hedgerow cover and agricultural buildings. Scope out.
ck from owfield cular vest.	New planting bordering the north, south, east and west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary with Lowfield Farm.	No	Limited visibility to the east and west towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites . The mature tree cover in the front garden of the property closes down some views towards the west and further tree cover within the garden to the rear helps to break down visibility towards the east. Planting mitigation would further curtail views both east and west at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
2	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the extensive property grounds, including long front and rear gardens being fully enclosed with tree cover. The strong riparian vegetation bordering the River Till and large scale agricultural buildings at Grange Farm also provide additional screeening. Scope out.
ck from Aoor Farm, owards the	New planting bordering the west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites set back from boundary with Moor Farm.	No	Limited visibility to the north and south towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The mature tree cover in the front garden of the property closes down some views towards the west and further tree cover within the garden to the rear helps to break down visibility towards the east. There is some open visibility towards the west. Planting mitigation would further curtail views both east and west at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.
2	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the extensive area of large-scale agricultural buildings, including a large collection of barns. The property is also enclosed by strong hedgerows, woodland and tree cover to the north and west boundaries of its garden curtilage. Scope out.
2	Not applicable	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the riparian vegetation bordering the tributary of the River Till, the large-scale agricultural buildings, and the mature tree cover within the garden curtilages. Scope out.
2	Not applicable	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the large-scale agricultural buildings, mature woodland and tree cover within the garden curtilages and the presence of the Grade I listed St Edith's Church to the west of the plot. Scope out.
ck from west he Cottam 1 es where it undary with	New planting bordering the west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it forms the boundary with East Farm.	No	Visibility to the east towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The mature hedgerow and tree cover to the immediate east boundary of the property curtilage closes down views. Planting mitigation would further curtail views towards the east at Year 1 and close down views at Year 15.

R74	West Farm	Singular building	488181		Cottam 1	54	N	n/a	VP20	Farmstead occupying a rectangular plot to the west side of the B1241 (Normanby Road), with the residential dwelling occupying the northern part of the plot. There is a collection of outbuildings and long barns to the north of the residential dwelling. The dwelling has an open aspect to the south, directly overlooking a large garden with mature trees. There is an open park railing and gated railing entrance to the immediate east boundary of the property bordering the west side of the B1241 (Normanby Road) where open, but oblique visibility is gained across towards the east.	Panels set back from west boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it forms the boundary with the B1241 (Normanby Road) and with East Farm to the west side of the road.	New planting bordering the west of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it forms the boundary with the B1241 (Normanby Road) and with East Farm to the west side o the road.
R74 R74	West Farm West Farm	Singular building Singular building	488181 488181		High voltage cable corridor and access High voltage cable corridor and access	16.437023 674.03646						
R75	Furze Hill	Singular building	490840	382413	Cottam 1	406	N	n/a	VP16	Farmstead occupying an almost triangular plot to the south side of Ingham Road, with the residential dwelling occupying the northwest part of the plot, right at the boundary with Ingham Road. There is a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings and long barns to the south of the property. The dwelling has an open aspect to the north with the front elevation directly overlooking Ingham Road, but with garden curtilage towards the east. There is a tall dense hedgerow with mature tree cover to the immediate east boundary of the property. The River Till meanders through the landscape to the west with raised levees to both sides and with some riparian vegetation. There is also an electricity sub station directly to the west of the dwelling at the farm entrance.		Not applicable
R75	Furze Hill Stow Pasture	Singular building	490840	382326	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	917.131057	N	n/a	VP13	Collection of residential dwellings and farmsteads fronting Ingham Road with a north south aspect. The properties comprise nos. 19 to 25 (Flat Topped Houses), No 27 Ingham Road which is a detached dwelling with stables and riding arena, No 29 Ingham Road which is a detached cottage, No. 31 Ingham Road which is a cream rendered detached dwelling with outbuildings and 'The Pastures'. The open aspect of some properties (19 to 25 and The Pastures') may yield some oblique visibility towards the south from ground floor windows towards the Cottam South Site/Sites. There may also be views north from first floor windows to the rear of the properties over the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	Panels set back from south and north boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where they form the boundary with these properties at Stow Pasture to either side of Ingham Road.	New planting bordering the south and north boundary of the Cottam 1 North and the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where they form the boundary with these properties at Stow Pasture to either side of Ingham Road.
R76 R76	Stow Pasture Stow Pasture	Group of buildings Group of buildings	489824 489824		Cottam 1 internal cable corridor Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	29.810407 385.745753						
R78	Stow	Town or Village	488192	381994	Cottam 1	742	N	n/a	LCC-C-A and LCC-C-B	Collection of residential dwellings towards the east of Stow at South Drive and School Lane and frontong Ingham Road. Other properties comprise detached dwellings fronting Ingham Road including Ashtrees, Charolands, Tarn Howes and also Creek Hill Close to the south. There are woodland areas and good tree cover that provides screening to the edge of the settlement.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R78	Stow Highfield Farm	Town or Village	488192		High voltage cable corridor and access	547.039162 569.705145					 	
R79 R80 R80	The Grange	Singular building Singular building Singular building	487145 491482 491482	381126	High voltage cable corridor and access Cottam 1 Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	803.654073	N	n/a	VP11	Farmstead occupying a small rectangular plot to the north side of Thorpe Lane, with the residential dwelling occupying the east part of the plot, right at the boundary with the public bridleway. There is a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings to the west of the property. This is a derelict building.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R82	Thorpe Lane Farm	Singular building	491482		Cottam 1	574	N	n/a	VP4	Farmstead occupying a large rectangular plot to the north side of Ingham Road, with the residential dwelling occupying the central part of the plot. The dwelling has an open aspect in all directions. There are tall dense hedgerows with mature tree cover to all boundaries of the property.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R84	Clandon House	Group of buildings	491273		Cottam 1	153	N	n/a	VP5	Collection of residential dwellings comprising Clandon House, Clandon Barn, Westop Cottages, Thorpe House, Cottage and East Cottage. Westop Cottages, Clandon House and Clandon Barn are have a north south orientation, witht their rear elevations facing towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites. Thorpe House, Thorpe le Fallows Farm, Cottage and East Cottage all face north towards Thopre Lane and look over Westop Cottages, Clandon House and Clandon Barn.	where they form the boundary with these properties at Thorpe le	New planting bordering the south boundary of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where they forms the boundary with these properties at Thorpe le Fallows to the north side of Thorpe Lane.
R84	Clandon House	Group of buildings	491273	380604	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	892.137595				Collection of residential description for stand and the second	<u> </u>	
R87	Lancaster Farm	Group of buildings	490004	379986	Cottam 1	633	N	n/a	VP8	Collection of residential dwellings fronting the A1500 Tillbridge Lane. Lancaster Farm is located to the south side of Tillbridge Lane and comprises a dwelling to the northwest of the plot,located immediately adjacent to the A1500. To the east there are large-scale agricultural buildings, which occupy the majority of the plot. There is also dense tree and shrub cover bordering Tillbridge Lane. Other properties to the north side of Tillbridge Lane include Ivy Cottage and Aunsby House, which are orientated north south with long rear gardens and a good level of boundary vegetation. Thorpe Lane also has a strong hedgerow to its west side, which helps curtail views towards the north.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R88	Tillbridge Farm	Singular building	490973		Cottam 1	966			VP3	Farmstead to the south side of the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane with large scale agricultural buildings. There are business premises to the north side of the A1500, including Gelder Group and Redline BSS. The River Til is located to the west and supports some tree cover. There is also strong tree cover surrounding the plots on both sides of Till Bridge Lane.	Not applicable	Not applicable
R91	Manor Farm	Group of buildings	486241		High voltage cable corridor and access	52						
R92 R93	West View Farm Home Farm	Singular building Singular building	485905 485837		High voltage cable corridor and access High voltage cable corridor and access	354 298					<u> </u>	+
R93 R93	Home Farm	Singular building	485837 485837		Shared cable corridor and access	934					<u> </u>	+
R94	Unnamed	Group of buildings	485690	381438	High voltage cable corridor and access	417						
	Unnamed	Group of buildings	485690	381438	Shared cable corridor and access	693						+
R94		Consume of the state	105									
R94 R95	Ardsley Cottage	Group of buildings	485667 485667		High voltage cable corridor and access	368						
R94		Group of buildings Group of buildings Group of buildings	485667 485667 485137	381499	High voltage cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access High voltage cable corridor and access	368 649 31						
R94 R95 R95	Ardsley Cottage Ardsley Cottage	Group of buildings	485667	381499 381699 381699	Shared cable corridor and access	649						

e h he of	No	Visibility to the east towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The open park railing and gates to the immediate east boundary of the property curtilage bordering the B1241 (Normanby Road) allows views across its bounds. Planting mitigation would curtail views towards the east at Year 1 and help to close down views at Year 15.
	No	Very limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening sub station, the raised levee bordering the River Till and the strong field boundary beyond. Scope out.
ie n	No	Some visibility to the north and south towards the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites Site/Sites. Planting mitigation would curtail views towards the north and south at Year 1 and help to close down views at Year 15.
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	No	Very limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening woodlands and the strong field boundaries beyond. Scope out.
	No	Derelict building. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening woodlands and the strong field boundaries beyond. Scope out.
e of	No	Visibility to the north towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites Site/Sites. Planting mitigation would curtail views at Year 1 and help to close down views at Year 15.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening woodlands and the strong field boundaries beyond. Scope out.
	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening woodlands and the strong field boundaries beyond. Scope out.

P07	Poplar Farm	Singular building	484639	281520	High voltage cable corridor and access	430	
1037						430	
R97	Poplar Farm	Singular building	484639	381529	Shared cable corridor and access	38	
R98	Marton	Town or Village	484101	381893	Abnormal loads access	135	
R98	Marton	Town or Village	484101	381893	High voltage cable corridor and access	958	
R98	Marton	Town or Village	484101	381893	Shared cable corridor and access	282	
R99	Brampton Grange	Singular building	484348	380978	High voltage cable corridor and access	987	
R99	Brampton Grange	Singular building	484348	380978	Shared cable corridor and access	286	
R100	Unnamed	Group of buildings	484139	381191	Abnormal loads access	795	
R100	Unnamed	Group of buildings	484139	381191	Shared cable corridor and access	65	
R101	Coates Farm	Group of buildings	482000	381317	Shared cable corridor and access	442	
R102	Cottam	Town or Village	481859	380027	Shared cable corridor and access	77	
R103	Cow Pastures	Singular building	480610	380664	Shared cable corridor and access	311	
R104	Westbrecks Farm	Group of buildings	480168	380034	Abnormal loads access	1,000	
R104	Westbrecks Farm	Group of buildings	480168	380034	Shared cable corridor and access	227	
R105	East End Farm	Group of buildings	480283	378562	Shared cable corridor and access	472	



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.1: Residential Receptors – Residential Cumulative [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.1.2] January 2023

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	Potential Intervisibility Justification
R07	Mount Pleasant Farm Grange Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R08	Dring Lane								Already Scoped Out Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential
R09	Cold Harbour								cumulative intervisibility.
	Cold Harbour	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	Blenheim Farm Blue Bell Farm	N	Ν	Ν	N	Y	Ν		Already Scoped Out Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	Blue Bell Farm	N	Ν	N	N	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	Sewage Works Southorpe Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
	Southorpe Farm	, v	N		N	, v	N.		Already Scoped Out
R19	Unnamed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R19	Unnamed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R19	Unnamed	Y	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R20	The Fields Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R20	The Fields Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	The Fields Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	Grange Farm Grange Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
	Grange Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential
R22	Top Farm					•			cumulative intervisibility.
R22	Top Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R22	Top Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R22	Top Farm	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R23	Blyton	N	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R25	Glebe Farm	N	Ν	N	N	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R25	Glebe Farm	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R25	Glebe Farm	N	Ν	N	Ν	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R25	Glebe Farm	N	Ν	N	Ν	Y	Ν		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
	Bonsdale Farm								Already Scoped Out
R28	Bonsdale Farm Pilham								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
	Dunstall Gilby								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R32	Aisby Aisby								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
	The Cottage	N	N	Y	N	Y	N		Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R33 at The Cottage, the receptor is approximately 6.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.7 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R33	The Cottage								Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R33 at The Cottage, the receptor is approximately 6.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.7 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R34	Yawthorpe	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Already Scoped Out Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
R35	Hall Farm & Old Farm								cumulative intervisibility.
R35	Hall Farm & Old Farm	N	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y		Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

R36	Corringham Grange Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specifi topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R36 at Corringham Grange Farm, the receptor is approximately 6.5 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site however, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the developments - Scope Out
R36	Corringham Grange Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specifi topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R36 at Corringham Grange Farm, the receptor is approximately 6.5 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site however, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the developments - Scope Out
R36	Corringham Grange Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specifi topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R36 at Corringham Grange Farm, the receptor is approximately 6.5 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site however, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the developments - Scope Out
R38 R39	Corringham Corringham Windmill							Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R39 R39	Corringham Windmill							Already Scoped Out
R40	Magin Moor Cottages							Already Scoped Out
R40	Magin Moor Cottages							Already Scoped Out
R44	Grange Cottage							Already Scoped Out
R45	Springthorpe Grange							Already Scoped Out
R46 R50	Unnamed Low Field Farm							Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R50 R51	Westlands Farm							Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R52	Low Farm							Already Scoped Out
R53	Glentworth Grange							Already Scoped Out
R54	Spitals Farm							Already Scoped Out
R60	Glebe Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
R60	Glebe Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
R61	Greystones Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specifi topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R61 at Greystones Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and approximately 7.2 km away from the West Burton Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site however, dense vegetation assoicated with tributaries in nearby fields closes down views and densely populated hedgerow situated in front of receptor R61 limits views into the development site. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

R61	Greystones Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R61 at Greystones Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and approximately 7.2 km away from the West Burton Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site however, dense vegetation assoicated with tributaries in nearby fields closes down views and densely populated hedgerow situated in front of receptor R61 limits views into the developments - Scope Out.
R62	Turpin Farm	N	N	Y	Ν	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R62 at Turpin Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.8 km to West Burton and 4 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.3 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, existing vegetation associated with Willingham Road as well as Fillingham Low Wood closes down views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R62	Turpin Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R62 at Turpin Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.8 km to West Burton and 4 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.3 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, existing vegetation associated with Willingham Road as well as Fillingham Low Wood closes down views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R62	Turpin Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R62 at Turpin Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.8 km to West Burton and 4 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.3 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, existing vegetation associated with Willingham Road as well as Fillingham Low Wood closes down views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R63A	North Farm	N	Y	γ	Ν	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R63A at North Farm, the receptor is approximately 14.6 km to Field Farm, 6.5 km to West Burton and 5.4 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 0.9 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views and densely populated hedgerow situated in front of receptor R63A limits views into the development site. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

R63A	North Farm	Ν	Ŷ	Y	N	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R63A at North Farm, the receptor is approximately 14.6 km to Field Farm, 6.5 km to West Burton and 5.4 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 0.9 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views and densely populated hedgerow situated in front of receptor R63A limits views into the development site. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R63B	Side Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R36B at Side Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.9 km to West Burton and 4.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields and existing vegetation associated with Willingham Road closes down views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R63B	Side Farm	Ν	Ν	Ŷ	N	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R36B at Side Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.9 km to West Burton and 4.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields and existing vegetation associated with Willingham Road closes down views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R64	Slate House Farm							Already Scoped Out
R64	Slate House Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Already Scoped Out Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
R65	Lowfield Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
R65	Lowfield Farm	Ν	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
R65 R66	Lowfield Farm Willingham by Stow							cumulative intervisibility. Already Scoped Out
R67	Moor Farm	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R67 at Moor Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.3 km to West Burton and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm however dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and existing vegetation associated with Stone Lane, South Pits Lane and Stow Lane close down views to development sites. Receptor R67 is also approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and Fillingham Low Wood closes down views to the developments - Scope Out.

R67	Moor Farm	N	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y		Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R67 at Moor Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.3 km to West Burton and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm however dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and existing vegetation associated with Stone Lane, South Pits Lane and Stow Lane close down views to development sites. Receptor R67 is also approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and Fillingham Low Wood closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R67	Moor Farm	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor R67 at Moor Farm, the receptor is approximately 5.3 km to West Burton and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm however dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and existing vegetation associated with Stone Lane, South Pits Lane and Stow Lane close down views to development sites. Receptor R67 is also approximately 1.5 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields, tributaries and Fillingham Low Wood closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
R70	Grange Farm								Already Scoped Out
R70 R71	Grange Farm Low Farm								Already Scoped Out
R71	Low Farm Low Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R72	Hall Farm								Already Scoped Out
R73 R73	East Farm East Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R73	East Farm								Already Scoped Out
R74	West Farm								Already Scoped Out
R74 R74	West Farm West Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R75	Furze Hill								Already Scoped Out
R75 R76	Furze Hill Stow Pasture								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R76	Stow Pasture								Already Scoped Out
R76	Stow Pasture								Already Scoped Out
R78 R78	Stow Stow	<u> </u>					<u> </u>		Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R79	Highfield Farm								Already Scoped Out
R80	The Grange								Already Scoped Out
R80 R82	The Grange Thorpe Lane Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R84	Clandon House								Already Scoped Out
R84 R87	Clandon House Lancaster Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R88	Tillbridge Farm								Already Scoped Out
R91 R92	Manor Farm West View Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R93	Home Farm								Already Scoped Out
R93 R94	Home Farm								Already Scoped Out
R94 R94	Unnamed Unnamed								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R95	Ardsley Cottage								Already Scoped Out
R95 R96	Ardsley Cottage								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R96	Marton Grange								Already Scoped Out
R97	Marton Grange Marton Grange								Already Scoped Out
	Marton Grange Poplar Farm								
R97 R97	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R98	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Marton								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R98 R99 R99 R99	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R98 R99 R99 R99 R100	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange Unnamed								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R98 R99 R99 R100 R100 R100 R101	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R99 R99 R100 R100 R100 R101 R102	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange Unnamed Unnamed Coates Farm Cottam								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R99 R99 R99 R100 R100 R101	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange Unnamed Unnamed Coates Farm								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
R97 R98 R98 R99 R99 R100 R100 R101 R101 R102 R103	Marton Grange Poplar Farm Poplar Farm Marton Marton Marton Brampton Grange Brampton Grange Unnamed Unnamed Coates Farm Cottam Cow Pastures								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out



Residential Receptor - R33 / The Cottage

Baseline Context:

Two story dwelling situated to the north of Corringham Grange Farm within an elongated plot. The main aspect of the dwelling is facing south over lawned gardens with some tree cover to the west and south (closer to the property). There are field hedgerows to the north comprising a double hedgerow (running east west) and a further hedgerow running north south to the west of the access track that serves both this property and Corringham Grange Farm.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 53m to Cottam 2

Closest settlement: Corringham at about 85m southwest

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP48, VP49 and VP54

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face south over lawned gardens across an area of trees and shrubs. The secondary ground floor north facing windows look towards the rear garden, garage and outbuildings with a track and field hedgerow beyond. The east and west gables have no principal outlook with the main focus being towards a parking area and a very narrow side section to the garden.

The principal first floor windows face south over lawned gardens across areas of trees and shrubs and then over the surrounding arable fields. The first floor north facing windows look over the rear garden, garage and outbuildings with a track, field hedgerow and then the arable landscape beyond. The east and west gables have no principal outlook from the first floor.

The views are influenced by the presence of the south facing lawned garden, which is the main focus, being an attractive outlook and a long sunny plot. The other views offer some interesting features locally, but the more invigorating views towards the east and west are not available due to lack of windows and outlook. Tree cover is present within the garden area and mainly located to the south and west of the dwelling. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with few features, but the presence of far-reaching views to the south adds some interest.

Overall, the views from the first-floor principle south facing elevation are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape towards Springthorpe and Heapham, but Corringham Grange Farm would occupy the foreground of the view. The ground floor principal windows are likely to capture immediate south facing views into the garden of the property.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.1 A] January 2023



Residential Receptor - R33 / The Cottage

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Ch at Year 15)
The south facing first floor outlook would be significantly affected, but the presence of Corringham Grange Farm would foreshorten these views and provide some filtering of the works. There is also an area that would be absent from future panels between the southern end of the garden to The Cottage and the northern end of the plot to Corringham Grange Farm. The north facing first floor windows would also experience a narrow and framed section of construction due to the small Site area on this aspect. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would benefit from the intervening hedgerows and tree and shrub cover within the garden. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would benefit from screening such that these activities above the garden hedgerows. Due to the presence of tree cover in the garden, the works would benefit from screening such that these activities would be experienced over a filtered proportion of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a proportion of the view framed by the first-floor windows and be a notable feature. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cove	The principal first floor south facing windows would experience views over the area of panels, but their presence would be filtered by the influence of Corringham Grange Farm in the foreground and panels are also absent from area between The Cottage and Corringham Grange Farm. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience limited views of the panels due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs. The first floor north facing windows look over the rear garden and the garage and this is likely to filter the views of the panels. The area of panels to the north is a shorter expanse compared to the other areas to the east and west. The ground floor north facing windows look towards the rear garden and the garage and are unlikely to experience views of the panels. The east and west gables have no principal outlook and so views of the panels are unlikely. The experience of the views over the south facing lawned garden, are unlikely to be significantly affected, remaining as an attractive outlook and a long sunny plot. The presence of far-reaching views over the surrounding landscape towards Springthorpe and Heapham would be significantly affected with the panel areas in the foreground, the views towards the panel areas would be oblique where the majority of the foreground is occupied by the presence of Corringham Grange Farm and an area where panels are absent between the two properties. Views towards the new substation would be at a tight oblique angle where the foreground is occupied by the presence of existing tree cover.	The first detailed designs were prod in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where t was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation meas Specific mitigation measures applica R33 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relat visibility to the north, south, west, ar over the Cottam 2 Site from the first of the property, where the windows mainly south focused. To the north and east aspect of the property, there would be the addition native shelter belt/woodland plantin woodland planting is likely to reach maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15. To the west aspect of the property, t would be a proposed native hedge v irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. The dgerow planting is likely to reach maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 will ultimately be allowed to grow ou 5m. To the south aspect of the property, would be an area of proposed flowe pollinator mix grassland. There wou be a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. The dgerow planting is likely to reach maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 will ultimately be allowed to grow ou 5m. All planting areas would be offset to maximum of 50m from the property boundary.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.1_A] January 2023

Decommissioning Magnitude of Change

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.



	This residential receptor is within the 2km Study Areas for the Cottam 2 substation. There will be views of the substation site to southeast across the field.			
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low	L
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Ν
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
The residential receptor will be affected by the close proximity of the access track that connects	Fabric of the Landscape
towards the field H5 at the Cottam 2 Site. The receptor is also within the 500m Cable Route Corri	dor There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feature
Study Area.	These would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising th
There is no Intervisibility between the Cottam 1, 2 and 3a and 3b Sites and therefore no in-	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the within the character area.
combination effects between the Sites.	
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
In terms of the combined effects of dust and noise and visual effects, there would be views of the	Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 S
construction works from this viewpoint, but no visibility of the construction access, the Cable Rou	
Corridor and even though the viewpoint is within the 2km Study Area for the Cottam 1 Substation	
there would be no intervisibility at this location.,	also curtail cumulative visibility.
There is potential for significant effects at the construction stage from the activities during site	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely si
preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction	
traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on road	5,
and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site.	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developm
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u>	Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricul
Not Applicable.	strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cove
	landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settler
Sequential Occasional Visibility	west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant char
The south facing (first floor outlook) would be significantly affected by the Cottam 2 Site in its ow	
right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of Corringham Grange Farm wo foreshorten these views and provide some filtering of the works. There is also an area that would	
absent from future panels between the southern end of the garden to The Cottage and the north	
end of the plot to Corringham Grange Farm. The north facing first floor windows would also	
experience a narrow and framed section of construction and operation stages due to the small S	ite
area on this aspect.	
In Combination	
From the south facing elevation (first floor outlook) only one site (Cottam 2) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head, despite there being two other	r
cumulative sites (Cottam 3a and 3b) that would potentially be within the observers arc of vision.	
No cumulative effects.	
In succession	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.1_A] January 2023

Low

Neutral & Short Term

Minor Not Significant

eatures of the landscape within the character area.

the solar panel areas and the substation area

Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative udy area. This is due to the distance, the The intervening settlements and built form would

significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and he following figures:

oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

cultural presence, with wide areas retaining a over create a relatively open and expansive lement, linked by a series of minor roads east to naracteristics of the landscape have some ability to of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites ed Vales Character Area.



		-
	Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north facing elevation (first floor outlook) of the property, two cumulative sites (Cottam 3a and 3b) would be within the observers arc of vision, but they would not be experienced in combination with the Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the distance, the intervening settlement of Aisby and hedgerow trees bordering the fields and the minor road network. The collection of small woodlands (including Top Wood, Big Wood and Oak Wood) are also likely to curtail a significant level of visibility in this direction in addition to the other hedgerows and tree cover within the landscape.	
	No Cumulative Effects	
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.1<u>A</u>] January 2023

ificant



Residential Receptor – R36 / Corringham Grange Farm

Baseline Context:

Two story dwelling situated to the south of 'The Cottage' within a broadly rectangular plot. The main aspect of the dwelling is facing south over lawned gardens with some tree cover to the west and southeast (closer to the property) and further tree cover and hedgerows defining the domestic curtilage to the west, south and east. There are field hedgerows to the southeast comprising a double hedgerow (running north south) defining the access track that serves both this property and 'The Cottage' and a further hedgerow running east west to the south of the property. To the north, the majority of the plot is occupied by large-scale agricultural buildings and to the east there is a small area of woodland.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 71m to Cottam 2

Closest settlement: Corringham at about 70m west

Nearest Viewpoint: VP48, VP49 and VP54

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face south over lawned gardens towards the southern boundary hedge framed by an area of trees and shrubs to each side. The secondary ground floor north facing windows look towards a collection of large-scale agricultural buildings. The east gable at ground floor has an outlook over the parking court and the west gable has an outlook over a wide side section to the garden with a collection of trees and shrubs.

The principal first floor windows face south over lawned gardens across the southern boundary hedgerow framed by an area of trees and shrubs to each side and then the views extend over the surrounding arable fields. The first floor north facing windows look over the collection of large-scale agricultural buildings. The east gable at first floor has an outlook over the parking court and then towards the arable landscape beyond. The west gable has an outlook over a wide side section to the garden with a collection of trees and shrubs, and then towards the arable landscape beyond.

The views are influenced by the presence of the south facing lawned garden, which is the main focus, being an attractive outlook and a long sunny plot. The other views offer some interesting features locally, but the more invigorating views towards the east and west are screened and filtered by intervening trees and woodland to the immediate east and west of the property. Tree cover is present within the garden area and mainly located to the east and west of the dwelling. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with few features, but the presence of far-reaching views to the east, west and south adds some interest.

Overall, the views form the first-floor principle south facing elevation are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape towards Springthorpe and Heapham, and Corringham Windmill could form a feature of the view. The ground floor principal windows are likely to capture immediate south facing views into the garden of the property. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of far-reaching views adds some stimulus.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors - Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.2] January 2023



Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)
The south facing first floor outlook would be significantly affected, but the presence of intervening hedgerows and vegetation within the front garden would help provide some filtering of the works. The north facing first floor windows would also experience a narrow section of construction due to the small Site area on this aspect compared to the eastern aspect. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident from the first-floor outlook, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening hedgerows and tree and shrub cover within the garden, and also the area of small woodland outside the garden to the east of the access track that serves the property. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the garden hedgerows. Due to the presence of tree cover in the garden, the works would benefit from screening such that these activities would be experienced over a filtered proportion of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a proportion of the view framed by the first-floor windows and be a notable feature. There would be a fundamental change to the surroundings t	The principal first floor south facing windows would experience views over the area of panels, but their presence would be filtered by the influence of garden planting in the foreground. There would also be oblique views towards the substation, but this is likely to be mitigated by the presence of the foreground trees and woodland just outside the garden area. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience limited views of the panels and substation due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs and the southern boundary hedgerow. The first floor north facing windows look over the large-scale agricultural buildings and this is likely to screen the views of the panels. The ground floor north facing windows look towards the large-scale agricultural buildings and are unlikely to experience views of the panels. The east and west gables have intervening garden buildings and tree and shrub cover and so views of the panels are unlikely. The experience of the ground floor views over the south facing lawned garden, are unlikely to be significantly affected, remaining as an attractive outlook and a long sunny plot. The presence of far- reaching views over the surrounding landscape towards Springthorpe and Heapham would be significantly affected with the panel areas in the foreground and the new substation to the east of the property. The views towards the panel areas would be direct but the views towards the substation would be at a tight oblique angle where the foreground is occupied by the presence of existing tree cover.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R36 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south, west and east over the Cottam 2 Site from the first floor of the property, where the windows are mainly south focused. To the north aspect of the property, there would be the addition of a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the south of the property, there would be a short area of panels with East Lane beyond. The mitigation would include for an area of grassland and a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.2] January 2023

Decommissioning Magnitude of Change

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.



	Construction Access Throughout the construction stage the Residential receptor will be affected due to the close proximity of the receptor and the proposed access track that connects towards field H5 at Cottam 2 Site.		
	<u>Cable Route Corridor</u> Residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area.		
	Substation/s Residential receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 2 substation. There are potential views of the substation site, especially in winter months when the vegetation to the immediate east of the receptor has no foliage.		
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> Not Applicable. <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The south facing (first floor outlook) would be significantly affected by the Cottam 2 Site in its own right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of intervening hedgerows and vegetation within the front garden would help provide some filtering of the works. The north facing first floor windows	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisi
 would also experience a narrow section of construction due to the small Site area on this aspect compared to the eastern aspect. <i>In Combination</i> From the south facing elevation (first floor outlook) only one site (Cottam 2) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No cumulative effects. <i>In succession</i> Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north facing elevation (first floor outlook) of the property, two cumulative sites (Cottam 3a and 3b) would be within the observers arc of vision, but they would not be experienced in combination with the Cottam 2 Site due to the distance, the intervening presence of The Cottage, the settlement of Aisby beyond and hedgerow trees bordering the fields and the minor road network. The mature tree cover bordering Green Lane to the east of Pilham is also likely to curtail a significant level of visibility in this direction in addition to the other hedgerows and tree cover within the landscape. No Cumulative Effects	 area within the character area. <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development, the character of the Unwooded Vales Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.2] January 2023

Low
Neutral & Short Term
Minor Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character
rising the solar panel areas and the substation
am 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative km study area. This is due to the distance, the Sites. The intervening settlements and built form
likely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and hin the following figures:

velopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a nd cover create a relatively open and expansive f settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east evant characteristics of the landscape have some ninor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam nin the Unwooded Vales Character Area.



		Construction: Very Low
		Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
-		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of		Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Te
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance		Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
-	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sig
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.2] January 2023

Term

Significant



Residential Receptor - R61 / Greystones Farm

Baseline Context:

Detached, single dwelling on a long, narrow plot bordering Willingham Road with a large-scale agricultural building to the west. The main dwelling has a north south aspect with the front elevation facing over Willingham Road. The agricultural building occupies the plot to west of the main dwelling and closes down any visibility in this direction. There is a mature tree cover to the south side of the plot, which closes down views in this direction.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 50m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Fillingham at about 1.6km east

Nearest Viewpoint: VP32, VP33 and LCC-C-G

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face north and south over lawned gardens towards the boundary hedgerow framed by a dense area of trees and shrubs that occupy the majority of the garden. The east gable on the ground floor north faces towards a large-scale agricultural building with intervening tree cover. The east gable at ground floor has an immediate outlook over the boundary hedgerow to the garden.

The principal first floor windows face north and south over lawned gardens across the boundary vegetation framed by an area of trees and shrubs. The views extend from the property over the surrounding arable fields to the south and east. The first floor north facing windows look over the garden area and then Willingham Road. The east gable at first floor has an outlook over the hedgerow bordering the garden and then towards the arable landscape beyond. The west gable has an outlook over the large-scale agricultural building with a collection of mature trees and shrubs in the garden area, and then towards the arable landscape beyond.

The views are influenced by the presence of the north and south facing lawned gardens with a generous concentration of mature tree and shrub cover, which is the main focus, being a broadly rectangular plot. The other views offer some interesting features locally, but the more invigorating views towards the west are screened and filtered by intervening trees and woodland to the immediate west of the property. Tree cover is present within the garden area and located to all aspects of the dwelling. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with few features, but the presence of far-reaching views to the east and south adds some interest to the outlook from the property.

Overall, the views from the first-floor principle south facing elevation are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape towards Ingham across an open arable field. The ground floor principal windows are likely to capture immediate south and north facing views into the garden of the property and be curtailed by the presence of the intervening mature tree and shrub cover. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed with few woodlands and tree cover. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of far-reaching views adds some stimulus with woodlands on the horizon that add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy (despite the open nature of the arable landscape) due to the bordering hedgerows to each side of Willingham Road and the small woodland thickets. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Long Lane at approximately 20m AOD rising to 30m AOD at the edge of the settlement of Ingham.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Residential Receptor – R61 / Greystones Farm

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
he south facing first floor outlook would be significantly affected, ut the presence of intervening hedgerows and vegetation within he surrounding garden would help provide some filtering of the jorks. The changes would include the construction activities during ite preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning ith effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from onstruction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, nd the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early tages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities uch as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated firastructure and inverters would be evident from the first-floor utlook, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening ree and shrub cover within the garden, and also the area of small voodland to the west of the property and the large-scale agricultural uilding. During the latter part of the construction stage, views rould become available of the elevated activities above the garden edgerows. Due to the presence of tree cover in the garden, the forks would be undertaken in connection with the onstruction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other heans of enclosure and works for the provision of security and nonitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal racks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation <i>vorks</i> , including planting and the improvement of the foreground edgerows. hese short-lived construction activities would obstruct a proportion f the view framed by the first-floor windows and be a prominent ature. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the eld boundaries and the presence of the mature trees would lso assist with mitigation. There would not be a fundamental hange to the surroundings to the east and north of the property. onstruction Access Il throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be frected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into	The principal first floor south facing windows would experience views over the area of panels, but their presence would be filtered by the influence of garden planting in the foreground. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience limited views of the panels due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs and the boundary hedgerow to the garden, which is tall and dense. The first floor north facing windows look over the garden area and Willingham Road and there will be no views of the panels. The ground floor north facing windows look towards the garden area with no views of the panels. The west gables have intervening garden tree and shrub cover and the large-scale agricultural buildings and so views of the panels are unlikely. The experience of the ground floor views over the north and south facing lawned gardens, are unlikely to be significantly affected, remaining as an attractive outlook and well- vegetated plot. The presence of far-reaching views over the surrounding landscape with Ingham in the distance would be significantly affected with the panel areas in the foreground but the presence of existing tree cover within the garden area would help curtail views.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R61 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south over Cottam 1 North Site from the first floor of the property, where the windows are mainly south focused. The large agricultural building and planting along the south boundary of the garden curtails some visibility in this direction. To the north aspect of the property, there would be no mitigation as there are no panels in this direction. To the south of the property, the mitigation would include for an area of grassland and a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the east of the property, the mitigation would include for an area of grassland and a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the east of the property, the mitigation would include for an area of grassland and a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the west of the property, there would be no mitigation since the intervening mature tree cover and large-scale agricultural building would screen views of the panel areas.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselii the duration noise and vib generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.3<u>A</u>] January 2023

issioning Magnitude

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	Residential receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations.			
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not S

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility Not Applicable Sequential Occasional Visibility The south facing (first floor) outlook would be significantly affected by the Cottam 1 North Site in its own right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of intervening hedgerows and vegetation within the surrounding garden would help provide some filtering of the works. In Combination From the south facing elevation (first floor outlook) only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No cumulative effects. In succession	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comparea within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Co cumulative developments would not be experienced across the major distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betwand built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton
	Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north facing elevation (first floor outlook) only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No Cumulative Effects	out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Deve Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Deve Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Deve The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic roa area different from another. The strategic major road network is def contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow la sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to ac effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would no its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these feat context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in red
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.3_A] January 2023

Short Term

t Significant

nts or features of the landscape within the

mprising the solar panel areas and the substation

Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ajority of the 5km study area. This is due to the etween the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements

s of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set

velopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] velopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] evelopments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

oad networks, which make one landscape type or lefined by important historic routes and in nd distinctive smaller string of settlements across lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both ing to define the quality of the landscape and

nd infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are and interest to the landscape. These relevant accommodate change without undue adverse not alter the overall character of the landscape and features are often set within a well-vegetated educing the overall cumulative effects



		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of		Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lon
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance		Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
-	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.3<u>A</u>] January 2023

ong Term

lot Significant



Residential Receptor - R62 / Turpin Farm

Baseline Context:

Turpin Farm is located to the south side of Willingham Road and further collection of dwellings to the north side of Willingham Road, known as Turpin's Bungalow. Turpin Farm c no evidence of residential occupancy. Turpin's Bungalow comprises a terrace of single-story dwellings separated from the road frontage by a short ditch and low-cut hedgerow. fronted (handsome) brick dwelling set back from the road frontage behind a belt of mature trees with outbuildings to the rear.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 29m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Coates at about 2km south

Nearest Viewpoint: VP37, LCC-C-J and LCC-C-I.

Description of Receptor:

Bungalows

The principal ground floor windows face in all directions over a large garden with mature tree cover. The house is set at the end of the drive with garages and outbuildings to the windows face across the rear garden towards a collection of sheds and tree and shrub cover, then with agricultural land beyond. The east gable on the ground floor faces toward has an immediate outlook over the drive/parking area and then towards arable fields.

There are no first-floor windows.

Two-Storey Dwelling

The principal ground floor windows face in all directions towards gardens which are framed by a dense area of trees and shrubs that occupy the majority of the garden. The hou with garages and outbuildings to the northeast in the context of a vegetable garden.

The principal first floor windows face in all directions over gardens framed by an area of trees and shrubs. The views extend from the property over the surrounding arable fields south north facing windows look over the garden area and also Willingham Road with the arable landscape beyond.

The views from both the bungalows and the two-storey dwelling are influenced by the presence of the gardens and the generous concentration of mature tree and shrub cover Tree cover is present within the garden area and located to all aspects of the two-storey dwelling, apart from to the east where the views are more open. The surrounding arable features, but the presence of the local concentration of woodland adds some interest to the outlook from the property.

Overall, the views from the first-floor windows of the two-storey dwelling to the east are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape since the remain tree cover. The ground floor windows of both the bungalows and the two-storey properties are likely to capture immediate views into the gardens of the properties and be curta tree and shrub cover. The location offers some interesting features locally, but the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape are limited due to the presen offers some intimacy (despite the open nature of the arable landscape) due to the bordering hedgerows to each side of Willingham Road and the small woodland thickets. The h landform rises to a high point on Coates Lane and tree cover around the settlement of Coates also closes down visibility. Within the wider landscape, the field hedgerows are cut managed, however the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are a strong feature.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

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comprises agricultural and stable buildings with There is also a further two-story double
e northeast. The secondary ground floor ds a small area woodland and the west gable
se is situated at the end of a long access drive
s to the east, whereas the first floor west,
within the garden of the two-storey property. I land use is intensively managed with few
inder of the outlook is enclosed by the mature hiled by the presence of the intervening mature ice of woodlands and tree cover. The location orizon closes down the view since the t back, and the arable land use is intensively



Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change	Mitigation	Decomm
	(Year 1)	(Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	of Chang
The east facing first floor outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected, but the presence of intervening tree cover within the surrounding garden would help provide some filtering of the works. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the constructure and inverters would be evident from the first-floor outlook, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening tree and shrub cover within the garden. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the garden vegetation at both the bungalows and two-storey property. Due to the presence of tree cover in the garden, the works would benefit from screening such that these activities would be experienced over a filtered proportion of the view. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a small proportion of the view framed by the first-floor windows from the two-storey property to the east but would not be a prominent feature. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. The intervening garden to the east and the presence of the	The principal first floor east facing windows of the two-storey dwelling would experience views over the area of panels, but their presence would be filtered by the influence of garden planting in the foreground. The principal ground floor south facing windows of both the bungalow and two- storey property would experience limited views of the panels due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs. The first floor north facing windows of the two-storey property look over the garden area and there is likely to be some views of the panels above and through the tree cover. The ground floor of the bungalow and the two-storey dwelling (north facing windows) look towards the garden area with no views of the panels. The west gable of the bungalows has no intervening garden tree and shrub cover and so views of the panels are likely. The experience of the ground floor views of both the bungalow and the two-storey property are unlikely to be significantly affected, apart from the views towards the west from the bungalows. The presence of far-reaching views over the surrounding landscape with Ingham in the distance would not be significantly affected.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R62 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates- to visibility in all directions towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The main area of visibility is likely to be associated with the detached two-storey dwelling towards the east. Due to the mature tree cover to the north, west and south of the property and the outbuildings this helps curtail the majority of the views from this property. The bungalows have partially enclosed views towards the north over the Cottam 1 North Site, due to the tree cover within the rear gardens the and views towards the south across Willingham Road over the Cottam 1 North Site are also curtailed by the roadside hedgerows. To the north aspect of both the bungalows and the twostorey dwelling, there would be the addition of an area of grassland and native shelter belt/woodland planting. This woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15. To the south of the bungalows and the two-storey dwelling there would be no mitigation proposed sincesine there is already a dense collection of mature trees and hedgerows. To the south of 7.5m at Year 15. To the east of the two-storey property, the mitigation would include for an area of grassland and a proposed native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15.	A similar pr Scheme bei of the Site i vegetation a secondary r future base the duration noise and v generation

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors - Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.4_A] January 2023

missioning Magnitude nge

process to that of construction stage, but with the being no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing on and builds upon the proposed primary and ry mitigation that had been established as the aseline. Effects are those arising from activities for tion of the decommissioning to include site traffic, d vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.



Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not S
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
	mature trees would also assist with mitigation. There would be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north, south, east, and west of the property. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turpin's Farm Bungalow as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Residential receptor 62 is outside of the 500m cable route study corridor study area. Substation/s The residential receptor is outside the 2km study areas for the substations.		 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the west of the bungalows, there would be the addition of native shelter belt/woodland planting. This woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15. All planting areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the property boundary. 	

Residential	Receptor – R62 / Turpin Farm	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	Not Applicable	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f
		area.
	Sequential Occasional Visibility	
	The east facing (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected by the	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
	Cottam 1 Site in its own right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of intervening	within the character area
	tree cover within the surrounding garden would help provide some filtering of the works. The ground	
	floor of the bungalow looks towards the garden area with no views of the operation stage (the works) or	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
	the area of panels (construction stage).	Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam
	In Combination	cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between
	From the east facing elevation (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1	built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. From	
	the west facing elevation (ground floor) of the bungalow only one site (Cottam 1) would also be within	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like
	the observers arc of vision.	Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton
		further detail within the following figures:
	No cumulative effects.	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm
	In succession	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north, south and west facing elevation (first floor) outlook	Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developr
	of the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at	
	the same time without moving their head. From the north and south facing elevation (ground floor) of	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net
	the bungalow only one site (Cottam 1) would also be within the observers arc of vision.	different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in

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Short Term

t Significant

r features of the landscape within the character sing the solar panel areas and the substation area am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east

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	No Cumulative Effects	west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrase settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorp value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wit visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signifi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.4<u>A</u>] January 2023

> ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

> frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

rm

nificant



Residential Receptor - R63a / North Farm

Baseline Context:

North Farm comprises a two-storey main dwelling with a small collection of outbuildings situated to the west of the main dwelling, that are all served by a single access track off Willingham Road. The main dwelling and outbuildings are located towards the northern part of a large, broadly rectangular plot. The main dwelling is set at the end of the long access drive and there are two small ponds located to the southwest of the rectangular plot. The collection of outbuildings to the west of the main house help to close down visibility in views towards the west. The main dwelling has a north south orientation, with the principal elevation facing south over a rectangular, lawned garden. This lawned garden is bordered by a low hedgerow to the west where it shares a boundary with the access track from Willingham Road. There is a taller hedgerow (and scattered trees) to the south boundary of the lawned garden that is a shared boundary with Willingham Road. These bordering hedgerows to the lawned area help to curtail visibility towards the south and west from the lawned part of the garden and from the ground floor south facing windows of the main house. There is also an area of deciduous woodland to the northern-most part of the plot behind the main house, which also provides screening in this direction. Further tree cover includes an orchard that is located to the east of the main dwelling, which also helps to curtail some visibility in this direction from the property curtilage. The main areas of open visibility are focused towards the south and the northeast of the property where there are lower concentrations of existing vegetation. The main focus of visibility is experienced from the first-floor principal bedroom and secondary bedrooms of the main dwelling that face south.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 46m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Fillingham at about 2.6km east

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP35, VP36 and LCC-C-H

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face south looking across the lawned gardens towards Willingham Road and then towards the agricultural fields beyond that are divided by a strong network of hedgerows. The secondary ground floor windows face north across a small lawned rear garden towards a small paddock bordered by a hedgerow, then with an area of deciduous woodland beyond. The windows in the west gable on the ground floor face towards a lawned area of garden and then towards the access drive and the collection of agricultural buildings beyond (with a small area of mature tree cover to the south of these outbuildings). The windows in the east gable have a similar outlook to the west gable with views over lawned gardens and with some visibility curtailed by the deciduous woodland to the northeast, then with views towards the arable fields towards the east and southeast.

The principal first floor windows face south looking over the lawned gardens towards Willingham Road and then towards the agricultural fields beyond. The secondary ground floor windows face north over a lawned rear garden towards a small paddock bordered by a hedgerow, then with an area of deciduous woodland beyond. The windows in the west gable on the first-floor face over a lawned area of garden and then with extended visibility towards the access drive and the collection of agricultural buildings beyond (with an area of mature tree cover to the south of these outbuildings). The windows in the east gable on the first floor have a similar outlook over lawned gardens with some visibility curtailed by the small area of woodland to the south of the outbuildings, then with views towards the arable fields beyond.

The views are influenced by the presence of the large lawned gardens to the south of the property that are bordered by well-established hedgerows to three sides and the generous area of deciduous woodland to the north also provides significant influence over the views from the property. Tree cover is present within the hedgerows to the boundaries of the lawned garden area and around the two ponds to the southwest corner of the plot. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with a good network of hedgerows, and the presence of the local concentration of deciduous woodland adds some interest to the outlook from the property.

Overall, the views from the first-floor windows of the two-storey main dwelling towards the south are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape since the outlook to the north is influenced by the presence of the deciduous woodland. The ground floor windows of the main house capture immediate views over the lawned gardens, but any immediate views beyond the property curtilage are curtailed by the presence of the intervening hedgerows that define the lawned gardens to the plot. The location offers some interesting features within the immediate context of the main dwellings, but with the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape to the south and with the views towards the north being limited due to the presence of woodlands and tree cover. Within the wider landscape, the field hedgerows provide a very strong framework and help break up the presence of the open, arable fields in the landscape. Even though the arable land use is intensively managed, the hedgerows and the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are a strong feature and add to the wooded perception of the landscape.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

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Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

ial Receptor – R63A / North Farm			
Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommissioning Magnitude of Change
be significantly affected by the construction works, but the presence of tree and hedgerow cover within the intervening field systems would help provide some filtering of the views and alleviate the impacts to a moderate degree. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident from the first floor south facing outlook from the main house, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening tree and shrub cover within the garden and the hedgerows in the outlying field to screen views. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. The works would be experienced over a wide proportion of the view, but the activities would be screened by intervening hedgerows and tree cover. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view experienced from the first-floor windows from the two-storey property towards the south, but the works would not be a prominent feature since the intervening hedgerows and tree cover would assist with the screening and separation of views from the property. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and	The principal first floor south facing windows of the two-storey dwelling would experience views over the area of panels, but their presence would be filtered by the influence of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover between the field parcels. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience limited views of the panels due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs. The hedgerows bordering Willingham Road and the field boundary hedgerows beyond would also curtail visibility in this direction. The secondary ground floor north facing windows would experience no views of the panels due to the intervening garden and area of deciduous woodland. The secondary first floor north facing windows look over the garden area and the deciduous woodland and there is likely to be no views of the panels. The ground floor and first floor windows of the west gable of the main house look across intervening lawned gardens with tree and shrub cover. There are also intervening arable fields with a strong hedgerow network and so views of the panels are unlikely. The ground floor and first floor windows of the east gable of the main house look across intervening lawned gardens with tree and shrub cover. There are also intervening arable fields with a strong hedgerow network and so views of the panels are unlikely.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R63A are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility in all directions towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The main area of visibility is likely to be associated with the views towards the south from the main dwelling house. Due to the mature tree cover to the north and east of the property and the outbuildings towards the west, this helps curtail the majority of the visibility towards the west, east and north. To the north aspect of the main house, there would be the addition of an area of grassland with native shelter belt/woodland planting beyond. This woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15. To the south aspect of the main house, there would be mitigation to the south side of Willingham Road to comprise the reinforcement of existing hedgerows with regularly spaced trees. The mitigation would also include for the addition of native shelter belt/woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existin vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondar mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arisin from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities dust generation and site runoff.
All throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be affected	house are unlikely to be significantly affected. The first-floor views from the south elevation are likely to		

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	Site. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turpin's Farm Bungalow as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor Residential Receptor 63A is outside the 500m cable corridor route study area. Substation/s	be significantly affected by the presence of the panels due to the availability of views over the surrounding landscape with Ingham in the far distance.	To the west of the main house, there would be addition of a field of bird mitigation and a pro- native hedge with irregularly spaced hedgeror. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a ma- height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately to grow out to 5m. All planting areas would be offset to a maxim- from the property boundary.
	The residential receptor is outside the 2km study areas for the substations.		
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant

Residential Receptor – R63A / North Farm	
In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> Not Applicable.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area.
Sequential Occasional Visibility The south facing (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected by Cottam 1 in its own right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of tree and hedgerow cover within the intervening field systems would help provide some filtering of the works.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area
<i>In Combination</i> From the south facing elevation (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
No cumulative effects.	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north, west and east facing elevations (first floor) outlook of the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
No Cumulative Effects	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which

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ould be the	
a proposed	
lgerow trees.	
a maximum	
tely be allowed	
aximum of 50m	
	Low
	Neutral & Short Term
	Minor Not Significant

ents or features of the landscape within the	
omprising the solar panel areas and the substation	
Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the najority of the 5km study area. This is due to the between the Site/Sites. The intervening v.	
us of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set	
Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] e Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]	
road networks, which make one landscape type or defined by important historic routes and in and distinctive smaller string of settlements across w lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both bing to define the quality of the landscape and	



		are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intima characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, th context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in re
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lo Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible No Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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> macy and interest to the landscape. These relevant to accommodate change without undue adverse Id not alter the overall character of the landscape these features are often set within a well-vegetated reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Long Term

Not Significant



Residential Receptor - R63b / Side Farm

Baseline Context:

Side Farm is a farmstead with single dwelling towards the southern end of the plot. A large-scale agricultural building and stable block (or long barn) are situated to the northern part of the plot. The main dwelling has a north south orientation, with the main elevation facing south over lawned gardens enclosed by mature tree cover to the west and south boundaries. The agricultural building closes down any visibility towards the north and there are also mature trees along the watercourse to the south, which is a local tributary of the River Till. There is an open aspect from the dwelling towards the east.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 11m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Coates at about 2.1km south

Nearest Viewpoint: VP37, LCC-C-J and LCC-C-J

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face south looking across the lawned gardens towards the local tributary of the River Till. The secondary ground floor windows face north looking across a small yard and parking area, then with a small internal paddock and a large-scale agricultural building beyond. The west gable on the ground floor faces towards a small area of woodland. The east gable has an outlook over a small lawned garden and a small paddock, then with a series of agricultural fields beyond.

The principal first floor windows face south looking over the lawned gardens towards the local tributary of the River Till and then with agricultural fields beyond. The secondary first floor windows face north looking over a small yard and parking area, then with a small internal paddock and a large-scale agricultural building beyond. The west gable on the ground floor faces over a small area of woodland and then with the collection of agricultural fields beyond. The east gable has an outlook over a small lawned garden and a small paddock, then with a series of agricultural fields beyond.

The views are influenced by the presence of the lawned gardens and small paddocks that surround the plot. Tree cover is present to the boundaries of the lawned garden area around two sides and this is a strong feature in the context of the wider landscape that is generally devoid of tree cover. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with few features, but the presence of the local concentration of the woodland known as Larch Plantation adds some interest to the outlook from the property. The large-scale agricultural building is also a prominent feature.

Overall, the views from the first-floor windows of the two-storey dwelling to the south are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape since the outlook to the north is influenced by the presence of the large-scale agricultural building. The ground floor windows of the main house capture immediate views over the lawned gardens. The location offers some interesting features locally, but invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape to the south are curtailed by the presence of woodlands and tree cover around the plot. Within the wider landscape, there is a distinct absence of field hedgerows to provide a strong framework as the arable land use is intensively managed and so the woodlands on the horizon towards the east form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The mature ash trees within the hedgerows are however a strong feature.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Residential Receptor – R63B / Side Farm

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)
The south facing first floor outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected, but the presence of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area would help provide some filtering of the works. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident from the first-floor outlook, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening tree and shrub cover within the garden and the presence of Larch Plantation to screen views. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities would be screened by intervening hedgerows and tree cover. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view framed by the first-floor windows from the two-storey property to the south and would be a prominent feature since the intervening tree cover would nee achange to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact as strong features in the landscape. There would be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The first point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to field B2. The s	The principal first floor south facing windows of the two-storey dwelling would experience views over the area of panels, and their presence would hardly be filtered since the influence of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover between the field parcels is limited. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience limited views of the panels due to the intervening garden and associated trees and shrubs. The first floor south facing windows look over the garden area and the hedgerows and there is likely to be views of the panels. The secondary ground floor north facing windows would experience no views of the panels due to the intervening large scale agricultural building and long barns. The secondary first floor north facing windows look over the garden area and the large-scale agricultural buildings and long barns and there is likely to be some views of the panels, but at an oblique angle. The ground floor and first floor windows of the west gable of the main house directly looks the boundary tree and shrub cover and so views of the panels are unlikely. The experience of the ground floor views of the main house are unlikely to be significantly affected. The first-floor views from the south elevation are likely to be significantly affected. The first-floor views from the south elevation are likely to be significantly affected. The first-floor views from the south elevation are likely to be significantly affected.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based worl to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R63B are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The main area of visibility is likely to be associated with the views towards the South. Due to the mature tree cover to the south and west of the property this helps the majority of visibility in this direction at ground floor level. Views are also curtailed by the intervening large-scale agricultural building and stable block or long barn. The mature tree cover closes down views towards the west and planting along the watercours to the south helps to break down visibility. There are open views towards the east. To the north aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since the large scale and agricultural building closes down visibility. To the south aspect of the main house, the existing tree belt would provide sufficient screening at close range. Within intervening fields there would be new native hedgerows with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the east of the main house, the provision of nativ shelter belt/woodland planting along the watercourse to the north of Larch Plantation. This woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15. To the west of the main house, the existing tree belt would provide sufficient screening at close range. There would also be the provision of native shelter belt/woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of Larch Plantation. This woodland planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 7.5m at Year 15 All planting areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the property boundary

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ar	Decommissioning Magnitude of Change
n ork	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to
: D	include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
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	The residential receptor is outside the 2km study area for the substations.			
Magnitude	Medium-	Medium-	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

Residential Rece	ptor – R63B / Side Farm	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	Not Applicable.	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elemer character area.
	 <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The south facing (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected by Cottam 1 in its own right at the construction and operation stages, but the presence of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area would help provide some filtering of the works. <i>In Combination</i> From the south facing elevation (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. 	There would be the introduction of new elements and features con area within the character area <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the C cumulative developments would not be experienced across the ma- distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover be settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus
	No cumulative effects. <i>In succession</i> Within a short time lapse, when moving to the north, west and east facing elevations (first floor) outlook of the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No Cumulative Effects	 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West E out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative De Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative De The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic rearea different from another. The strategic major road network is d contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic ar the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helpin reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications at historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamle are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intima characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would r and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, th context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in re
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.6_A] January 2023

ents or features of the landscape within the
omprising the solar panel areas and the substation
Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the najority of the 5km study area. This is due to the between the Site/Sites. The intervening
is of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set
vevelopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] e Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
road networks, which make one landscape type or defined by important historic routes and in and distinctive smaller string of settlements across w lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both bing to define the quality of the landscape and
and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of lets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which hacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant of accommodate change without undue adverse I not alter the overall character of the landscape hese features are often set within a well-vegetated reducing the overall cumulative effects.



		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
		Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Type of Effect	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lo
		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance of		Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
-	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible No
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.6<u>A</u>] January 2023

Long Term

Not Significant



Residential Receptor – R67 / Moor Farm

Baseline Context:

Farmstead occupying a long, wide plot with a single dwelling just off South Lane at its southern-most end. The dwelling is located towards the western end of the plot overlooking South Lane and there are other outbuildings and barns to the east and south of this. The dwelling has an outlook on three sides with the northern boundary enclosed with mature tree cover and hedgerows. The tree cover in the front garden closes down any visibility towards the west but there is a partially open aspect. There are some mature trees to the west side of South Lane, but the hedgerows are generally open and low-cut.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 80m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Coates at about 1.4km south

Nearest Viewpoint: VP38, LCC-C-J and LCC-C-K.

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face west looking across a grassed area towards South Lane. There are also windows looking south looking towards a large-scale agricultural building. The secondary ground floor windows face north looking towards a dense tall hedgerow, then with arable fields beyond. The east gable is attached to outbuildings and a large-scale agricultural building with no outlook.

The principal first floor windows face west looking across a grassed area towards South Lane and open arable fields beyond. The first-floor windows are also south looking towards a large-scale agricultural building and a small area of woodland bordering South Lane beyond. The secondary ground floor windows face north looking over a dense tall hedgerow, then with arable fields beyond. The east gable is attached to outbuildings and a large-scale agricultural building with no outlook.

The views are influenced by the presence of the large-scale agricultural buildings that dominate the plot to the east and the south. Tree cover is present to the boundaries of South Lane just to the south of the property and this is a strong feature in the context of the wider landscape that is generally devoid of tree cover. The surrounding arable land use is intensively managed with few features, but the presence of the local concentration of the tree cover along South Lane and the tree cover adjoining the local tributary of the River Till is a strong feature.

Overall, the views from the first-floor windows of the two-storey dwelling to the north and west are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape since the outlook to the south and east is influenced by the presence of the large-scale agricultural buildings. The ground floor windows of the main house capture immediate views over the gardens and agricultural buildings, but there may be some views towards the west due to the absence of hedgerows to both sides of South Lane at this location. The location offers some interesting features locally, but invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape to the south are curtailed by the presence of woodlands and buildings around the plot. Within the wider landscape, there is a distinct absence of field hedgerows to provide a strong framework as the arable land use is intensively managed and so the shelterbelts on the horizon towards the east form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The mature ash trees within the hedgerows are however a strong feature. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.7 A] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R67 / Moor Farm

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
The vest facing first floor outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected, due to the absence of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area to provide screening of the works. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident from the first-floor outlook, and the ground floor would not benefit from the intervening tree and shrub cover. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities across the open arable fields. The works would be experienced over a wide proportion of the view, but the activities would be set across an open field.	The principal first floor west facing windows of the two-storey dwelling would experience views over the area of panels, and their presence would hardly be filtered by the absence of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover. The principal ground floor south facing windows would experience no views of the panels due to the intervening tree cover and large-scale agricultural buildings. The first floor south facing windows look over the large-scale agricultural buildings and the tree cover to South Lane and there is unlikely to be views of the panels. The secondary ground floor west facing windows would experience views of the panels due to the lack of intervening tree cover. The secondary ground floor west facing windows look over South Lane would have likely views of the panels, but at an oblique angle and with an arable field in the foreground. The ground floor and first floor windows of the west gable of the main house directly looks across South Lane where there are no hedgerows or tree cover and so views of the panels are likely.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk- based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R67 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site. The mature tree cover in the south part garden of the property closes down some views towards the south and the large-scale agricultural buildings helps to break down visibility also. There is some open visibility towards the west. To the north aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since there are no panels in this direction at close range. To the south aspect of the main house, the existing tree belt would provide sufficient screening at close range. Within intervening fields there would be new native hedgerows with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. This hedgerow planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. To the east aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since there are no panels in this direction at close range.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in w vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vibu generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.7_A] January 2023

issioning Magnitude

ocess to that of construction stage, but with the ng no longer operational. This is an assessment n winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and nitigation that had been established as the line. Effects are those arising from activities for n of the decommissioning to include site traffic, ibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



			All planting areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the property boundary	
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	Not Applicable.	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elemer character area.
	Sequential Occasional Visibility The west facing (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected by Cottam 1 in its own right during the construction and operation stages, due to the absence of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area to provide screening of the works. In Combination From the west facing elevation (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features con area within the character area <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the C cumulative developments would not be experienced across the ma distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover be settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	No cumulative effects. <i>In succession</i> Within a short time lapse, when moving to the south, west and east facing elevations (first floor) outlook of the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No cumulative effects.	 There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West B out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Det Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Bur
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic ro area different from another. The strategic major road network is de contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic ar the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helpin reducing the visibility across the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications ar historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamle are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intima- characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to a effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would n and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, the context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in re
ude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.7_A] January 2023

Short Term

t Significant

nents or features of the landscape within the

comprising the solar panel areas and the substation

Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the between the Site/Sites. The intervening ν.

us of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set

Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] ve Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

road networks, which make one landscape type or s defined by important historic routes and in and distinctive smaller string of settlements across bw lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both lping to define the quality of the landscape and

and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of nlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which macy and interest to the landscape. These relevant to accommodate change without undue adverse d not alter the overall character of the landscape these features are often set within a well-vegetated reducing the overall cumulative effects



		Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect		Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	No Change	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lon Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.7_A] January 2023

ong Term.

Not Significant



Residential Receptor - R09 - Cold Harbour

This view is Blyton Park Racing Centre with parking and access tracks. Main administrative building is a large-scale storage shed with no clearly defined aspect or outlook. The immediate curtilage to the shed has an open aspect towards the north, west and east and a partially open aspect towards the south. There is a collection of outbuildings (R10) to the south of the shed, with a mature belt of scrub and tree cover beyond.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 36m to Cottam 3a

Closest settlement: Northorpe at about 1.3km east

Description of Receptor:

Non-residential receptor. The views from this receptor are low level, being pedestrians/workers and drivers. Surrounding views include the racetrack to the west, additional buildings to the south and southeast with a burial ground beyond the racetrack to the northeast.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP60

The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) at the entrance to the Blyton Park Driving Centre, looking northwest directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site, with the Cottam 2 Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre and its associated hanger, access roads and parking areas. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut and the hedgerow trees are weak and this gives an uncomfortable feeling to the route, especially given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint, but the low scrub in the foreground helps to mitigate its presence. The viewpoint offers some interesting but highly detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast to the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common as a strong wooded horizon. The overall experience is that of an unsettling location with overwhelming feelings of insecurity. The distant electricity pylons and the sporadic buildings, signage and gateway fencing in the foreground also add to the discordancy and uncomfortable nature of the view. **Embedded Mitigation:**

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.1] January 2023



Construction	1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissi
Views of the construction will be predominantly available to the southwest and east at the closest distance with views to the south somewhat screened by existing buildings. Views further southwest are beyond the intervening panelled areas. Views are already somewhat degraded by the existence of the racetrack and associated infrastructure and remnant airfield structures. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the	 bor windows to this building which is not a dwelling, a building housed in the barn. floor windows to this building, but the curtilage has a north, west and east and a partially open aspect the weak hedgerow is proposed around field K13 and K14. digerow is proposed around field K13 and K14. sting buildings will predominantly screen views of yond. ence of the views to the ground floor areas are to be topment, the sensitivity is lower than a residential wpoint is already strongly influenced by the nature of in this area, with noise, traffic, dust etc within close Racetrack. e development will be curtailed to some degree as ion will be immature and will have limited physical this point. ed to downlights within substations and battery when maintenance or security is required. Lighting and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel le lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum wils fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required swill be manually operated. There will be no lighting solutions and battery when flor prevent light spillage. Lighting required so will be manually operated. There will be no lighting spillage. 	 The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R09 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the north, southwest, south and east. A new hedgerow around the Site to the east and to the southwest of this building (fields K13, 14 and K8) will mitigate views from this facility. The new hedgerows are likely to have reached a height of 3.5m at Year 15 with the proposed hedgerow trees, irregularly spaced along these hedgerows reaching a height of 7.5m. Views south are predominantly curtailed by existing buildings (R10) and existing vegetation. This is relating to visibility to the north, west, south and east. All planting areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the property boundary. By Year 15, views into the Site will be closed down and the substation will be screened by the proposed Mitigation with this receptor being more enclosed in nature from what is currently an exposed site. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated 	A similar process construction stat the Scheme bein operational. Thi assessment of t winter but assur- retention of exis- vegetation and the proposed pri- secondary mitig had been estab future baseline. those arising fro- for the duration decommissionin site traffic, noise vibration from decommissionin dust generation runoff. Without Second Mitigation havin applied through scheme, the onl the views/lands following decom- would be the ex- hedgerows which been allowed to and will have be to a height of 5r assumed that the retained. With Mitigation negative effects physical decom- will be balanced long-term lands visual effects of mitigation.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.1] January 2023



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low
	Cold Harbour and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridor The residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s The residential receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 3a substation and the substation is potentially visible to the south due to limited intervening vegetation.		

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottan cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w
	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.1] January 2023

Very Low
Neutral & Short Term
Negligible Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]



		Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.1] January 2023

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.

erm

icant



Residential Receptor - R10 - Cold Harbour

Receptor Baseline:

Collection of outbuildings with parking and access tracks with no clearly defined aspect or outlook. The immediate curtilage to the outbuildings has a partially open aspect towards the north and the Blyton Park Driving Centre (R09) and an open aspect towards the south with a mature belt of scrub and tree cover beyond. There is an open aspect towards the west and east.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 86m to Cottam 3a

Closest settlement: Northorpe at about 1.3km east

Description of Receptor:

Non-residential receptor. The views from this receptor are low level, being pedestrians/workers and drivers. Surrounding views include the racetrack to the northwest, additional buildings to the north and southeast with a burial ground beyond the racetrack to the northeast.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP60

The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) at the entrance to the Blyton Park Driving Centre, looking northwest directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site, with the Cottam 2 Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre and its associated hanger, access roads and parking areas. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut and the hedgerow trees are weak and this gives an uncomfortable feeling to the route, especially given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint, but the low scrub in the foreground helps to mitigate its presence. The viewpoint offers some interesting but highly detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast to the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common as a strong wooded horizon. The overall experience is that of an unsettling location with overwhelming feelings of insecurity. The distant electricity pylons and the sporadic buildings, signage and gateway fencing in the foreground also add to the discordancy and uncomfortable nature of the view.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.2] January 2023



Residential Receptor - R10 / Cold Harbour

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
Mana Cala seconda ata a 11		
Views of the construction will	There are no first-floor windows to these	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This
be predominantly available to the southwest, south and east	building which is not a dwelling, but a	consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct
at the closest distance with	collection of industrial buildings associated	impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures app
views further southwest are	with the racetrack.	to R10 are set out below:
somewhat screened beyond		
the intervening panelled areas.	There are no ground floor windows to this	The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the north, west, south a
	building, but the curtilage has an open	east.
Views are already somewhat		
degraded by the existence of	aspect to the north, south and east and a	A new hedgerow around the Site to the east, southeast and to the southwes
the racetrack and associated	partially open aspect to the west where	building (fields K13, 14, 16 and K8) will mitigate views from this facility. The
infrastructure and remnant	some vegetation exists adjacent to the	hedgerows are likely to have reached a height of 3.5m at Year 15 with the p
airfield structures.	buildings.	hedgerow trees, irregularly spaced along these hedgerows reaching a heigh
		7.5m.
The changes would include the	To the southwest a new hedgerow is proposed around	
construction activities during	field K8.	Panels are to be set back from the boundaries being 8m beyond proposed
site preparation / enabling		hedgerows.
works, construction, and	To the east a new hedgerow is proposed around field	
commissioning with effects	K13 and K14.	By Year 1 views will be curtailed, whilst by Year 15, views into the Site will be
such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from	Although the experience of the views to the ground	down.
construction activities, dust	floor areas are to be affected by the development, the	The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residenti
generation, site runoff, mud on	sensitivity is lower than a residential dwelling and the	property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the groun
roads, and the visual intrusion	viewpoint is already strongly influenced by the nature	first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these h
of plant and machinery on site.	of the business activity in this area, with noise, traffic,	been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed lands
At the early stages of the	dust etc within close proximity within the Racetrack.	mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration
construction stage, ground and	By Year 1 views of the development will be curtailed to	separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, th
lower-level activities such as	some degree as implemented mitigation will be	findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitig
the construction of the	immature and will have limited physical and visual	will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVA
substation, solar panel areas	impact by this point.	therefore not considered to be necessary.
and associated infrastructure		
and inverters would be	Lighting	
evident. During the latter part	Lighting will be limited to downlights within	
of the construction stage, views	substations and battery banks only and used when	
would become available of the	maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be	
elevated activities above the	PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and	
hedgerows.	personnel movements. All visible lighting would be	
Other works would be	50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls	
undertaken in connection with	fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within	
the construction including	panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be	
fencing, gates, boundary	no lighting on perimeter fencing.	
treatment and other means of		
enclosure and works for the		
provision of security and		
monitoring measures such as		
CCTV and the laying down of		
internal tracks. There would		
also be landscape and		
biodiversity mitigation works,		
including planting and the		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.2] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	Naglicible Net Cignificant			1
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	١
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	١
	ooutside the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substations The residential receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 3a substation.			
	Cable Route Corridor The residential receptor is			
	<u>Construction Access</u> The residential receptor will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between Cold Harbour and the proposed construction access.			
	improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities Would be evident in the close-mid range views. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would be a change to the arable land use around this receptor, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. The immediate surroundings to this building would not alter and there would be no fundamental change to the surroundings to the northwest.			

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.2] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant



Residential Receptor – R10 / Cold Harbour

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or for area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Cl
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.2] January 2023

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

erm

cant



Residential Receptor - R13 / Blue Bell Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead (Blyton Grange) with extensive collection of outbuildings, agricultural buildings, access tracks, parking, and storage areas. Main dwelling has south and east faced aspect with additional outbuildings that are north and east facing. There are woodlands and hedgerows to the north, west and east boundaries. There is a partially open aspect to the south with some garden planting and a wall, but with a further tall conifer hedgerow beyond.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 97m to Cottam 3a

Closest settlement: Blyton at about 60m southwest

Description of Receptor:

This group of buildings comprises Blyton Grange and Blue Bell Farm. The dwelling at Blyton Grange lies adjacent to field K5. Farm buildings sit further west and south. Bluebell farm lies further west adjacent to the Laughton Road and its adjacent to the driveway which heads south from the Laughton Road. A strong hedgerow lies to the east of the site at Bluebell Farm. Boundaries around the buildings and dwelling at Blyton Grange are variable with some strong hedgerows and other open areas that require mitigation.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP63

The view is located on the A159 (Laughton Road), looking east directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards the Cottam 3b Site with the Cottam 2 Site beyond. The view is influenced by the semi-open nature of the location and the visual relationship with the Wooded Vales at Laughton to the west. The A159 is defined by strong hedgerows which are low-cut where the hedgerow trees give some pleasant visual interest to the route (given that it is fast moving traffic and no footways). The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is evident from this viewpoint on the horizon along with the nearby conifer shelter belt. The viewpoint offers bland and unsettling features locally, but the wider context encapsulates the landscape to the east comprising the Wooded Vales at Laughton. The overall experience is that of a busy location with overwhelming feelings of discomfort due the presence of the A159, but the Laughton Woods and the northern edges of Blyton are distinctive features that raise the overall quality of the view and add some 'sense of place'.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.3] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
The south and east facing first	The property has views over the Site to the south, east	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with
floor outlooks would be	and west. There are no views to site to the north. This	residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This
significantly affected by	property is on the northwestern extents of Cottam 3a	consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any dire
development but the existing	with only one field (K1) to the west.	impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures app
vegetation is likely to screen	The principal first floor south facing windows would	to R13 are set out below:
some views to the east and the		
southeast whilst views to the	would be set back from the boundary by 50m and	The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south and east.
southwest are currently	would be seen within the context of the existing	
degraded by	agricultural /industrial buildings to the south and	There will be a new hedgerow to the south of Bluebell Farm within field K1.
agricultural/industrial building	s southwest.	hedgerows will also exist to the eastern boundary of Blyton Grange and an
and hardstanding/storage		field boundary to the east of field K1 will be enhanced and allowed to grow
areas. There are no views to	Views from the east facing first floor windows will be	managed to a height of 5m. Additional hedgerow trees planted within this h
the north.	partially filtered by the existing garden vegetation and	will have grown to a height of some 7.5m whilst the new hedging is likely to
	a further 50m buffer from this boundary. More open	reached 3.5m.
The changes would include the		
construction activities during	overlooks the farmland beyond the curtilage of the	By Year 15, the views into the Site will be closed down with agricultural buil
site preparation / enabling	property.	still visible amongst hedges and hedgerow trees.
works, construction, and		
commissioning with effects	To the north, the views will not be affected.	A belt of scattered trees to the south of fields K1 ad K2 will add to the tree of
such as construction traffic,		locally.
noise and vibration from	To the west, the panelled area will be visible beyond	
construction activities, dust	the intervening hedgerows and the farmyard to the	Panels will be set back 50m from the boundaries and will be a minimum of
generation, site runoff, mud o		adjacent vegetation.
roads, and the visual intrusion		
of plant and machinery on site	-	The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this resident
At the early stages of the	would comprise an area of grassland with the new	property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the grour
construction stage, ground an	•	first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these l
lower-level activities such as	This hedgerow will be immature at this point.	been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed lands
the construction of the		mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration
substation, solar panel areas	There will be views to the substation to the southeast	separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, t
and associated infrastructure	over the former airfield where field boundaries have	findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape miti
and inverters would be eviden		will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RV.
from the first-floor outlook, bu		therefore not considered to be necessary.
the ground floor would benefi from the intervening	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within	
hedgerows and tree and shrul		
cover within the garden, and	maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be	
also an established hedge to	PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and	
the southeast of the dwelling	personnel movements. All visible lighting would be	
and further hedges to the wes		
of the farmyard area.	fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within	
During the latter part of the	panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be	
construction stage, views	no lighting on perimeter fencing.	
would become available of the		
elevated activities above the		
garden hedgerows. Due to the		
presence of tree cover in the		
east of the garden, the works		
would benefit from screening,		
such that these activities woul	4	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



PROJECT		 11	
	be experienced over a filtered		
	proportion of the view.		
	Other works would be		
	undertaken in connection with		
	the construction including		
	fencing, gates, boundary		
	treatment and other means of		
	enclosure and works for the		
	provision of security and		
	monitoring measures such as		
	CCTV and the laying down of		
	internal tracks. There would		
	also be landscape and		
	biodiversity mitigation works,		
	including planting and the		
	improvement of the		
	foreground hedgerows.		
	These short-lived construction		
	activities would obstruct a		
	proportion of the view framed		
	by the first-floor windows and		
	be a notable feature. There		
	would be a change to the		
	arable land use, but the field		
	boundaries and the associated		
	tree cover would remain intact.		
	The intervening garden to the		
	south, the large-scale		
	agricultural buildings to the		
	southwest and south would		
	also assist with mitigation.		
	There would not be a		
	fundamental change to the		
	surroundings to the north of		
	the property and a limited		
	change to the west		
	Construction Access		
	All throughout the construction		
	stage the residential receptor		
	will be affected due to Kirton		
	Road B1205 having 2 points of		
	access into the Cottam 3a Site.		
	The first access point is		
	through Kirton Road as it		
	connects to fields K3 and K4.		
	The second access point is		
	through Kirton Road as it		
	connects to field K12. These		
	two access points will make		
	Kirton Road busy during the		
	construction stages and will		
	affect the view.		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.3] January 2023



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Ν
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	٢
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	٧
	Cable Route Corridor The Residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area and there would be no views of this route. Substation/s Residential receptor is within the 2km study area and there would be mid-distance views of the substation at Cottam 3a.			

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the lands
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel are
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, cur developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is du hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form these Site/Sites.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural presence, w tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a relatively open and expansiv within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east to west and a These relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not alter the overall character of the landscape within t
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

dscape within the character area.

areas and the substation area.

umulative visibility with the cumulative due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, rm would also curtail cumulative visibility between

s, between the Cottam 3a Site and Tillbridge Solar.

ed ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

, with wide areas retaining a strong sense of rural sive landscape comprising an arable land use a more strategic road network north to south. without undue adverse effects. The cumulative the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a.



Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant
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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.3] January 2023



Residential Receptor - R19 / Cottam 3b

Receptor Baseline:

Large-scale agricultural buildings with access track from Kirton Road to the south. No residential dwelling and the agricultural buildings have a southwest main frontage and entrance. There are hedgerows to the south, west and part-east boundaries of the site.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 752m to Cottam 3b

Closest settlement: Blyton at about 60m west

Description of Receptor:

Large-scale agricultural buildings with no residential dwelling forming part of the old airfield landscape. Pedestrian/farm machinery use with views out at predominantly 1.5 - 2.2m.

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-T

The view is located Kirton Road, looking northeast directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond. The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this location. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the views to the heart of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt just falls below the horizon behind the intervening hedgerows. The viewpoint offers some interesting and attractive features locally, including intervisibility between the heart of the village and the landscape to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with overwhelming feelings of familiarity and comfort.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.4] January 2023



ntial R	ntial Receptor – R19 / Cottam3b				
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning	
	Views of the construction will be available to the north, east and west in the closest distance with views to the south screened by existing predominantly evergreen vegetation. Views further southwest are beyond the intervening panelled areas. Views are already somewhat degraded by the existence of the racetrack and associated infrastructure and remnant airfield structures.	There are no first-floor windows to these buildings which are not a dwelling but agricultural barns. There are no ground floor windows to these buildings, but the curtilage has an open aspect to the north,	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R19 are set out below:	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and	
	The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel	west and east. The southern and southwestern boundaries are screened by tall existing vegetation.Although the experience of the views to the ground floor areas are to be	The requirement for mitigation relates the north, west and east over the Cottam 3a Site from this building. Existing strong and tall coniferous hedges exist to the southern boundaries and to part of the eastern and western extents.	builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the	
	areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows.	affected by the development, the sensitivity is lower than a residential dwelling and the viewpoint is already strongly influenced by the nature of the	A new hedgerow to the east and west there would be new native hedgerows with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees on the boundaries of the Site and adjoining the existing vegetation to the southern part of site on which this	duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibratio from decommissioning	
	Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	business activity in this area, with noise, traffic, dust etc within close proximity within the Racetrack. By Year 1 views of the development will be curtailed to some degree as	group of farm buildings sits. These hedgerows are likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. The hedgerow trees are likely to reach a height of 7.5m.	activities, dust generation and site runoff. Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the	
	These short-lived construction activities Would be evident in the close-mid range views. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would be a change to the arable land use around this receptor, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. The immediate surroundings to this building would not alter and there would be no fundamental change to the surroundings to the northwest.	implemented mitigation will be immature and will have limited physical and visual impact by this point. <u>Lighting</u> Lighting will be limited to downlights	No planting is required to the south adjacent to Kirton Road, with existing evergreen vegetation screening views of the Cottam 3b Site. Panels set back from the boundary of the agricultural site.	only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been	
	<u>Construction Access</u> There would be no view of any construction access from this viewpoint, however the Kirton Road would be busier due to the two site accesses to the	within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All	The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for	managed to a height of 5m. I is assumed that these will be retained. With Mitigation, the negativ	
	west and east of this receptor.Cable Route CorridorThis Residential receptor is inside the 500m cable route corridor study area but views would be limited by existing vegetation to the south east of the receptor.	visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no	Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this	effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects o this mitigation.	
	Substation/s This Residential receptor is within the 2km study areas for both Cottam 3a substation and Cottam 3b substation. There would be views across to the southeast of Cottam 3a substation.	lighting on perimeter fencing.	receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.		
ude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	
f	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term	
ance t	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.4] January 2023



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe
		area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
		Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of
		distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between
		built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel
		and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr
		strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set
		to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan
		ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu
		alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch
		Construction: Low
		Operation (Year 1): Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low
		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Low Construction: Adverse & Short Term
-		Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance		Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
of Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan
or Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.4] January 2023

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.

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Residential Receptor - R20 / The Fields Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead with two dwellings comprising 'The Fields' to the north and 'The Cottage' to the south. There are agricultural buildings with hard standing and access tracks to the south of 'The Cottage' known as 'The Fields Farm'. There is a strong hedgerow to the west boundary of the garden curtilages and strong hedge to the north side of Kirton Lane. There is further woodland and tree cover bordering the mainline railway to the south. 'The Cottage' has open aspect to the north, south and east, but the agricultural buildings at 'Fields Farm' close down any visibility to the south along with the tree cover along the mainline railway, intervening field boundaries and the hedgerows along Kirton Road.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 168m to Cottam 3a

Closest settlement: Blyton at about 60m west

Description of Receptor:

Principal ground floor windows of the Fields face north over the garden towards a low hedged boundary to Kirton Road. There is a taller native hedge to the northern boundary of the Kirton Road on the southern boundary of the agricultural buildings with conifer hedging beyond. Beyond, the conifer hedge adjacent to the agricultural building to the north of Kirton Road partially block views, obscuring views to the north and northeast, whilst a low hedge allows views directly over the Site of Cottam 3a. The principal first floor windows also look north over the Site to the north/northeast.

The Cottage sits to the south of Field Cottage set back from the Kirton Road, looking north over a garden area towards Field Cottage. The farm buildings sit further south. There is a low native hedge to the western boundary of these buildings with more sparce planting to the east. There is a low hedge along the southern extents of the Kirton Road. There are limited oblique views to the northwest from both of these properties due to the existing vegetation and landform.

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-T

The view is located Kirton Road, looking northeast directly over the Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this location. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the views to the heart of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt just falls below the horizon behind the intervening hedgerows. The viewpoint offers some interesting and attractive features locally, including intervisibility between the heart of the village and the landscape to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with overwhelming feelings of familiarity and comfort.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.5] January 2023



Residential R	ential Receptor – R20 / The Fields Farm					
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning		
	The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. Construction Access There would be views of the construction access from this viewpoint and the Kirton Road would become busier due to the two Site construction access points to the east and the west of this receptor. Cable Route Corridor Residential receptor is within the 500m cable route corridor study area and there would be views of this route during construction. Substation/s This Residential receptor is within the 2km study areas for Cottam 3a substation and Cottam 3a substation. There are potential views northeast to Cottam 3a substation.	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R20 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the northeast and east over the Cottam 3a Site from the first floor of the property, where the windows are mainly north focused. Oblique visibility from upper floor of windows of 'The Fields' towards Cottam 3a Site will be mitigated by enhancement of the existing low hedgerow to the north of the Kirton Road with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. Hedges are likely to have reached a height of 5m with hedgerow trees reaching 7.5m by Year 15. A 10m wide successional scrub belt will sit to the north of the enhanced hedgerow and is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m creating a strong buffer and taking panels 50m from the northern boundary of 'The Fields'. Limited and oblique visibility from 'The Cottage' due to boundary hedgerows fronting Kirton Road and the land falling towards the south. New planting along the south boundary of the 3a Site/Sites fronting Kirton Road will curtail visibility in Year 1 and close down views in Year 15. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained. With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.		
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low		
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term		
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.5] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R20 / The Fields Farm			
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat area.	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising t	
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of t distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail withi	
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developm	
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricul strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settle to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant c ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulat alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Char	
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.5] January 2023

eatures of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area.

a 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

y significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site thin the following figures:

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

icultural presence, with wide areas retaining a over create a relatively open and expansive ttlement, linked by a series of minor roads east characteristics of the landscape have some lative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not naracter Area 4a.



Residential Receptor – R22 / Top Farm – Cottam 3a

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead with single dwelling to the north of the garden curtilage with its main aspect facing towards the south. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a tall, strong hedgerow to this boundary. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south, west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering both sides of the mainline railway to the south. The surrounding fields also support a strong hedgerow network with some tree cover. The dwelling has open views from the first-floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garden boundary vegetation.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 277m to Cottam 3a

Closest settlement: Blyton at about 1.4km west

Description of Receptor:

The principal first floor windows face south over lawned gardens across areas of trees and shrubs. The first floor north facing windows look over the driveway and storage area with field boundaries close by and then the arable landscape beyond.

Overall, the views from the first-floor principal elevations are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding enclosed garden looking towards the railway line and the surrounding landscape to the north and the ground floor principal windows are likely to capture immediate south facing views into the garden of the property.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP59

The view is located on Blyton Level Crossing, looking southwest directly over the Cottam 3b Site and northwest over the Cottam 3a Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location. The unnamed road is defined by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with the adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm this gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to the route. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the majority of the view and there is dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems to the north of the railway line which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The viewpoint offers some interesting but detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast with the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is open and exposed. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with strong feelings of vigour and inspiration. The railway line is discordant in this otherwise balanced landscape.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.6] January 2023



	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
	Construction	Operation (rear 1)	Operation (real 15)	Decommissioning
	The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction to the adject the early stage activities above the hedgerows.	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R22 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the north, towards the Cottam 3a Site from the first floor of the property. Intervening vegetation to the north helps to screen views, but there will be an enhanced hedgerow to the north of the Kirton Road with irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. Hedges are likely to have reached a height of 5m with hedgerow trees reaching 7.5m by Year 15. A 10m wide successional scrub belt will sit to the north of the enhanced hedgerow and is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m. Further northeast, adjacent to the entrance to Blyton Park Racetrack, a bird mitigation field will sit behind and existing hedgerow to the north of the Kirton Road. Views to the northwest are obscured by existing vegetation and landform. By Year 15, all views will be obscured by the proposed vegetation. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained. With Mitigation , the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.6] January 2023



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or for area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agri strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.6] January 2023

٢	features	of the	landscape	within	the	character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

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Residential Receptor – R22 / Top Farm – Cottam 3b

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead with single dwelling to the north of the garden curtilage with its main aspect facing towards the south. There are agricultural buildings to the northwest of the dwelling and a tall, strong hedgerow to this boundary. There are also mature trees and shrubs to the south, west and east boundaries of the garden curtilage and there is further woodland and tree cover bordering both sides of the mainline railway to the south. The dwelling has open views from the first-floor windows, but ground floor views are curtailed by the garden boundary vegetation.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 95m to Cottam 3b

Closest settlement: Blyton at about 1.4km west

Nearest Viewpoint: VP59

The view is located on Blyton Level Crossing, looking southwest directly over the Cottam 3b Site and northwest over the Cottam 3a Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location. The unnamed road is defined by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with the adjoining woodlands and shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm this gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling to the route. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the majority of the view and there is dense shelterbelt vegetation between the field systems to the north of the railway line which provides effective screening in this direction. The wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The viewpoint offers some interesting but detracting features locally, that are evident in sharp contrast with the more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is open and exposed. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with strong feelings of vigour and inspiration. The railway line is discordant in this otherwise balanced landscape.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.7] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R22 / Top Farm – Cottam 3b

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	Decommissioning
	The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. Construction Access There would be no view of the construction access to Cottam 3b from this viewpoint. Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is within the 500m cable route corridor study area and there would be views of this route during construction. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study areas for Cottam 3b substation and Cottam 3b substation.	Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk- based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R22 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south, towards the Cottam 3b Site from the first floor of the property. Intervening dense vegetation to the south both within the curtilage of the property and along the railway line screen views, but there will be enhanced successional scrub planting to the south of the railway with panels set back from the mainline railway frontage to the south. The 10m wide successional scrub belt is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and seconda mitigation that had been establishe as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff. Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained. With Mitigation, the negative effect of the physical decommissioning wi be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.
ude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
f	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
ance t	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.7] January 2023



Residential R	eceptor – R22 / Top Farm – Cottam 3b	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of t distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s
		and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developm
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricu strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cove landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settle to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ch ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulat alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Char
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.7] January 2023

eatures of the landscape within the character

the solar panel areas and the substation area.

3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the f the 5km study area. This is due to the the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site hin the following figures:

oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

cultural presence, with wide areas retaining a over create a relatively open and expansive tlement, linked by a series of minor roads east characteristics of the landscape have some ative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not aracter Area 4a.



Residential Receptor – R23 / Blyton

Receptor Baseline:

Residential dwellings towards the eastern edge of the settlement of Blyton, which include those to the east side of Station Road, those to either side of Kirton Road and the dwellings at Meadow View and Irwin Road. The landscape supports a good network of tree and hedgerow cover, including the vegetation to both sides of the mainline railway and the riparian vegetation bordering the Laughton Highland Drain, which form a significant screen. There are also intervening fields with a strong hedgerow network and occasional tree cover.

Type: Town or Village

Distance to Cottam Sites: 807m to Cottam 3a

Description of Receptor:

Dwellings to the east of Irwin Road look east across to the Site towards K3, 4 and 7 whilst those north of the road look directly north towards fields K1 and K2 with limited garden boundary vegetation. These properties face varying directions with most principal views looking towards the access roads with only 2 houses on Irwin Road having views directly north. Again, dwellings to the north of Meadow Rise vary in their perspective with two facing north/south.

Dwellings along the Kirton Road look north/south onto the Kirton Road with occasional gable end windows which may look out towards the east. Dwellings along Station Road have east/west perspectives with rear garden views looking east across their own and adjacent garden boundaries.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP62 / LCC-C-R / LCC-C-S

VP62 - B1025 (Kirton Road): The view is located on the B1025 (Kirton Road) just east of the junction with Station Road, looking northeast towards the Cottam 3a Site and southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 1 North Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this location. Although Kirton Road is defined by strong hedgerows they are low-cut, but the hedgerow trees are strong and this gives some visual comfort to the route (given that it is a long straight road with fast moving traffic and no footways, with only narrow grass verges). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is the appealing feature of the view along with the views to the heart of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this viewpoint on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt just falls below the horizon behind the intervening hedgerows. The viewpoint offers some interesting and attractive features locally, including intervisibility between the heart of the village and the landscape to the east. The overall experience is that of a pleasant location with overwhelming feelings of familiarity and comfort.

LCC-C-R – A159: The view is located along the A159 (Gainsborough Road) at the bridge crossing over the mainline railway, looking northeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The open, arable landscape gives a harsh appearance to the view, but the deciduous woodland blocks and vegetation along the railway line are also very prominent and attractive features in the landscape. This is an interesting view that is far-reaching with a complex mixture of elements including the prominent vegetation cover to each side of the railway line.

LCC-C-S – ProW Blyt/24/2: This is an enclosed landscape that supports numerous hedgerows with strong tree cover all which gives an attractive appearance to the view. The deciduous woodland blocks and vegetation along the railway line are also very prominent and attractive features in this landscape. This is an interesting view that is enclosed and intimate with a complex mixture of attractive features including the prominent vegetation cover to each side of the railway line.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.8] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
The changes would include the	Lighting	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation v
construction activities during	Lighting will be limited to downlights within	residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. T
site preparation / enabling	substations and battery banks only and used when	consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any
works, construction, and	maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be	impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measure
		to R23 are set out below:
commissioning with effects	PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and	to RZS are set out below.
such as construction traffic,	personnel movements. All visible lighting would be	
noise and vibration from	50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls	The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the north and ea
construction activities, dust	fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within	Cottam 3a Site from the first floors of properties to the eastern exten
generation, site runoff, mud on	panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be	village of Blyton.
roads, and the visual intrusion	no lighting on perimeter fencing.	
of plant and machinery on site.		The existing hedgerow to the west of the Site within fields K3 and K4
At the early stages of the		enhanced with the addition of irregularly spaced native hedgerow tre
construction stage, ground and		existing hedge is likely to have reached a height of 5m with hedgerow
lower-level activities such as		reaching 7.5m in height. Beyond this, a belt of successional scrub (30
the construction of the		southern extents) will have reached a height of 3.5m creating a stron
substation, solar panel areas		setting panels well back from the boundary.
and associated infrastructure		51
and inverters would be		To the north (and on the southern boundary of field K1 and K2) the 5
evident. During the latter part		scattered tree belt will have reached a height of 7.5m with the existin
of the construction stage, views		creating the dense subcanopy layer.
would become available of the		creating the dense subcarropy layer.
elevated activities above the		Panels are set back from these boundary of the Cottam 3a Site.
		Pariers are set back from these boundary of the collam sa site.
hedgerows.		Existing and proposed planting will curtail visibility in year 1 and close
Other works would be		visibility in Year 15.
undertaken in connection with		5
the construction including		Views towards the Cottam 3b Site are obscured by intervening field b
fencing, gates, boundary		vegetation and dense vegetation along the railway line.
treatment and other means of		
enclosure and works for the		The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this res
provision of security and		property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the
monitoring measures such as		first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 t
CCTV and the laying down of		been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed
internal tracks. There would		mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the conside
also be landscape and		0
		separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be requ
biodiversity mitigation works,		findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscap
including planting and the		will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such
improvement of the		therefore not considered to be necessary.
foreground hedgerows.		
Construction Access		
The residential receptor will		
not be affected by construction		
traffic due to the distance		
between the centre of Blyton		
and the proposed construction		
access. The eastern edge of the		
settlement will be affected as		
Kirton road has two proposed		
construction access leading		
into the Cottam 3a Site.		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.8] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	Cable Route Corridor This residential receptor is outside the 500m cable route corridor study area Substations			
	This residential receptor is within the 2km study areas for the Cottan 3a substation and the Cottam 3b substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	٧
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Ν
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	١

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or farea.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.8] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a



Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.8] January 2023

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Residential Receptor - R25 / Glebe Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Residential dwelling located to the northeast of the settlement of Pilham served by an access track off Station Road. The track is also a public footpath (Pilh/20/1). The dwelling is located to the northwest of the garden curtilage with outbuildings occupying the eastern part of the plot. The main outlook and aspect from the property is east west with a north facing gabled addition. The garden curtilage is fully enclosed with mature tree cover on all boundaries and there is an adjoining field hedgerow to the east of the property.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 161m to Cottam 3b

Closest settlement: Pilham at about 30m southwest

Nearest Viewpoint: VP56

The view is located on PRoW, footpath Pilh/20/1, looking southeast towards the Cottam 2 Site and northeast towards the Cottam 3b Site. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is influenced by the skyline that is disrupted by tree clumps and mast poles. The footpath is enclosed by strong hedgerows and hedgerow trees dotted informally and with high canopies giving an open and safe feeling to the route. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway also occupies the background of the view and there is a dense shelterbelt vegetation which provides effective screening of Site/Sites, however the wind turbine on the Site/Sites is visible from this viewpoint. The location offers some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.9_A] January 2023



esidential Receptor – R25 / Glebe Farm				
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	0	
The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows.Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.Construction access road off the Pilham Road, and this route would become busy during construction.Cable Route Corridor Viewpoint is outside the 500m cable route corridor study area	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R25 are set out below: The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the <u>main outlook and aspect from the property that is east west aligned with a north facing gabled addition. The garden curtilage is fully enclosed with mature tree cover on all boundaries and there is an adjoining field hedgerow to the east of the property. Here the development some 130m east of this dwelling. Existing north/south hedgerows around the Site also help to mitigate views across to the east. The new hedgerow is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m by Year 15, whilst hedgerow trees planted within it will be some 7.5m high. Existing enhanced hedgerows across the Site (running north/south) will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed at 5m high with additional tree species introduced reaching 7.5m. A further 5m belt of successional scrub to the south of the railway line will further help to screen views of this feature, having reached an approximate height of 3.5m by Year 15. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (KNAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.</u>	A vision riser ri	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.9_A] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	N
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	٢
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	V
	and there would be no view of this route. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area but there would be no view of the Substation at Cottam 3b due to the intervening vegetation.			

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agri strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch
gnitude Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low
	Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.9_A] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

^r features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and es.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.



SOLAR PROJECT		
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.9_A] January 2023

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Residential Receptor - R35 / Hall Farm & Old Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Hall Farm, Old Farm and Keeper's Cottage are all located to the north of the settlement of Corringham just to west of Bonsall Road. Hall Farm is located to the southwest of the plot with a south facing aspect that overlooks the woodland at Old Hall. There are large-scale agricultural buildings to the east of the plot with parking areas and hard standing. Keeper's Cottage is a two-story property, which overlooks Bonsall Road with its main elevation facing east towards Corringham Beck. Old Hall is located to the south of Hall Farm and is shrouded in tree cover all round its curtilage.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 400m to Cottam 2

Closest settlement: Corringham at about 30m south

Description of Receptor:

Corringham Old Hall looks principally east/west but sits within a heavily wooded curtilage with access off Bonsall Road adjacent to Corringham Beck. There are unlikely to be any views out across to the east from this property. Keepers Cottage sits adjacent to the road and faces east with the principal garden aspects looking south and east. The garden is enclosed on all sides by low-cut hedges and contains some trees. The dwelling at Hall Farm sits behind large agricultural buildings which lie behind Keeper's Cottage with no apparent views out to the east.

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-P

This viewpoint is located on the unnamed road to the northeast of Corringham, looking directly east over the Cottam 2 Site and south towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is also looking north towards the Cottam 3b Site.

The unnamed road is a feature in the context of its grass verges, and the wider outlook is interesting with views extending east towards the limestone capped scarp slopes. Where there are distant views towards the skyline, they are often punctured by telegraph poles which appear dominant and consistent on the horizon. There is limited tree cover around Aisby to the north and therefore the residential properties stand out in the landscape. The overall experience is a calm and intact landscape, but the presence of poles and other man-made features exert a detracting influence. This is a quiet location with very little passing traffic.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.10] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R35 / Hall Farm	& Old Farm		
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	De
The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. Construction Access This residential receptor sits to the west of the construction access road off the Pilham Road and this route would become busy during construction. Cable Route Corridor This residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R35 are set out below. The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the east over the Cottam 2 Site from the first-floor windows at Keeper's Cottage. Ground floor views will be curtailed by existing vegetation either side of Bonsall Road. There will be shelterbelt planting to the western boundary of the Cottam 2 Site. At Year 1 this will be immature and by Year 15 these trees will have established and begun to mature and are likely to have reached a height of 7.5m. This will also predominantly obscure views of Corringham Grange Farm from the west. A scattered tree belt will be seen to the northeast of these buildings which, due to its orientation will appear as a solid block of trees which are likely to have reached a height of 5m with hedgerow trees having reached some 7.5m high. There will be enhanced hedgerows along East Lane which are likely to have reached a height of 5m with hedgerow trees having reached from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 ule to the proposed landscape mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is therefore not considered to be necessary.	du tra act Wi ap to wo be ma the

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.10] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Ν
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	N
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Ve
	route corridor study area and there would be no view of this route. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area for Cottam 2 substation but there would be no view of the substation due to the intervening vegetation and built form.			

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area.
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km st intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within t
	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop
	Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agrie strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of sett to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
	Construction: Low
nitude Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.10] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative study area. This is due to the distance, the es. The intervening settlements and built form

ely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and n the following figures:

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a cover create a relatively open and expansive ettlement, linked by a series of minor roads east nt characteristics of the landscape have some or patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 ne Unwooded Vales Character Area.



Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.10] January 2023

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Residential Receptor - R60 / Glebe Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead with single dwelling on a long, narrow plot off Willingham Road and with large scale agricultural buildings and some barn conversions. The main dwelling has a north south aspect with the front elevation facing over Willingham Road. The agricultural buildings occupy the plot to north of the main dwelling and close down any visibility in this direction. There is a further property (Greystones Farm) to the south side of Willingham Road which closes down views towards the south.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 88m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Fillingham at about 1.4km east

Description of Receptor:

First floor views across fields beyond the Willingham Road are the principal outlook to the south. The property is bounded by a low-cut hedge adjacent to the Willingham Road with a number of mature Yew trees within the garden curtilage.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP23

The view is located at the junction with PRoW Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road looking directly south over the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the bordering hedgerows to each side of Ingham Road and the small woodland thicket (to the east) associated with the tributary of the River Till. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Long Lane at approximately 20m AOD rising to 30m AOD at the edge of the settlement of Ingham. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features, and due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. Overall, Ingham Road is a strong feature in the view as it connects the settlements of Ingham in the east to Stow in the west, however the grass verges are a distinctive feature.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.11] January 2023



outside of the 500m study area

Residential Receptor - R60 / Glebe Farm Construction **Operation (Year 1) Operation (Year 15)** Decommissioning The changes would include the Lighting The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with construction activities during Lighting will be limited to downlights within residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This site preparation / enabling substations and battery banks only and used when consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable works, construction, and maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be commissioning with effects PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and to R60 are set out below: such as construction traffic, personnel movements. All visible lighting would be noise and vibration from 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south, west and north over fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within the Cottam 1 North Site from the first floor of the property, where the windows are construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be mainly south focused. roads, and the visual intrusion no lighting on perimeter fencing. To the south, there will be a 5m shelterbelt of trees directly opposite this dwelling of plant and machinery on site. which are likely to have reached a height of 7.5m by Year 15. This shelterbelt is set At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and back some 140m south of the Willingham Road, taking development away from this property and Greystones Cottage which lies to the south of the road. lower-level activities such as the construction of the New hedgerows running broadly north/south within this part of the Site will provide substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure additional tree cover locally and will help to break up the panelled areas in the midthese will be retained. and inverters would be long term. evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views Existing vegetation and Greystones Cottage help to obscure views further to the would become available of the southwest, but a shelterbelt running broadly east/west and joining Larch Plantation elevated activities above the will have grown to some 7.5m by Year 15 and will close down views of the larger mitigation. hedgerows. part of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. Other works would be Views north are obscured by existing agricultural buildings. Views from these undertaken in connection with buildings or within the Site will be screened by a new hedgerow to the south of the construction including fields B2 and B3 where this is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m with fencing, gates, boundary hedgerow trees within it being around 7.5m in height. treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential provision of security and property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and monitoring measures such as first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a also be landscape and separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the biodiversity mitigation works, findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation including planting and the will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is improvement of the therefore not considered to be necessary. foreground hedgerows. Construction Access This receptor sits to the north of the Willingham Road which provides construction access to the Site(s) at Cottam 1 and this route would become busy during construction. Cable Route Corridor The Residential receptor is

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.11] January 2023

> A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Ν
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Ν
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	V
	and there would be no view of this route. <u>Substation/s</u> The receptor is outside the 2km study areas for the substations.			

Residential Receptor – R60 / Glebe Farm

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or featur
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely sign and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by import minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settle road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducin

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.11] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

tures of the landscape within the character area.

he solar panel areas and the substation area within

Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative dy area. This is due to the distance, the intervening ng settlements and built form would also curtail

ignificant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites his cumulative visibility is set out in further detail

nts Augmented ZTV **[C6.4.8.15.2.6]** nents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] nts Augmented ZTV **[C6.3.4.15.2.9]**

orks, which make one landscape type or area ortant historic routes and in contrast, the east west ttlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing to both sides with wide grassed verges and they cing the visibility across the area.



	-	
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastru settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscap landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without un the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated contra positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.11] January 2023

tructure is shaped by evidence of historic e le Fallows and Coates, which are features value cape. These relevant characteristics of the undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for be and its communications and infrastructure ntext or associated with built form that plays a

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Residential Receptor - R65 / Lowfield Farm

Baseline Context:

Farmstead with single dwelling occupying a long, narrow plot just off South Lane. The dwelling is located towards the western end of the plot and there are other outbuildings and barns to the south. The dwelling has an east west orientation, with the main front elevation facing west over mature tree cover and the east facing elevation looking out across a long narrow garden enclosed with mature tree cover and hedgerows. The woodland closes down any visibility towards the west, but there is a partially open aspect from the dwelling towards the east.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 146m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Coates at about 1.6km south

Description of Receptor:

Lowfield Farm is set back from the road, its driveway coming directly off South Lane with open views west only visible along this driveway and elsewhere being obscured by existing mature vegetation.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP38

The view is located on South Lane, looking south and west directly over, and east towards the Cottam 1 North Site. This is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is influenced by the woodlands on the horizon towards the east that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed. The mature ash trees within the hedgerows are also a strong feature. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography. This is an isolated, remote location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.12] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
The changes would include th	e Lighting	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with
construction activities during	Lighting will be limited to downlights within	residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This
site preparation / enabling	substations and battery banks only and used when	consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct
works, construction, and	maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be	impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applic
commissioning with effects	PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and	to R65 are set out below:
such as construction traffic,	personnel movements. All visible lighting would be	
noise and vibration from	50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls	The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the west over the Cottam
construction activities, dust	fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within	North Site (western sites).
generation, site runoff, mud o	n panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be	
roads, and the visual intrusion	no lighting on perimeter fencing.	To the west, a new hedge sits 100m from South Lane directly opposite Lowfiel
of plant and machinery on sit	<u>.</u>	Farm.
At the early stages of the		
construction stage, ground ar	d	This hedgerow is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m by Year 5, closing dow
lower-level activities such as		views into the Site. Additional hedgerow trees are likely to be some 7.5m high
the construction of the		creating further visual interest and adding to the screening.
substation, solar panel areas		
and associated infrastructure		Looking southwest, the existing hedge will have been allowed to grow out and
and inverters would be		have been maintained at a height of 5m. Additional hedgerow trees, planted
evident. During the latter pa	t	irregularly as appropriate, are likely to be some 7.5m high.
of the construction stage, view	/5	
would become available of th	ć	Shelterbelt planting further south between fields G3 and G4 will close down vi
elevated activities above the		of the Site further to the southwest.
hedgerows.		
		An existing weak and low hedge to the north of field G1 and G2 and to the we
Other works would be		the property will help to enclose the Site and provide visual benefits across the
undertaken in connection wit	1	wider landscape.
the construction including		
fencing, gates, boundary		Mature tree cover to the rear of this property to the east, whilst a new hedge
treatment and other means o	F	western boundary of field C2 will have grown up to a height of 3.5m with irreg
enclosure and works for the		trees sitting at some 7.5m against a backdrop of the woodland block beyond.
provision of security and		
monitoring measures such as		The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential
CCTV and the laying down of		property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground a
internal tracks. There would		first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these hav
also be landscape and		been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landsca
biodiversity mitigation works,		mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration the
including planting and the		separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the
improvement of the		findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigat
foreground hedgerows.		will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA
		therefore not considered to be necessary.
Construction Access		
This receptor sits on Sout	1	
Lane where access to the		
substation and Cottam 1		
West Sites exists. This		
route would become busy		
during the construction		
phase. Another access to		
the west is also to be used		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.12] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	М
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Ν
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	V
Magnitude	reducing the overall impact. Cable Route Corridor This receptor is within the 500m study area and there would be views of the cable route during construction. Substation/s This viewpoint is within the 2km study area and close to the substation and battery bank storage area at Cottam 1 and there would be views of this area.	Very Low		

Residentia	sidential Receptor – R65 / Lowfield Farm		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features or	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the sola character area	
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Site developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening sett cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significate Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulate following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Aug Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments A Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Aug	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, wh from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic ro	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.12] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

of the landscape within the character area.

olar panel areas and the substation area within the

Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative rea. This is due to the distance, the intervening ettlements and built form would also curtail

icant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and lative visibility is set out in further detail within the

ugmented ZTV **[C6.4.8.15.2.6]** Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Igmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

which make one landscape type or area different routes and in contrast, the east west minor road



		network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the a
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant chara some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulativ alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positiv
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.12] January 2023

> the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is de grassed verges and they have a major role in e area.

re is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with s, which are features value that are not highly racteristics of the landscape and land use have tive visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not cture features. Moreover, these features are often tive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.



Residential Receptor - R73 / East Farm

Baseline Context:

Farmstead occupying an irregular rectangular plot to the east side of the B1241 (Normanby Road), with the residential dwelling occupying the southern part of the plot, right at the eastern edge. There is a collection of largescale agricultural buildings and long barns to the south of the property. The dwelling has an open aspect to the north directly overlooking a large grassland field, but with garden curtilage towards the west and south. There is a tall dense hedgerow to the immediate east boundary of the property.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 40m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Om to Normanby by Stow

Nearest Viewpoint: VP19, VP20 and LCC-C-A

Description of Receptor:

The principal ground floor windows face north looking across a grassland field towards a minor tributary of the River Till. There are also secondary ground floor windows looking south over a lawned garden with a small pond and then with a large-scale agricultural building. The west gable of the property at ground floor faces towards a large orchard that extends towards the B1241 (Normanby Road) and the east facing gable looks directly into a tall boundary hedgerow.

The principal first floor windows face north looking over a grassland field towards a minor tributary of the River Till with the main River Till beyond and its associated waterside meadows. There are also secondary first floor windows looking south over a lawned garden with the small pond and then with a large-scale agricultural building beyond. The west gable of the property at first floor looks across the large orchard towards the B1241(Normanby Road) with large scale arable fields beyond. The east facing gable looks directly over the tall boundary hedgerow towards the River Till and the agricultural landscape beyond.

The views are influenced by the presence of the large meadow to the north, the orchard, and the large-scale agricultural buildings to the south. The tall hedgerow to the east is also a prominent feature. The surrounding arable land use is well managed with some interesting features, and the presence of the local concentration of the tree cover along the green lane and the tree cover adjoining the local tributary of the River Till is a strong feature in the landscape.

Overall, the views form the first-floor windows of the two-storey dwelling to the north, west and east are likely to capture the main visual interest over the surrounding landscape since the outlook to the south is influenced by the presence of the large-scale agricultural buildings. The ground floor windows of the main house capture immediate views over the gardens, the orchard, and agricultural buildings. The location offers some interesting features locally, but invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape to the south and east are curtailed by the presence of woodlands and buildings around the plot. Within the wider landscape, there is a distinct presence of field hedgerows to provide a strong framework that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The mature ash trees within the hedgerows are also a strong feature. This location offers some intimacy although this is a busy road with passing traffic there is enclosure and intimacy provided the presence of the tributary and the orchard planting. The view is influenced by the presence of the busy road, but this is surpassed by the invigorating nature of the views east towards the limestone capped ridgeline encompassing Ingham and Ingham Cliff. The foreground presence of the green lane and its mature tree cover enhance the quality of the view, and the riparian woodland and tree cover that follows the course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature. The overall impression is that of an intact and invigorating landscape with far-reaching views.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.8_A] November] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R73 / East Farm

	Construction Magnitude of Change The east facing first floor outlook from the two-storey dwelling would <u>not</u> be significantly affected, due to the <u>absence presence</u> of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area to provide screening of the works. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1) The principal first floor east facing windows of the two- storey dwelling would experience views over the area of panels, and their presence	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15) The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific	Decommissioning Magnitude of Change A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of
	construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would just be evident from the first-floor outlook, but the ground floor would benefit from the intervening hedgerow cover. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would not be available of the elevated activities due to the presence of the tall hedgerow to the east. The works would be experienced over a wide proportion of the view, but the activities would be set across an open field with intervening hedgerows and the course of the River Till to break up the effects.	would hardly be filtered by the preabsence of the intervening hedgerows and tree cover. The principal ground floor east facing windows would experience no views of the panels due to the intervening hedgerow cover.	mitigation measures applicable to R73 are set out below:The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the east towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The mature hedgerow and tree cover to the immediate east boundary of the property curtilage closes down some views.To the north aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since there are no panels in this direction.	existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
	Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view framed by the first-floor windows from the two-storey property to the east <u>butand</u> would <u>not</u> be a prominent feature since there is no intervening tree cover to assist with the screening and separation from the property. There would be a change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact as strong features in the landscape. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north and west of the property.	The first floor south facing windows look over the large- scale agricultural buildings and the tree cover to the green lane and there is unlikely to be views of the panels. The ground floor south facing windows would experience no views of the panels due to the intervening agricultural buildings.	To the south aspect of the main house, there would an area of proposed bird mitigation and the area would be kept free of panels. To the east there aspect of the main house, there would be a wide belt of native shrub planting. This planting is likely to reach a maximum height of 3.5m at Year 15 and will ultimately be allowed to grow out to 5m. Beyond this planting the field would be an area of proposed tussock mix to the fields western border. To the centre of the field is a spring sown cereal crop that will be bordered by existing uncultivated wet grassland which follows the meandering nature of the river Till. Panels would be only	
	Construction AccessAll throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be affected due to thelocal road just off Ingham Road providing access for construction vehicles into fields E3 andE4.Cable Route Corridor-Residential receptor 73, East Farm, is within the 500m cable corridor study area and will beaffected by the cable corridor route.Substation/sThe residential receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 1 substation. There maybe potential views of the substation site to the northeast due to limited interveningvegetation.		 present to the fields east of the Rriver Till, proposed bird mitigation and would be kept free of panels. To the north aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since there are no panels in this direction. All planting areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the property boundary. 	
Magnitude	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	<u>Very</u> Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Minor-Moderate-Major Not Significant	<u>Minor-</u> Moderate -Major <u>Not</u> Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential <u>Not</u> Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.8 <u>A] November] January</u> 2023



Residential Receptor – R73 / East Farm		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> Not Applicable.	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the removal of t
	Sequential Occasional Visibility The east facing first floor outlook from the two-storey dwelling would be significantly affected by Cottam 1 in its own right by the construction and operation stages, due to the absence of tree and hedgerow cover within the boundary of the garden area to provide screening of the works. In Combination From the east facing elevation (first floor) outlook from the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No cumulative effects. In succession Within a short time lapse, when moving to the south, north and west facing elevations (first floor) is provide screening of the south, north and west facing elevations (first floor)	 There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the so within the character area <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Si cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5k the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely signific Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Parfurther detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Au Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Au
	floor) outlook of the two-storey dwelling only one site (Cottam 1 North) would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head. No cumulative effects.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, w different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of set prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and her verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape area. <u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructur
		settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fa that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape a features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context of positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
Magnitude	No Change	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	No Change	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	No Change	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Operation (Year 15): Minor **Not Significant** Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.2: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.2.8 <u>A] November] January</u> 2023

> eatures of the landscape within the character area. g the solar panel areas and the substation area Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, ites. The intervening settlements and built form significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] nents Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] works, which make one landscape type or area portant historic routes and in contrast, the east ng of settlements across the area. Overall, the and hedged to both sides with wide grassed ndscape and reducing the visibility across the structure is shaped by evidence of historic pe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value lscape. These relevant characteristics of the ut undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility dscape and its communications and infrastructure ontext or associated with built form that plays a



Residential Receptor – R74 / West Farm

Receptor Baseline:

Farmstead occupying a rectangular plot to the west side of the B1241 (Normanby Road), with the residential dwelling occupying the northern part of the plot. There is a collection of outbuildings and long barns to the north of the residential dwelling. The dwelling has an open aspect to the south, directly overlooking a large garden with mature trees. There is an open park railing and gated railing entrance to the immediate east boundary of the property bordering the west side of the B1241 (Normanby Road) where open, but oblique visibility is gained across towards the east.

Type: Singular building

Distance to Cottam Sites: 54m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: On Normanby by Stow

Description of Receptor:

The eastern gable of West Farm contains several ground floor and first floor windows looking east over the Site. Open views of the Site will be visible from these first-floor windows with some more limited visibility from the ground floor where the hedge to the south of Normanby Road breaks up views. Both ground and first floor windows to the principal elevation look over the garden area to the south with views to the north comprising traditional updated farm buildings. Views west are over the garden area, a traditional farm building and the arable landscape beyond.

Overall, the view is influenced by a mix of arable landscape elements with traditional and more large-scale modern agricultural buildings within the immediate visibility. Views towards the River Till show some riparian vegetation in the mid distance.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP20

The view is located on the B1242 (Normanby Road), looking east directly onto the western extent of the Cottam 1 North Site.

The view is influenced by the presence of the busy road, but this is surpassed by the invigorating nature of the views east towards the limestone capped ridgeline encompassing Ingham and Ingham Cliff. The foreground presence of the green lane and its mature tree cover enhance the quality of the view, and the riparian woodland and tree cover that follows the course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature. The overall impression is that of an intact and invigorating landscape with far-reaching views.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.13] January 2023



Residential Receptor – R74 / West Farm

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)
The changes would include the	Lighting	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with
construction activities during	Lighting will be limited to downlights within	residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This
site preparation / enabling	substations and battery banks only and used when	consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any dir
works, construction, and	maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be	impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures ap
commissioning with effects	PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and	to R74 are set out below:
such as construction traffic,	personnel movements. All visible lighting would be	
noise and vibration from	50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls	The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the east towards Cot
construction activities, dust	fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within	North Site (western extents). The open estate fencing to the boundary pro
generation, site runoff, mud on	panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be	open views to the east.
roads, and the visual intrusion	no lighting on perimeter fencing.	
of plant and machinery on site.		To the north aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since
At the early stages of the		are no panels in this direction.
construction stage, ground and		
lower-level activities such as		To the south aspect of the main house, there would an area of proposed b
the construction of the		mitigation and the area would be kept free of panels.
substation, solar panel areas		
and associated infrastructure		To the east aspect of the main house, there would be a hedge on the east
and inverters would be		boundary of Normanby Road. This hedgerow will be allowed to grow out to
evident. During the latter part		Beyond this planting the field would be an area of proposed bird mitigatio
of the construction stage, views		would be kept free of panels. Beyond this, the existing vegetation adjacent
would become available of the		River Till will have matured and filled out and panels would sit beyond the
elevated activities above the		and a buffer of low riparian herb vegetation.
hedgerows.		
		To the west aspect of the main house, there would be no mitigation since
Other works would be		no panels in this direction.
		ווי אמויפוט ווי נוווט עוו פנגוטוו.
undertaken in connection with		All papelled areas would be affect to a maximum of 50m from the survey of
the construction including		All panelled areas would be offset to a maximum of 50m from the propert
fencing, gates, boundary		boundary.
treatment and other means of		
enclosure and works for the		The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this resident
provision of security and		property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the grou
monitoring measures such as		first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these
CCTV and the laying down of		been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed land
internal tracks. There would		mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration
also be landscape and		separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, t
biodiversity mitigation works,		findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mit
including planting and the		will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RV
improvement of the		therefore not considered to be necessary.
foreground hedgerows.		
Construction Access		
There would be no view of		
the construction access to		
Cottam 1 from this		
viewpoint.		
Cable Route Corridor		
Residential receptor is within		
the 500m cable route corridor		
study area		
naay urcu		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.13] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	Substation/s: Residential receptor is within 2km study area of Cottam 1 North substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Ve
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	N
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	N

Residential Receptor – R74 / West Farm

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or farea.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km s intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors - Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.13] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

^r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative n study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Net Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Net Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
U	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sign
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.13] January 2023

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Residential Receptor - R76 / Stow Pasture

Receptor Baseline:

Collection of residential dwellings and farmsteads fronting Ingham Road with a north south aspect. The properties comprise nos. 19 to 25 (Flat Topped Houses), No 27 Ingham Road which is a detached dwelling with stables and riding arena, No. 29 Ingham Road, which is a detached cottage, No. 31 Ingham Road which is a cream rendered detached dwelling with outbuildings and 'The Pastures'. The open aspect of some properties (19 to 25 and The Pastures) may yield some oblique visibility towards the south from ground floor windows towards the Cottam South Site. There may also be views north from first floor windows to the rear of the properties over the Cottam 1 North Site.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 44m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: Stow at about 1.3km west

Description of Receptor:

No. 33 Ingham Road has a principal elevation looking south and has a low hedge to the road boundary. Views out to the south are from ground and first floor windows. A dense hedge lines the southern boundary of the Ingham Road with an arable field beyond and a dense field boundary to its southern extent. The main garden to this property is to the west and north with paddocks to the east.

No. 31 Ingham Road has a principal elevation looking south. The property sits back beyond a panelled fence with mature vegetation along this boundary but open views from the main elevation looking south. There are buildings to the north of the property with trees to the east and a small, well treed paddock beyond to further east. To the south, a dense hedge lines the southern boundary of the Ingham Road with mature hedgerows around the field opposite.

No. 29 Ingham Road sits opposite Fleets Lane. The principal elevation is to the south and the main garden area to the north. There are mature trees and hedges on the southern boundary and views out are limited. There are hedges along the southern extents of Ingham Road and lining Fleets Lane opposite. The landscape beyond is of agricultural fields and mature hedgerows.

No. 27 Ingham Road has a mature boundary hedge to the south, closing down views from ground floor elevations. First floor dormer windows on the principal elevation look south over the Ingham Road. There are buildings and equestrian facilities to the east of this dwelling and further buildings to the west. The main garden and paddocks lie to the north.

Nos. 19-25 are flat roofed properties with low formal hedges to their principal southern elevations. Gardens lie to the north, south, east, and west, of this block of houses. Both ground floor and first floor principal windows look out over the Ingham Road to the landscape beyond.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP13

The view is located along Fleets Lane at the small settlement of Stow Pasture, looking towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. The view is pleasant and typical to local character with single track lanes, tall hedgerows, and strong vertical elements such as telegraph poles. The strong hedgerows surrounding Fleets Lane have some gaps that provide for occasional views across the area. The overall experience of this view is interesting with an overriding sense of safety and security.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.14] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Operation (Year 15)	
 The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the substation, solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerows. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be affected due to Ingham Road having a point of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The access route is through a local track near Low Farm as it connects to fields C26 and C25. 	Lighting Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.	The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable to R76 are set out below. The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the south towards Cottam 1 South Site and north to Cottam 1 North Site. Enhanced hedges to the north and south of 33 Ingham Road will have grown out and will have been managed to a height of 5m with hedgerow trees reaching some 7.5m. Beyond the hedge to the north, a field of bird mitigation will contain no panels. A new hedge to the south of No. 29 and 31 Ingham Road is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m with hedgerow trees reaching some 7.5m. Development is set back from the Ingham Road. There will be a block of shelterbelt planting along Fleets Lane which is likely to have reached a height of 7.5m precluding views of the Site from the west/northwest along Ingham Road. There will be a turther new hedge running broadly north/south across the Site which will break up views from the northeast with the hedgerow having grown to some 3.5m high and hedgerow trees reaching some 7.5m at Year 15. A shelterbelt to the northwest of No. 27 along the existing track is likely to have reached a height of 7.5m, whilst scattered tree planting adjacent to the River Till to the north will have reached a height of some 7.5m. There is no mitigation to the east or west of these properties as no panels exist. The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation will screen views from the ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.14] January 2023

Decommissioning

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that these will be retained.

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this mitigation.



	Residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area Substation/s Residential receptor is within the 2km study area for Cottam 1 North substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	V
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Ν
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Ν

sidential Receptor – R76 / Stow Pasture	
In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strir prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.14] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.14] January 2023

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		infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we
		form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
		Construction: Very Low
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
0	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signifi
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

n a well-vegetated context or associated with built cts
Term
ignificant



Residential Receptor – R84 / Clandon House

Receptor Baseline:

Collection of residential dwellings comprising Clandon House, Clandon Barn, Westop Cottages, Thorpe House, Cottage, and East Cottage. Westop Cottages, Clandon House and Clandon Barn have a north south orientation, with their rear elevations facing towards the Cottam 1 South Site. Thorpe House, Thorpe le Fallows Farm, Cottage, and East Cottage all face north towards Thopre Lane and look over Westop Cottages, Clandon House and Clandon Barn.

Type: Group of buildings

Distance to Cottam Sites: 153m to Cottam 1

Closest settlement: On Thorpe in the Fallows

Description of Receptor:

The principal elevation to Westrop Cottages lies to the south overlooking Thorpe Road. Gardens and meadow lie to the north with the War Memorial sitting directly north of these properties and beyond existing boundary vegetation.

The principal elevation to Clandon House lies to the south overlooking Thorpe Road and southwest over Thorpe Le Fallows Farm with the main garden area to the north and barns to the east.

The principal elevation to Clandon Barn, a single storey dwelling, lies to the south overlooking farmland beyond the Thorpe Road with a small, enclosed garden area and mature evergreen hedging to the north precluding views north.

Nearest Viewpoint: VP5

The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway TLFe/31/2, looking north with the southern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground.

The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the close proximity to the residential property (The Lodge) to the south. There is a gap between the woodland on the horizon that extends the view towards the distant ridge line where the Scampton Airfeld is just visible. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.15 A] January 2023



Residential Receptor - R84 / Clandon House Operation (Year 1) Construction **Operation (Year 15)** Decommissioning The changes would include the Lighting The first detailed designs were produced in tandem with consultation with construction activities during Lighting will be limited to downlights within residential property owners where this was requested by the owner. This site preparation / enabling substations and battery banks only and used when consultation included both site and desk-based work to determine any direct works, construction, and maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be impacts and suitable mitigation measures. Specific mitigation measures applicable PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and commissioning with effects to R84 are set out below: such as construction traffic, personnel movements. All visible lighting would be noise and vibration from 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls The requirement for mitigation relates to visibility to the north and will be towards construction activities, dust fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within Cottam 1 South Site. No principal elevations of properties to the north of Thorpe generation, site runoff, mud on panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be Lane face this direction. roads, and the visual intrusion no lighting on perimeter fencing. of plant and machinery on site. A new hedgerow to the north of the War Memorial Site will have established and is likely to have reached a height of 3.5m with hedgerow trees reaching some 7.5m. At the early stages of the This will break up views in Year 1 and will close down views north by Year 15. construction stage, ground and lower-level activities such as To the west of the meadow adjacent to Westrop Cottages, there will be a shelterbelt the construction of the substation, solar panel areas screening views of the development. This shelterbelt is likely to have reached a and associated infrastructure height of 7.5m. these will be retained. and inverters would be evident. During the latter part Vegetation is set back a minimum of 50m from the boundary of these dwellings. of the construction stage, views would become available of the Between Clandon House and Clandon Barn (to the north) there will be a block of elevated activities above the scattered trees which will have reached a height of some 7.5m closing down views hedgerows. northeast from Clandon Barn by Year 15. A further belt to the east will close down mitigation. views looking east whilst a shelterbelt along the Thorpe Road further east will Other works would be screen views from the west having reached a height of some 7.5m. To the north of undertaken in connection with Clandon Barn, the enhanced hedgerow will have been allowed to grow out and is the construction including likely to have reached a height and be managed at 5m. Hedgerow trees will have fencing, gates, boundary reached a height of some 7.5m by Year 15. treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the There is no mitigation to the south as this lies outside of the Site. provision of security and The assessment process has considered the visual amenity of this residential monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of property and has taken into account views anticipated from both the ground and first floors. Where significant effects have been identified for Year 1 these have internal tracks. There would been found to be less than significant at Year 15 due to the proposed landscape also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, mitigation both from ground and first floors. At Year 15 in the consideration that a including planting and the separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be required, the findings for this receptor therefore show that the proposed landscape mitigation improvement of the will screen views from the ground floor principal rooms and aa such an RVAA is foreground hedgerows. therefore not considered to be necessary. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the residential receptor will be affected due to Thorpe Lane having a point of access into the Cottam 1 South Site through field D10.

Cable Route Corridor

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.15 A] January 2023

> A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Without Secondary Mitigation having been applied throughout the scheme, the only change to the views/landscape following decommissioning would be the existing hedgerows which will have been allowed to grow out and will have been managed to a height of 5m. It is assumed that

With Mitigation, the negative effects of the physical decommissioning will be balanced out by the long-term landscape and visual effects of this



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Ν
Level of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Ν
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	ν
	Residential receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s Residential receptor is outside of the 2km study area of Cottam 1 North substation.			

ential Receptor – <u>R84 / Clandon House</u> R09 / Cold Harbour	
In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fea area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between t built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton So further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developme Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developme
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by impresent minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil a verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the lar area.
	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infras settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorp value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.15<u>A</u>] January 2023

Very Low

Neutral & Short Term

Negligible Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

n 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the n the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] ments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area mportant historic routes and in contrast, the east ing of settlements across the area. Overall, the il and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

rastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of vithout undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and



		is for short the fortune. More such that for the second state is a second state in a
		infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w
		form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
		Construction: Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low
wagnituue		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.3.3: Residential Receptors – Residential Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.3.3.15<u>A]</u> January 2023

a well-vegetated context or associated with built



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.1: Transport Receptors – Transport Overview [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.1.1] January 2023

Reference	Name	Site	Distance to Site (m)	Potential Cumulative Yes/No	Potential Cumulative (List which Sites)	Relevant Viewpoint/s (nearest)	Receptor Baseline	Primary Mitigation (Embedded)	Secondary Mitigation	Significant Effects	Notes
T004	Lane to Mount Pleasant Farm off C229, Scotton	Cottam 3a	483	N	n/a	VP65 and VP66	Local track access to Mount Pleasant Farm leading from the C229 (Laughton Road), Scotton. The track follows an almost north south alignment running parallel with the east boundary of Dallison Plantation, then taking a 'dog-leg' turn towards Mount Pleasant Farm at the junction with Northorpe Beck. Open aspect towards the east at north section of track, looking towards Northorpe and Scotton. The southern section of the track has 'all-round' visibility at close range.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform. Intervening woodland blocks and hedgerows also curtial visibility.
T006	Park Lane, Laughton near Gainsborough	Cottam 3a	812	Ν	n/a	VP64	Local track access to Park House Farm leading from the A159 (Laughton Road), near Gainsborough. The track follows a north south alignment, then taking a 'right-angled' bend at the junction with the tributary drain of Northorpe Beck. The track then heads east towards Mount Pleasant Farm. Open aspect along the full route with 'all-round' visibility at close range.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform, intervening woodland blocks and hedgerows. Woodland cover at the Respect Green Burial Park also curtials visibility along with the intervening farmsteads at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange, which close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T010	Unnamed Road, Laughton near Gainsborough	Cottam 3a	144	N	n/a	VP66	Local track access passing between Grange Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm, near Gainsborough. The track follows a 'dog- leg' alignment to the south of Northorpe Beck, running in an almost east west direction. The track then continues (as an unnamed road) towards Park House Farm at Laughton, near Gainsborough. Open aspect along the full route with 'all- round' visibility at close range.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north and northeast boundaries of the Cottom 3a Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low- lying landform and lack of intervening woodland blocks and hedgerows. New planting along the north and north east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T011	Unnamed Road, Laughton near Gainsborough	Cottam 3a	649	N	n/a	LCC-C-V	Local track access passing between Mount Pleasant Farm and Dring Lane, near Gainsborough. The track passes in an east west direction and then takes a 'right-angled' turn south towards Dring Lane. Open aspect along the full route with 'all- round' visibility at close range due to absence of both roadside and field hedgerows.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the Respect Green Burial Park. The intervening farmsteads at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange are also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T012	Dring Lane, Laughton near Gainsborough	Cottam 3a	447	Ν	n/a	LCC-C-V	Minor, local lane passing between the A159 (Laughton Road) near Gainsborough and the Green Respect Burial Park. The track passes in an east west direction across a large-scale, arable landscape. Open aspect along the full route with 'all- round' visibility at close range due to absence of both roadside and field hedgerows.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north and northwest boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low- lying landform and lack of intervening woodland blocks and hedgerows. New planting along the north and north west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T013	Gainsborough Road, Laughton near Gainsborough (A159)	Cottam 3a	69	Ν	n/a	VP63, VP64 and LCC-C-V	The A159 (Gainsborough Road) near Laughton Gainsborough that heads from Scotter in the north, passing to the east of Laughton then with a slight bend in the road, it passes towards Blyton in the south.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north and northwest boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	No	Very limited visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the presence of hedgerows and tree belts to the east side of the A159. The intervening farmsteads at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange are also likely to close down visibility. New planting along the north and north west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.

											Very minor visibility towards
T014	Blyton Road, Laughton near Gainsborough	Cottam 3a	30	Y	Зb	VP63	Blyton Road, passing between Laughton Road, Blyton and Laughton in an almost north south alignment. The road is partially enclosed along its length due to the bordering woodland blocks, vergeside hedgerows and riparian vegetation along Laughton Highland Drain. There is also undulating topography which provides additional enclosure to the road.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the west boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.		the Cottam 3a Site/Sites except right at the junction with the A159 (Laughton Road) where there are direct views across the junction towards the Site/Sites. The intervening farmsteads at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange are also likely to close down visibility in this direction. New planting along the west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T015	Lane to Grange Farm off B1205, Northorpe near Scotter	Cottam 3a	398	Ν	n/a	VP61 and VP66	Local track access passing between Blenheim Farm and Grange Farm, Northorpe near Scotter. The track passes in a north south direction and takes a slight 'dog-leg' turn at the crossing with a minor tributary of Northorpe Beck. Open aspect along the southern part of the route with 'all-round' visibility at close range due to absence of both roadside and field hedgerows. Northern section of the track is more enclosed at close range, due to topography and vegetation cover. The intervening agricultural buildings at Blenheim Farm also provide intervening screening.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform, the intervening hedgerows and riparian vegetation cover along a local tributary of Northorpe Beck. The intervening agricultural buildings are also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites at the southern section of the track.
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	Cottam 3a	5	Y	Зb	VP59, VP60 and VP61	Kirton Road, passing between Monson Road, Northorpe and the settlement of Blyton in an almost northeast southwest alignment. The road then takes a wide 'dog-leg' turn between Blenheim Farm and Blyton Level Crossing at the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. The road is partially open along its length due to the absence of bordering woodland blocks and vergeside hedgerows.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the west and south boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the flat, low- lying landform and the absence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover. New planting along the north and east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	Cottam 3b	370	Y	За	VP59, VP60 and VP61	Kirton Road, passing between Monson Road, Northorpe and the settlement of Blyton in an almost northeast southwest alignment. The road then takes a wide 'dog-leg' turn between Blenheim Farm and Blyton Level Crossing at the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. The road is partially open along its length due to the absence of bordering woodland blocks and vergeside hedgerows.		Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening hedgerows and riparian vegetation cover along a local tributary of Laughton Highland Drain. The intervening vegetation along the mainline railway is also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	High voltage cable corridor and access	847.966028								
T018	Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)	Cottam 3a	13	Y	Зb	VP63	Blyton Road, passing between the junction with Station Road in an almost north south alignment. The road is mostly open along its length due to the absence bordering woodland blocks. Vergeside hedgerows are well-managed and there is also undulating topography which provides additional elevation to the road at this section.	Panels set back from west boundary of Cottam 3a Site/Sites where they share a boundary with the A159 (Laughton Road).	New planting bordering the north and northwest boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	No	Very minor visibility towards the Cottam 3a Site/Sites but mostly right at the junction with the A159 (Blyton Road) where there are direct views across the junction towards the Site/Sites. The intervening farmsteads at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange are also likely to close down visibility at this location. New planting along the west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T018	Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)	High voltage cable corridor and access	994.366036								

T019	Kirton Road, Blyton	Cottam 3b	348	Y	За	VP59, VP60 and VP62	Kirton Road, passing between the settlement of Blyton and Northorpe in an almost east west alignment. The road then takes a wide 'dog-leg' turn between Blenheim Farm and Blyton Level Crossing at the eastern edge of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites. The road is partially open along its length due to the absence of bordering woodland blocks and vergeside hedgerows.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening hedgerows and tree cover that divides the pattern of small fields to the south of Kirton Road. The intervening vegetation along the mainline railway is also likely to close
T010	Virtee Read Plutee	High voltage cable									down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T019 T021	Kirton Road, Blyton Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	corridor and access	113	Y	3b	VP5, VP58, VP59 and VP61	Bonsdale Lane is located to the east of Blyton and this section of the lane extends from Bonsdale Farm at the junction with Green Lane to meet with Kirton Road to the north of the mainline railway. The lane takes a north south alignment and is partially open along its western edge where its forms a boundary with Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening vegetation along the mainline railway. The flat, low-lying landform and the intervening hedgerows and tree cover that divides the pattern of small fields to the south side of Kirton Road is also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	Cottam 3b	2	Y	3a	VP57, VP58, VP59 and VP61	Bonsdale Lane is located to the east of Blyton where this section of the lane extends from Bonsdale Farm at the junction with Green Lane to meet with Kirton Road to the north of the mainline railway. The lane takes a north south alignment and is partially open along its western edge where its forms a boundary with Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	Panels set back from eastern boundary of Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the south and east boundaries of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along the south and east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	High voltage cable corridor and access	496.594239								
Т021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	High voltage cable corridor and access	824.125511								
T022	High Street, Blyton (A159)	Cottam 3a	361	Y	3b	VP62	High Street passes through Blyton and extends from the junction with Carr Lane in the south of the settlement to meet at the 'T' unction with Station Road in the north. The street takes a meandering southwest to northeast alignment and is fully enclosed on both sides by built form.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening built form along High Street.
т022	High Street, Blyton (A159)	High voltage cable corridor and access	995.638269								
т023	Station Road, Blyton	Cottam 3a	138	Y	Зb	LCC-C-S	Station Road passes to the south of Blyton and extends between Pilham Lane in the south to meet with the junction of Kirton Road in the north. The road takes an almost north south alignment with a slight adjustment where its crosses the mainline railway.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to intervening vegetation cover along the mainline railway. The flat, low-lying landform and the intervening hedgerows and tree cover that divides the pattern of small fields (to the south side of Kirton Road and east side of Station Road) is also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.

T023	Station Road, Blyton	Cottam 3b	514	Y	За	LCC-C-S	Station Road passes to the south of Blyton and extends between Pilham Lane in the south to meet with the junction of Kirton Road in the north. The road takes an almost north south alignment with a slight adjustment where its crosses the mainline railway.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to intervening vegetation cover along the mainline railway. The flat, low-lying landform and the intervening hedgerows and tree cover that divides the pattern of small fields (to the south side of Kirton Road and east side of Station Road) is also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
т023	Station Road, Blyton	High voltage cable corridor and access	775.552266								
T025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	Cottam 3a	943	Y	3b	VP57	Bonsdale Lane is located to the southeast of Blyton and extends from the junction with Kirton Road in the north where the lane then heads south past Bonsdale Farm. The road then continues over Aisby Beck takes a 'right-angled' turn to head west and then meets with Pilham Lane in the southwest. This section of the lane extends from the southeast corner of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites and heads as far as the 'right-angled' turn.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Unlikely visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the foreground hedgerows to the west side of Bonsdale Lane, the intervening field hedgerows to each side of Green Lane and the strong vegetation cover along the mainline railway. The flat, low-lying landform is also likely to close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
T025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	Cottam 3b	4	Y	За	VP57	Bonsdale Lane is located to the southeast of Blyton and extends from the junction with Kirton Road in the north where the lane then heads south past Bonsdale Farm. The road then continues over Aisby Beck takes a 'right-angled' turn to head west and then meets with Pilham Lane in the southwest. This section of the lane extends from the southeast corner of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites and heads as far as the 'right-angled' turn.	Panels set back from south and east boundary of Cottam 3b Site/Sites where they share a boundary (and are in close proximity to) this section of Bonsdale Lane.	New planting bordering the east and south boundaries of the Cottam 3a Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites but mostly to the south where there are oblique views from Bonsdale Lane. The hedgerow bordering the west side of Bonsdale Lane and the intervening field hedgerows to each side of Green Lane are also likely to close down visibility at this location. New planting along the east and south boundaries of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	High voltage cable	254.235397								
T028	Green Lane, Pilham	Cottam 3b	140	Ν	n/a	VP57	Green Lane is located to the southeast of Blyton and extends from the junction with Bondsdale Lane (to the south of Bonsdale Farm) towards Pilham to meet with Pilham Lane at the junction with the Church of All Saints.	Panels set back from southern boundaries of Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the south and boundaries of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering the north side of Green Lane and the intervening field hedgerows to the north of the lane are likely to close down visibility. The very slight undulations in landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the south boundaries of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T028	Green Lane, Pilham	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
T028	Green Lane, Pilham	High voltage cable	673.278141								
	Pilham Lane, Blyton	corridor and access	537	Ν	n/a	LCC-C-R	Pilham Lane is located to the south of Blyton and to the west of the small settlement of Pilham. The lane extends from Pilham at the junction with Pilham Lane and then heads west towards Wharton where it forms a junction with the A159 to the north of Manor Farm.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the foreground woodland blocks that almost fully enclose the western edge of the settlement of Pilham.

	Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough	Cottam 2 Cottam 3b	517	Y	3b 2	VP54 VP54	The road is located to the southeast of Blyton and to the south of Bonsdale Farm, and extends from Bonsdale Lane in the west as far as the Deserted Village of Dunstall (List Entry: 14996) in the east. The road is located to the southeast of Blyton and to the south of Bonsdale Farm, and extends from Bonsdale Lane in the west as far as the Deserted Village of Dunstall (List Entry: 14996) in the east.	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the foreground riparian vegetation along Corringham Beck and the intervening field hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. The flat-low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views. No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the foreground woodland blocks, the intervening field hedgerows and the built form at Bonsdale Farm. The flat-low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views.
т032	Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough	High voltage cable corridor and access	288.635917								
T034	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	Cottam 2	203	Y	3b	VP54	Pilham Lane is located to the north of Corringham and to the southwest of the small settlement of Aisby. The lane extends from the 'right-angled' turn (on Piham Lane) the east and then extends towards the west as far as Pilham Lane.	Panels set back from northwest boundaries of Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the northwest boundaries (which share a boundary with Corringham Beck) of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering the south side of Pilham Lane and the intervening field hedgerows to the south of the lane are likely to close down visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the northwest boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
тоз4	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	Cottam 3b	372	Y	2	VP54	Pilham Lane is located to the north of Corringham and to the southwest of the small settlement of Aisby. The lane extends from the 'right-angled' turn (on Piham Lane) the east and then extends towards the west as far as Pilham Lane.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the foreground woodland blocks and the built form of Aisby. The intervening field hedgerows, the riparian vegetation bordering Aisby Beck and the flat-low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views.
Т034	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
T035	Access to Northfield Farm, Pilham	High voltage cable corridor and access	963.690482								
т036	Pilham Lane, Pilham	Cottam 3b High voltage cable	537	N	n/a	VP52	Pilham Lane extends from Pilham in the north as far south as Corringham to join with the A631 (Corringham Road) just to the southwest of Corringham.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the foreground hedgerows, intervening woodland blocks and the built form of Pilham, Aisby and the Gilby Medieval Settlement (List Entry: 11695). The intervening field hedgerows to the east of the lane, the riparian vegetation bordering Aisby Beck and the flat-low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views.
т036	Pilham Lane, Pilham	corridor and access	963.278206								

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T037	Yawthorpe Lane, Willoughton	Cottam 2	423	N	n/a	VP5	Yawthorpe Lane is located to the north of the A631 (Corringham Road) between the settlements of Corringham in the west and Hemswell in the east. The lane extends from Gainsborough Road, Willhoughton in the south as far north as the Deserted Village of Dunstall (where there is no further access at this point).	from northeast	New planting bordering the northeast boundaries (which share a boundary with Yawthorpe Beck) of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. There are no hedgerows bordering the west side of Yawthorpe Lane, but the intervening field hedgerows to the west of the lane are likely to close down some visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering the Yawthorpe Beck and the very gently undulating landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the northeast boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T038	Field Farm Lane, Corringham	Cottam 2	256	N	n/a	LCC-C-P	Field Farm Lane is located to the north of Corringham, west of Yawthorpe and to the south of the small settlement of Aisby. The lane extends from Corrringham in the south at the junction with East Lane and meets with Pilham Lane in the north at the small settlement of Aisby.	Panels set back from west boundaries of Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the west boundaries (which share a boundary with Corringham Beck) of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	No	Some visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. There are hedgerows bordering the east side of Field Farm Lane, and the intervening field hedgerows to the east of the lane are also likely to close down some visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering the Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the west boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
т038	Field Farm Lane, Corringham	High voltage cable	0								
T040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham	Corridor and access	0	N	n/a	VP49	Local access track that serves the residential properties known as Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage. The track extends from East Lane in the south (at the point where it makes a 'right'angled' turn towards the A631, Corringham Road) and extends as far north as The Cottage, where there is no further access.	Panels set back from all boundaries of the Cottam 2b Site/Sites.	New planting along all boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along all the boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
т040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham	High voltage cable corridor and access	267.424302								
т040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham	High voltage cable corridor and access	701.483629								
T041	Gainsborough Road, Willoughton	High voltage cable corridor and access	795.882603								
T042	East Lane, Corringham	Cottam 2	357	N	n/a	VP48	East Lane is located within the settlement of Corringham, leading from the centre (junction with Middle Street) towards its eastern extremities. This is a short section of lane with residential properties fronting both sides.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the built form within the settlement and to each side of East Lane. The foreground woodland, trees, field hedgerows and the flat- low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views.
T043	Mill Mere Road, Corringham	Cottam 2	632	N	n/a	VP47	Mill Mere Lane is located within the settlement of Corringham, leading from the centre (junction with Middle Street) towards its western extremities. This is a short section of lane with residential properties fronting both sides within the settlement then becoming open countryside and heading west towards the junction with Pilham Lane at Mill Farm.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the built form within the settlement and to each side of Mill Mere Lane. The intervening woodland blocks, field hedgerows and the very slightly undualting landform is also likely to curtail views.

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T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham	Cottam 2	0	N	n/a	VP49	East Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Corringham and to the west of the settlement of Hemswell.The lane leads from the 'right-angled' turn in the lane to the north, then heads south to meet with the A631 (Corringham Land). This is a short section of lane with an open arable landscape to each side.	Panels set back from southern boundaries of Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the southern boundaries (which share a boundary with a spur of a local access track) of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along the southern boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham	High voltage cable corridor and access	186.037636								
T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham	High voltage cable corridor and access	858.421508								
T046	Middle Street, Corringham	Cottam 2	632	N	n/a	VP48	Middle Street is located within the settlement of Corringham leading north south through its centre. This is a short section of road with residential properties to each side.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the built form to each side of Middle Street. Beyond the settlement edge, the intervening field hedgerows, field trees and the flat-low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views.
T048	Springthorpe Road, Corringham	Cottam 2	777	N	n/a	VP44	Springthorpe Road is located off the A631 (Corringham Road) between the settlements of Corringham and Springthorpe. This a short section of road, which heads south from the A631, passing the sewage works to join with Hill Road just to the east of Staplegate House.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the intervening field hedgerows, field trees, vegetation cover bordering the A631 and the flat- low-lying landform.
T048	Springthorpe Road, Corringham	High voltage cable corridor and access	963.68381								
т049	Grange Lane, Springthorpe	Cottam 2	753	N	n/a	VP45	Grange Lane is located off the A631 (Harpswell Lane) between the settlements of Springthorpe and Harpswell. This a short section of road, which heads south from the A631, to meet at the 'T' junction with School Lane, just to the north of Springthorpe Grange.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the intervening field hedgerows, field trees, vegetation cover bordering the A631 and the flat- low-lying landform.
т049	Grange Lane, Springthorpe	High voltage cable corridor and access	341.935546								
T051	School Lane, Springthorpe	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
Т053	Chapel Lane, Springthorpe	High voltage cable corridor and access	970.289327								
т055	Unnamed Road, Springthorpe	High voltage cable corridor and access	989.362737								
T056	Bratt Field Middle Road, Springthorpe	High voltage cable corridor and access	437.824369								
то59	Northlands Road, Glentworth	Cottam 1	581	N	n/a	LCC-C-M	Northlands Road is located to the north and west of the settlement of Glentworth. This road heads northwest from the settlement towards Homeyard Farm, where it takes a 'right-angled' turn, then heading west passing Northlands Cottages. The road then takes a further 'right-angled' turn heading south to meet with Kexby Road.	Panels set back from northern boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the northern boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are no hedgerows bordering the south side of Northlands Road at this location and the lack intervening field hedgerows leaves this as an open view. The slightly undulating landform is likely to curtail some views. New planting along the northern boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Т063	Cow Lane, Upton	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								

T064	Kexby Road, Glentworth	Cottam 1	474	Ν	n/a	VP41, LCC-M and LCC-C_N	Kexby Road is located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth and to the northwest of the Settlement of Fillingham. This road heads in almost east west direction (in a 'dog-leg' alignment) heading from Glentworth and extending as far west Cow Lane where it then joins with Glentworth Road. To the south of the road the landscape supports a number of woodland blocks including Oak Wood, Larch Plantation, Turpin Wood, Ash Holt and Fillingham Low Wood.	Panels set back from northern boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the northern boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are no hedgerows bordering the south side of Northlands Road at some locations and the lack intervening field hedgerows leaves this as a partially open view. The numerous woodland blocks and the slightly undulating landform is likely to curtail some views. New planting along the northern boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T064	Kexby Road, Glentworth	High voltage cable	0								
т066	Glentworth Road, Kexby	corridor and access	759	N	n/a	LCC-C-O	Glentworth Road is located to the east of the settlement of Kexby and to the southeast of the settlement of Upton. This road heads south from Heaton's Wood to meet with Gypsy Lane, where it takes a 'right-angled' turn and then heads west passing Low Farm and Low Farm Cottages as far as the settlement of Kexby.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the intervening woodland blocks, field hedgerows, field trees and the flat-low-lying landform.
т066	Glentworth Road, Kexby	High voltage cable corridor and access	0.387099								
T072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP34	This local track is located to the west of the settlement of Fillingham and serves as access to Fillingham Grange. The track heads from its junction with Willingham Road in the south to meet with Kexby Road in the north and runs in a north south direction, taking a 'dog-leg' turn past Fillingham Grange.	Panels set back from all boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where they border this local track.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where they border this local track.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along the boundaries (where they border this local track) of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	0								
т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	902.241972								1
Т074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	Cottam 1	0			VP31, VP33, VP37, LCC-CG, LCC-C-H and LCC-C-I	Willingham Road is located to the west of the settlement of Fillingham and to the northwest of the settlement of Ingham. This road heads west from Fillingham at Church Farm as far as Gypsy Lane where it then joins with Fillingham Lane in the west. The road broadly takes an east west alignment with some wide 'dog-leg' turns	Panels set back from all boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where they border Willingham Road.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, paticularly where it shares a boundary with Willingham Road.	Yes	Open visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along the boundaries (where they border Willingham Road) of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
Т074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	5.942175								1
T074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	6.756606								+
T074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	High voltage cable	200.825425								+
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T075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP37, VP4. LCC-C-K and LCC-C-J	Fillingham Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the northeast of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. This lane heads east from Willingham by Stow as far as Gypsy Lane where it then joins with Willingham Road in the east. The lane broadly takes an east west alignment with some minor curves.	Panels set back from all boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where they border Fillingham Lane.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, particularly where it shares a boundary with Fillingham Lane.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are low hedgerows bordering Fillingham Lane at some locations, but the intervening field hedgerows help to close down views in some parts. The smaller scale field systems (with good hedgerows) and the very slightly undulating landform is also likely to curtail some views. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, especially where it shares a boundary with Fillingham Lane will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	202.023616								
т075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	432.861848								
T077	Unnamed Road, Ingham	Cottam 1	607	Ν	n/a	VP26	This unnamed road is located to the south of the settlement of Fillingham and to the north of the settlement of Ingham, where it takes a north south direction across the open, arable landscape.	Panels set back from the east boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the east boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are low hedgerows bordering the road at some locations, but the intervening field hedgerows help to close down views towards the west (particularly at the northern section of the road where it meets with Willingham Road). New planting along the east boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
то78	South Lane, Willingham	Cottam 1	65	Ν	n/a	VP38	South Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the northeast of Normanby by Stow. The road heads south from Fillingham Lane where it forms a 'T' junction at Magin Moor Farm and Poplar Farm. This is a straight road heading south as far as Moor Farm with no further access.	Panels set back from the north and east boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the north and east boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are low hedgerows bordering the road at some locations, but the intervening field hedgerows help to close down views towards the west (particularly at the northern section of the road where it meets with Willingham Road). New planting along the east boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T078	South Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
т078	South Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	685.661362								
Т078	South Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	858.495323								
Т079	High Street, Willingham	Cottam 1	729	Ν	n/a	VP4	High Street is located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow at its northern edge just to the south of Green Farm. The road joins with Stow Road in the west and then heads east to meet with Fillingham Lane at the point where a minor tributary of the River Till passes beneath the road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Willingham by Stow, the sewage works, Grange Farm and the intervening flat-low- lying landform.

T082	Grange Lane, Willingham by Stow	Cottam 1	739	N	n/a	VP39	Grange Lane is located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow at its central part. This a short section of lane that joins with High Street in the north and to Stow Road in the southwest of the settlement.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Willingham by Stow, the sewage works, Grange Farm and the intervening flat-low- lying landform.
T083	Cot Garth Lane	Cottam 1	37	Ν	n/a	VP39	Cot Garth Lane is located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow at its southern edge. This is a straight section of lane that passes across from the B1241 (Stow Road) in the west to meet with Stone Pit Lane in the east. The lane crosses a minor tributary of the River Till to the west of Woods Farm such that the western section of the lane has limited visibility towards the Site/Sites.	boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where it	New planting bordering the west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it shares a boundary with Stone Pit Lane.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are low hedgerows bordering Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane and the riparian vegetation along the minor tributary of the River Till (and the hedgerow trees) help to close down views towards the east (particularly at the western section of the road where it meets with Stow Road). New planting along the west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with Stone Pit Lane) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Т083	Cot Garth Lane	High voltage cable corridor and access	907.096355								
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP18	to meet with Willingham Road in the north and provides	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where it shares a boundary with the northern section of the unnamed road.	the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it shares	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but this is mainly experienced from the northern section of the unnamed road. There are low hedgerows bordering arable fields and the riparian vegetation along the minor tributaries of the River Till help to close down viewsat the southern section of the unnamed road. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with the unnamed road) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	709.350376								
Т084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	869.498798								
Т084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	717.051024								
Т084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	893.940116								
T085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow	Cottam 1	5	Ν	n/a	VP39	with Cot Garth Lane. The road has no through access at the	Panels set back from the west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where it shares a boundary with Stone Pit Lane	where it shares	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are low hedgerows bordering Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane and the riparian vegetation along the minor tributary of the River Till (and the hedgerow trees) help to close down views towards the northeast. New planting along the west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with Stone Pit Lane) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.

		High voltage cable									
T085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow	corridor and access	184.80779								
т085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	685.873904								
Т086	Short Lane, Ingham	Cottam 1	876	N	n/a	VP28	Short Lane is located to the northwest of the settlement of Ingham where it forms a 'T' junction with West End. The lane follows a straight north south alignment and shares its pathway with the public bridleway (Ingh/24/2) which then meets with the intersection of public footpath (Ingh/17/1) in the north.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to distance, intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the prevailing flat- low-lying landform.
Т087	Stow Road, Willingham	Cottam 1	136	Ν	n/a	VP2	Stow Road is located to the south of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the north of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. The road leaves Normanby by Stow close to East Farm where there is a crossing with a local tributary of the River Till. There is a further tributary of the River Till that weaves north towards Willingham by Stow running almost parallel to Stow Road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the proliferation of tributaries of the River Till, that offer dense tracings of riparian vegetation along their length. The intervening riparian vegetation small-scale field systems, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and the prevailing flat-low-lying landform all help to close dowr visibility towards the Site/Sites
T087	Stow Road, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	156.458684								
T087	Stow Road, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	638.700687								
T091	Long Lane, Ingham	Cottam 1	549	Ν	n/a	VP26	Long Lane is located to the northwest of the settlement of Ingham and is a single track lane that serves Low Farm. The lane follows a straight east west alignment, then taking a 'right-angled' turn at the junction with public foopath (Ingh/26/3) before heading south to towards Low Farm.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to distance, the vegetation lining the tributaries of the River Till, the intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the slightly undulating and low-lying landform.
т091	Long Lane, Ingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	985.156299								
т092	Marton Road, Willingham	Cottam 1	971	Ν	n/a	VP2	Marton Road is located to the southwest of Willingham by Stow and to the east of the collection of farmsteads, including Sandebus Farm, Park Farm and High Pastrure Farm. The road leaves Willingham by Stow at the junction with Stow Road and then heads south where it then takes a 'right-angled' turn at the junction with public bridleway (Stow/7/1). The road then heads west to meet with Willingham Road, just to the west of Sandbus Farm.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to distance, the intervening settlements of Normanby by Stow and Stow, the vegetation lining the tributaries of the River Till, the intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the slightly undulating and low- lying landform.
Т092	Marton Road, Willingham	High voltage cable corridor and access	496.632372								
Т094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	Cottam 1	178	Ν	n/a	VP18	The track is located to the west of the small settlement of Coates, passing to the east of a large irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse. The track takes a meandering alignment in a north south direction from Coates in the south to meet with South Lane in the north.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where it shares a boundary with the track.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it shares a boundary with the track.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but mostly contained within the northern section of the route. The strong presence of Normanby Gorse curtials the majority of views towards the west, northwest and southwest. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with the track) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
Т094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	509.004083								
т094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable	497.823596								

т094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	High voltage cable	544.067012								
Т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	corridor and access	0	Ν	n/a	VP17	Coates Lane is located to the east of Normanby by Stow and passses through the small settlement of Coates. The lane exits Coates at Grange Farm and passes west to meet with the green lane and bridge crossing over the River Till. The lane follows an east west alignment with a 'dog-leg' section to the west of Hall Farm.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where it shares a boundary with the track.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it shares a boundary with the track.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but mostly contained within the western section of the route. The strong presence of Normanby Gorse curtials the majority of views towards the north. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with the track) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	250.62561								
т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	946.918726								
т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	540.277851								
Т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	Cottam 1	4	Ν	n/a	VP2	Normanby Road is located to the north of Stow where it exits the settlement at the junction with Church Road. The road takes a slight meandering alignment passing residential properties and farmsteads known as Flat Tops, West Farm and East Farm, before taking a straight route and then entering Willingham by Stow.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where the road passes the section at East Farm, West Farm and Flat Tops.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where it shares a boundary with the section of road at East Farm, West Farm and Flat Tops.	No	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, but mostly concentrated within the section of the route that passes East Farm, West Farm and Flat Tops. The presence of the River Till and its riparian vegetation curtials the majority of views towards the northeast and east. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with this section of road) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	594.396858								
Т098	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP18	The unnamed road is located to the east of the settlement of Normanby by Stow and to the south of the settlement of Coates. The road heads from a 'T' junction with Ingham Road and then continues north in a straight alignment to meet with Coates Lane just to the south of Grange Farm. There are two rectangular woodland blocks to the east of the road that help to close down views towards the east.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to distance, the intervening rectangular woodland blocks, the vegetation lining the River Till and its tributaries, the intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the slightly undulating and low- lying landform.
т098	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	581.742893								
т099	Coates Lane, Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP19	Coates Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. This section of the lane passes from the junction with green lane and bridge crossing over the River Till and then heads west to meet with Normanby Road at the junction with the residential properties known as Flat Tops.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where there is a shared boundary with Coates Lane.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where there is a shared boundary with Coates Lane.	Yes	Some open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The strong presence of roadside hedgerows curtials the majority of views towards the north. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with Coates Lane) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
т099	Coates Lane, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	252.228836								
т099	Coates Lane, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	272.622439								

	Coates Lane, Stow Willingham Road, Marton Willingham Road, Marton Unnamed Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access High voltage cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access Cortian 1	549.549347 761.791749 903.584062 323	Ν	n/a	VP16	The unnamed road is located to the south of the small settlement of Coates and to the east of the settlement of Stow. The road heads from a 'T' junction with Ingham Road and then continues north in a straight alignment to meet with Coates Lane just to the west of Hall Farm. The River Till and a minor tributary pass to the west of the road in a meandering north south alignment and are clothed in riparian vegetation, which closes down views towards the west. There is also a polar shelterbelt to the northeast of Squire's Bridge.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North due to the poplar shelterbelt and the vegetation lining the River Till and its tributaries. The slightly undulating and low-lying landform also helps to curtial visibility towards the south from this route.
T104	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	787.548008								
T104	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	956.440137								
T105	Stow Lane, Ingham	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP16 and VP23	Stow Lane is located to the south of Ingham and to the north of Cammeringham where it follows a straight east west alignment. The lane forms a 'T' junction with the B1398 (Lincoln Road) in the east and then continues west to join with Ingham Road at Furze Hill.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where the lane passes close at Blackthorn Hill.	the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where the lane	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the distance and the vegetation lining the River Till and its tributaries. The slightly undulating and low-lying landform combined with the hedgerows and tree cover also helps with curtailing views towards the north and south from the lane. The lane passes close to a short section of the Site/Sites at its western end before crossing a minor tributary of the River Till at Blackthorn Hill, but the distance and layering of hedgerows helps to curtail visibility. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with this section of Stow Lane) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
T105	Stow Lane, Ingham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	0								
T106	Normanby Road, Stow	Cottam 1	8	Ν	n/a	VP2	Normanby Road is located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow where it exits the northern edge to meet with Church Road. This is a short section of road which has a slightly meandering alignment with agricultural fields to each side. There is a strong network of hedgerows with an abundance of mature trees to each side of the road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North due to the distance, the intervening small-scale field systems with a strong hedgerow network and mature trees.
Т106	Normanby Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	272.622439								
T106	Normanby Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	832.324886								

T107	Ingham Road, Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP15 and VP16 and LCC-C-A	Ingham Road is located to the east of the settlement of Stow and takes an east west route to join with Stow Lane at the small settlement of Furze Hill. The road has a straight alignment and passes through the small settlement of Stow Pasture. It is bordered by small to medium scale field systems to each side with a strong hedgerow network and occasional blocks of trees.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where the lane passes close to the small settlement of Stow Pasture.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites where the lane passes close to the small settlement of Stow Pasture.	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 North due to the slightly undulating and low- lying landform combined with the hedgerows and tree cover that helps with curtailing views. The road passes close to a short section of the Site/Sites at its eastern end near to Squire's Bridge, but the distance and layering of hedgerows helps to curtail visibility. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with this section of Ingham Road) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
Т107	Ingham Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	0								
Т107	Ingham Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	334.344237								
Т107	Ingham Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	582.242372								
T107	Ingham Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	580.961998								
T108	Church Road, Stow	Cottam 1	252	N	n/a	VP15 and VP16 and LCC-C-A	Church Road is located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow where it exits the northern edge to meet with Normanby Road. This is a short section of road which has a 'dog-leg' alignment. There are agricultural fields to each side of the northern part of the route and residential properties to the south.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North due to the distance, the intervening built form and small- scale field systems with a strong hedgerow network and mature trees.
T108	Church Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	451.201679								
T109	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP12	This unnamed road is located to the south of the settlement of Coates, where it exits Ingham Road and takes a meandering alignment through the arable fields and then bends back to rejoin Ingham Road at the junction with Stow Lane. The road shares its route with a public bridleway (Camm/31/1) which passes Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill at which point the bridleway continues east along the unnamed road and then south towards Thorpe Wood.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where the unnamed road passes close.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where the unnamed road passes close.	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, slightly undulating and low-lying landform combined with the hedgerows and tree cover that helps with curtailing views. The road passes close to a short section of the Site/Sites at its northeastern end near to Lower Furze Hill, but the layering of hedgerows helps to curtail visibility. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with this section of road) will curtial views in Year 1 and close down some visibility in Year 15.
Т109	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	495.272701								
Т109	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	953.49381								

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T110	Blackthorn Lane, Cammeringham	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	LCC-C-D	Blackthorn Lane is located to the west of Cammeringham. The lane passes in a long straight alignment east west from the B1398 in Cammeringham passing residential properties at Blackthorn Hill as far as Cold Harbour and Furze Hill.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where Blackthorn Lane passes through the Site/Sites at the western end of the lane.	the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where Blackthorn Lane passes through	Yes	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South at the western end of the lane where it passes through the Site/Sites. The low- lying landform combined with the hedgerows helps with curtailing views. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it shares a boundary with this section of Blackthorn Lane) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T110	Blackthorn Lane, Cammeringham	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	240.629313								
T112	School Lane, Stow	Cottam 1	636	N	n/a	VP2	School Lane is located within the settlement of Stow at its eastern edge. The lane has residential properties to each side. The lane passes in a north south alignment linking Ingham Road with Church Road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North and South Site/Sites, due to the distance, the intervening built form and small-scale field systems with a strong hedgerow network and mature trees.
T112	School Lane, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	693.662651								
T113	Furze Hill, Stow	Cottam 1	203	N	n/a	VP12	Furze Hill is located to the south of Ingham Road and to the east of the residential property and farmstead known as Lower Furze Hill. The route shares its path with bridleway (Camm/31/1) where it heads south passing Thorpe Wood as far as the residential property known as The Grange.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites, where the route passes close to the Site/Sites to the north of Thorpe Wood.	the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites,	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites at the northern end of the lane to the north of Thorpe Wood. The low- lying landform combined with the hedgerows helps with curtailing views. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it lies close to the boundary with this section of the route) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T113	Furze Hill, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	683.699196								
T113	Furze Hill, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	802.726701								
T113	Furze Hill, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	875.368185								
T114	Church Lane, Stow	Cottam 1	762	N	n/a	LCC-C-A	Church Road is located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow where it exits the southern edge to meet with Stow Park Road. This is a short section of road which has a 'dog-leg' alignment. There is built form to each side of the road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North and South Site/Sites, due to the distance and the intervening built form.
T114	Church Lane, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	477.9166								
T116	Sturton Road, Stow	Cottam 1	797	N	n/a	LCC-C-B	Sturton Road is located to the south of the settlement of Stow where it exits the settlement at the junction with Stow Park Road. The road takes a meandering alignment to join with Stow Road at the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The road is open between the two settlements with agricultural land to each side after passing to the south of Old Rectory Farm.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, due to the distance and the intervening built form. The low-lying landform combined with the intervening hedgerows also close down visibility at this location.
T116	Sturton Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	568.081408								
T117	Unnamed Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	102.386274								

T118	Stow Park Road, Stow	Cottam 1	797	N	n/a	LCC-C-A	Stow Park Road is located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow where it exits the settlement to link with the A15 (Till Bridge Lane). The road is open to each side with agricultural land and only a small ribbon development between Highfield Farm and Danes Farm.		Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, due to the distance and the intervening built form at Stow. The low- lying landform combined with the intervening hedgerows also close down visibility at this location.
T118	Stow Park Road, Stow	High voltage cable corridor and access	0								
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP1	Fleets Lane is located to the east of the settlements of Stow and Sturton by Stow where it passes in a north south direction between Ingham Road and Fleets Road. The lane follows an almost straight alignment with a few shallow turns to take account of smaller-scale field patterns to the south of the route. The lane is bordered by hedgerows to each side that are low cut in some parts and which allow views across their bounds.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where Fleets Lane shares a boundary.	South Site/Sites,	Yes	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites at the northern end of the lane where the boundary is shared with Fleets's Lane. The low-lying landform combined with the hedgerows helps with curtailing views. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it lies close to the boundary with this section of the route) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	4.941172								
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	125.160751								
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	698.60787								
T120	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP11	The unnamed road is located to the west of Thorpe Wood and to the north of the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows. The road is a very short section that passes in a north south direction.		Not applicable	No	Limited visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, due to the intervening hedgerows and the strong presence of Thorpe Wood. The low-lying landform combined with the intervening hedgerows helps close down visibility at this location.
T120	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	768.150643								
T121	Unnamed Road, Brattleby	Cottam 1	6	N	n/a	LCC-C-D	The unnamed road is located to the west of Cammeringham and to the north of Thorpe Lane. The road follows an almost straight alignment that passes in a north south direction. There are a number of woodlands within the immediate landscape, including Brattleby Gorse, South Spinney and Beck Spinney.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Very little visibility towards Cottam 1 South due to the presence of large woodland blocks that form strong features in the landscape and close down views across the area.
T121	Unnamed Road, Brattleby	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	870.412883								
T122	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1	0	N	n/a	VP11	This section of road is located to the north and west of Thorpe le Fallows and passes in an east west direction where it then takes a 'right-angled' turn to head south and meet with Thorpe Lane to the west of the War Memorial.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where unnamed road shares a boundary.	South Site/Sites, where the unnamed road	Yes	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where the unnamed road passes through and along the northern boundary of the Site/Sites. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it lies close to the boundary with this section of the route) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T122	Unnamed Road, Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	375.894452								

T125	Thorpe Lane, Brattleby	Cottam 1	3	Ν	n/a	VP4	Thorpe Lane is located to the north of the A15 Till Bridge Road, where it follows an east west alignment passing between the settlements of Sturton by Stow and Brattleby. The lane follows an east west route with a 'dog-leg' section where it joins with Lowfields that serves the settlement of Aisthorpe.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where Thorpe Lane shares a boundary at the western end of the route.	South Site/Sites, where the Thorpe Lane shares a	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where the Thorpe Lane shares a boundary with the Site/Sites. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it lies close to the boundary with this section of the route) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
T127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows	Cottam 1	0	Ν	n/a	VP7	Thorpe Lane is located to the north of the A15 Till Bridge Road, where it follows an east west alignment passing between the settlements of Sturton by Stow and Brattleby. The lane follows an east west route with a 'dog-leg' section where it joins with Lowfields that serves the settlement of Aisthorpe.	Panels set back from the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, where Thorpe Lane shares a boundary.	South Site/Sites, where the Thorpe Lane	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites where the Thorpe Lane shares a boundary with the Site/Sites. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites (where it lies close to the boundary with this section of the route) will curtial views in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.
Т127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	632.752999								
T127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows	Cottam 1 internal	991.290352								
T128	Marton Road, Sturton by Stow (A1500)	cable corridor High voltage cable	854.211395								
T129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow	corridor and access	134	N	n/a	VP9	Fleet's Road is located to the east of the settlement of Sturton by Stow where it exits the settlement to join with Thorpe Lane. This is a short section of road that takes an almost east west alignment with bordering hedgerows and some tree cover to each side.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.
Т129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	984.675723								
Т129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	992.638315								
T131	Thorpe Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1	140	N	n/a	VP8	Fleet's Road is located to the east of the settlement of Sturton by Stow where it forms a junction with the A15 (Till Bridge Lane) and then meets with Fleet's Road. This is a short section of road that takes an almost north south alignment with bordering hedgerows and some tree cover to each side.		Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.
Т131	Thorpe Lane, Sturton by Stow	Cottam 1 internal cable corridor	987.555511								
T132	Lowfields, Aisthorpe	Cottam 1	602	Ν	n/a	VP4	Lowfields is located to the north of the A15 Till Bridge Road, where it follows an east west alignment passing between the settlements of Sturton by Stow and Aisthorpe. The lane follows an east west route with a 'dog-leg' section where it joins with Thorpe Lane that serves the settlement of Brattleby.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.
Т133	Tillbridge Road, Sturton by Stow (A1500)	Cottam 1	590	N	n/a	VP3	Till Bridge Road is located to the south of Thorpe le Fallows, where it follows an almost east west alignment between the settlement of Sturton by Stow and the A15 (Ermine Street).	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.
T134	Lincoln Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows	Cottam 1	98	Ν	n/a	VP4	Lincoln Lane passes from Till Bridge Road and heads north to meet with Lowfields, Aisthorpe. The road follows an almost north south direction.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.
Т135	Tillbridge Lane, Sturton by Stow (A1500)	Cottam 1	592	N	n/a	VP3	Till Bridge Road is located to the south of Thorpe le Fallows, where it follows an almost east west alignment between the settlement of Sturton by Stow and the A15 (Ermine Street).	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows that combined with the low-lying landform helps to close down views across the area.

		1				1		1	1	1	
							Till Bridge Road is located to the south of Thorpe le Fallows,				No visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the
T138	Main Street, Bransby	Cottam 1	691	N	n/a	VP3	where it follows an almost east west alignment between the	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	intervening hedgerows that
						-	settlement of Sturton by Stow and the A15 (Ermine Street).			-	combined with the low-lying
											landform helps to close down
											views across the area.
											No visibility towards Cottam 1
							Till Bridge Road is located to the south of Thorpe le Fallows,				South Site/Sites due to the
T139	Tillbridge Lane, Scampton (A1500)	Cattam 1	892	N	2/2	VP2	where it follows an almost east west alignment between the	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	intervening hedgerows that
1135	Thibhuge Lane, Scampton (A1500)	Cottam 1	052	IN	n/a	VFZ	-		Not applicable	NO	combined with the low-lying
							settlement of Sturton by Stow and the A15 (Ermine Street).				landform helps to close down
											views across the area.
T141	Access track to Manor Farm	High voltage cable co	0	Ν	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T142	Tillbridge Lane, Stow	High voltage cable co	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	1
T142	Tillbridge Lane, Stow	Shared cable corridor	826	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	1
T143	Stow Park Road, Stow Park	High voltage cable co	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T143	Stow Park Road, Stow Park	Shared cable corridor	47	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T144	Stow Park Road, Marton	Abnormal loads acces	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T144	Stow Park Road, Marton	High voltage cable co	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	1
T144	Stow Park Road, Marton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T145	Littleborough Lane, Marton	Abnormal loads acces	5	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T145	Littleborough Lane, Marton	Shared cable corridor	421	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T146	High Street, Marton	Abnormal loads acces	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T146	High Street, Marton	High voltage cable co	999	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T140	High Street, Marton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T140 T147	Trent Port Road, Marton	Abnormal loads acces	181	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	4
T147	Trent Port Road, Marton	Shared cable corridor	179	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T147	Lea Road, Brampton	Abnormal loads acces	911	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T148	Lea Road, Brampton	Shared cable corridor	911	N						No	+
T148 T149	Coates Road, Coates	Shared cable corridor	178	N	n/a n/a			Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable Not applicable	No	+
T149 T150	Headstead Bank, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	1/8	N					Not applicable	No	+
			0	N	n/a			Not applicable		No	+
T151	Town Street	Shared cable corridor	0		n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable		+
T152	Marsh Lane, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T153	Broad Lane, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	2	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T154	Overcoat Lane, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	+
T155	Wells Lane, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	<u> </u>
T156	Outgang Road, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	65	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	_
T157	Outgang Lane, Cottam	Abnormal loads acces	523	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	<u> </u>
T157	Outgang Lane, Cottam	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T158	Cow Pasture Lane, South Leverton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T159	Westbrecks Lane, South Leverton	Abnormal loads acces	824	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T159	Westbrecks Lane, South Leverton	Shared cable corridor	196	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
T160	Torksey Ferry Road. Rampton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	<u> </u>
T161	Nightleys Road, Rampton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	<u> </u>
	Shortleys Road, Rampton	Shared cable corridor	0	N	n/a			Not applicable	Not applicable	No	<u> </u>
T163	Railway, Blyton	Cottam 3A option are	388								_
T163	Railway, Blyton	Cottam 3A option are	333								<u> </u>
T163	Railway, Blyton	Cottam 3B option are	7								<u> </u>
T163	Railway, Blyton	Cottam 3B option are	1								ļ
T163	Railway, Blyton	High voltage cable co	0								
T164	Railway, Stow Park Road	High voltage cable co	0								
T164	Railway, Stow Park Road	Shared cable corridor	406								
T165	Railway, Cottam Power Station	Shared cable corridor	0								



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.1: Transport Receptors – Transport Cumulative [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.1.2] January 2023

Viewpoint	Location	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Potential Intervisibility	Potential Intervisibility Justification
T004	Lane to Mount Pleasant Farm off C229, Scotton								Already Scoped Out
Т006	Park Lane, Laughton near Gainsborough								Already Scoped Out
Т010	Unnamed Road, Laughton near Gainsborough	N	N	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T011	Unnamed Road, Laughton near Gainsborough								Already Scoped Out
T012	Dring Lane, Laughton near Gainsborough	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T013	Gainsborough Road, Laughton near Gainsborough (A159)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T014	Blyton Road, Laughton near Gainsborough	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N		Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T015	Lane to Grange Farm off B1205, Northorpe near Scotter								Already Scoped Out
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	Y	Ν	Y	N	Y	N		Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T016 (B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter), the receptor is approximately 12.3 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 10.5 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm and 5.4 km from Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

	•						-	
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	
T016	B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	
T018	Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)	Ν	N	N	Ν	Y	N	
T018	Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)	Ν	N	N	Ν	Y	N	

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T016 (B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter), the receptor is approximately 12.3 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 10.5 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm and 5.4 km from Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T016 (B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter), the receptor is approximately 12.3 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 10.5 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm and 5.4 km from Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

T019	Kirton Road, Blyton	Ν	N	Y	Ν	Y	N	
T019	Kirton Road, Blyton	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	
T019	Kirton Road, Blyton	Ν	N	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T019 (Kirton Road, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 9.1 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 4.2 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T019 (Kirton Road, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 9.1 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 4.2 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T019 (Kirton Road, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 9.1 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 4.2 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	
T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	N	N	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T021 (Bonsdale Lane, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 8.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 3.6 km to Tillbridge Solar Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T021 (Bonsdale Lane, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 8.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 3.6 km to Tillbridge Solar Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T021 (Bonsdale Lane, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 8.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 3.6 km to Tillbridge Solar Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

T021	Bonsdale Lane, Blyton	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T021 (Bonsdale Lane, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 8.8 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and 3.6 km to Tillbridge Solar Site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
Т022	High Street, Blyton (A159)							Already Scoped Out
Т022	High Street, Blyton (A159)							Already Scoped Out
Т023	Station Road, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
т023	Station Road, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
т023	Station Road, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
т025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
т025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T025	Pilham Lane, Bonsdale	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
т028	Green Lane, Pilham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
т028	Green Lane, Pilham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
то28	Green Lane, Pilham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T029	Pilham Lane, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
T023	Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough		1	1		1		Already Scoped Out
T032	Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough							Already Scoped Out
T032	Road to Dunstall, Aisby near Gainsborough							Already Scoped Out
Т034	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T034	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

т034	Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T035	Access to Northfield Farm, Pilham							Already Scoped Out
T036	Pilham Lane, Pilham							Already Scoped Out
T036	Pilham Lane, Pilham							Already Scoped Out
тоз7	Yawthorpe Lane, Willoughton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Т038	Field Farm Lane, Corringham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
тозв	Field Farm Lane, Corringham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 2, 3a and 3b are not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Т040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T040 (Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 6.2 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.2 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields and existing vegetation associated with the A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

		1	1		1		1	1
		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
т040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham							
		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
т040	Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham							
T041	Gainsborough Road, Willoughton							
T042	East Lane, Corringham							
Т043	Mill Mere Road, Corringham							
	•		-	•	•		-	•

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T040 (Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 6.2 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.2 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields and existing vegetation associated with the A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out. Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T040 (Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 6.2 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.2 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, dense vegetation associated with nearby fields and existing vegetation associated with the A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out

		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham							
		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T045 (From East Lane to A631, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 5.6 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 0.9 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T045 (From East Lane to A631, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 5.6 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 0.9 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

T045	From East Lane to A631, Corringham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T045 (From East Lane to A631, Corringham), the receptor is approximately 5.6 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 0.9 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, built form associated with Corringham closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with A631 limits views into the development sites. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
T046	Middle Street, Corringham							Already Scoped Out
T048	Springthorpe Road, Corringham							Already Scoped Out
T048	Springthorpe Road, Corringham							Already Scoped Out
Т049	Grange Lane, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
Т049	Grange Lane, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
T051	School Lane, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
T053	Chapel Lane, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
T055	Unnamed Road, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
T056	Bratt Field Middle Road, Springthorpe							Already Scoped Out
т059	Northlands Road, Glentworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T063	Cow Lane, Upton							Already Scoped Out
T064	Kexby Road, Glentworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T064	Kexby Road, Glentworth	Ν	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T066	Glentworth Road, Kexby					+		Already Scoped Out
T066	Glentworth Road, Kexby			-	+		+	Already Scoped Out

		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
T072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
Т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
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Т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
т072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T072 (Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 15.5 km to Field Farm, 6.2 km to West Burton and 5.9 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.8 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation assoicated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T072 (Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 15.5 km to Field Farm, 6.2 km to West Burton and 5.9 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.8 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation assoicated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

		N	N N	N N	N	Y	Y	
		Ν	Y	Y	N	T	T	
T072	Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham							
		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
T074	Willingham Road, Fillingham							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T072 (Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 15.5 km to Field Farm, 6.2 km to West Burton and 5.9 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.8 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation assoicated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T074 (Willingham Road, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 13.2 km to Field Farm, 12.1 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 5.4 km to West Burton and 3.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

	1							
		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
т074	Willingham Road, Fillingham							
1074	winnghan Noda, rinnghan							
		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
т074	Willingham Road, Fillingham							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T074 (Willingham Road, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 13.2 km to Field Farm, 12.1 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 5.4 km to West Burton and 3.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T074 (Willingham Road, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 13.2 km to Field Farm, 12.1 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 5.4 km to West Burton and 3.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

	-	-						
T074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	Y	
т074	Willingham Road, Fillingham	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	Y	
т075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
т075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
т075	Fillingham Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
Т077	Unnamed Road, Ingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T074 (Willingham Road, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 13.2 km to Field Farm, 12.1 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 5.4 km to West Burton and 3.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
 Though the cumulative developments cover a
significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T074 (Willingham Road, Fillingham), the receptor is approximately 13.2 km to Field Farm, 12.1 km to Bumble Bee Farm, 5.4 km to West Burton and 3.7 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.4 km away from the closest Tillbridge Solar site. However, vegetation associated with nearby fields closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Т078	South Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T078	South Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T078	South Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T078	South Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T079	High Street, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T082	Grange Lane, Willingham by Stow							Already Scoped Out
		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
Т083	Cot Garth Lane					v v		cumulative intervisibility.
T083	Cot Garth Lane	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
T084	Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
T085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
T085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow							cumulative intervisibility.
T085	Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T086	Short Lane, Ingham							Already Scoped Out
T087	Stow Road, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T087	Stow Road, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T087	Stow Road, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T091	Long Lane, Ingham							Already Scoped Out
T091	Long Lane, Ingham							Already Scoped Out
T092	Marton Road, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T092	Marton Road, Willingham							Already Scoped Out
T094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
T094	Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
Т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
T096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility. Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
т096	Coates Lane, Coates by Stow	Y		-		Y	Y	cumulative intervisibility.
Т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	Ŷ	N	Y	N	Y Y	Υ	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

Т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Т097	Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.
Т098	Unnamed Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
Т098	Unnamed Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T098	Coates Lane, Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Already Scoped OutThough the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T099 (Coates Lane, Stow), the receptor is approximately 4.13 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.10 km away from West Burton however, built form associated with Stow closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with Normnaby Road, Church Road, Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane limits views into the development sites. The site is also approximately 1.19 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm however, vegetation associated with nearby fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation associated with Marton Road closes down views to the development No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
т099	Coates Lane, Stow							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T099 (Coates Lane, Stow), the receptor is approximately 4.13 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.10 km away from West Burton however, built form associated with Stow closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with Normnaby Road, Church Road, Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane limits views into the development sites. The site is also approximately 1.19 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm however, vegetation associated with nearby fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation assoicated with Marton Road closes down views to the development No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
т099	Coates Lane, Stow							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T099 (Coates Lane, Stow), the receptor is approximately 4.13 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.10 km away from West Burton however, built form associated with Stow closes down views to the development and existing vegetation associated with Normnaby Road, Church Road, Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane limits views into the development sites. The site is also approximately 1.19 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm however, vegetation associated with nearby fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation assoicated with Marton Road closes down views to the development No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.

		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
т099	Coates Lane, Stow							
T100	Willingham Road, Marton							
T100	Willingham Road, Marton							
T104	Unnamed Road, Stow							
T104								
T104	Unnamed Road, Stow						<u> </u>	
1104	Unnamed Road, Stow	V	N N	N N	V	NI	N	
T105	Stow Lane, Ingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
T105	Stow Lane, Ingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	NI		1
					•	Ν	N	1
T106						IN		
T106	Normanby Road, Stow					IN		
T106	Normanby Road, Stow					IN		
T107								
1107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
	Normanby Road, Stow			Y	N	Y	Y	
T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N N	N					
T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow			Y	N	Y	Y	
	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow			Y	N	Y	Y	
T107 T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N	N	Y Y	N	Y	Y Y	
T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N	N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	
	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N	N	Y Y	N	Y	Y Y	
T107 T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N	N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107 T108	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Church Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107 T108 T108	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Church Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107 T108 T108 T109	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Church Road, Stow Unnamed Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107 T108 T108 T109 T109	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Church Road, Stow Church Road, Stow Unnamed Road, Stow Unnamed Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	
T107 T107 T107 T108 T108 T109	Normanby Road, Stow Normanby Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Ingham Road, Stow Church Road, Stow Unnamed Road, Stow	N N N	N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y	

Though the cumulative developments cover a
significant surface area and therefore have extensive
zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of
ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted
that with effective screening and site-specific
topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be
zero. Specifically with receptor T099 (Coates Lane,
Stow), the receptor is approximately 4.13 km to
Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential
intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.10 km away from West Burton
however, built form associated with Stow closes
down views to the development and existing
vegetation associated with Normnaby Road, Church
Road, Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane limits
views into the development sites. The site is also
approximately 1.19 km from Gate Burton Energy
Farm however, vegetation associated with nearby
fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation
assoicated with Marton Road closes down views to
the development No views of cumulative
developments - Scope Out.
Already Scoped Out
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
cumulative intervisibility.
Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
 cumulative intervisibility.
Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential
 cumulative intervisibility.
 Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out
Already Scoped Out

T110	Blackthorn Lane, Cammeringham		1					Already Scoped Out
T110 T112	School Lane, Stow		+				+	Already Scoped Out
T112	School Lane, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T112 T113	Furze Hill, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T113	Furze Hill, Stow						+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Already Scoped Out
T113	Furze Hill, Stow						1	Already Scoped Out
T113	Furze Hill, Stow						+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Already Scoped Out
T114	Church Lane, Stow						1	Already Scoped Out
T114	Church Lane, Stow						1	Already Scoped Out
T116	Sturton Road, Stow						1	Already Scoped Out
T116	Sturton Road, Stow						1	Already Scoped Out
T117	Unnamed Road, Stow						+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Already Scoped Out
T118	Stow Park Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T118	Stow Park Road, Stow						+ + -	Already Scoped Out
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow							Already Scoped Out
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow						+	Already Scoped Out
T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow							Already Scoped Out
T119 T119	Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow						+ +	Already Scoped Out
T120	Unnamed Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T120	Unnamed Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T121	Unnamed Road, Brattleby							Already Scoped Out
T121	Unnamed Road, Brattleby							Already Scoped Out
1121		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y I	Though the cumulative developments cover a
T122	Unnamed Road, Stow							significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T122 (Unnamed Road, Stow), the receptor is approximately 5.1 km to Tillbridge Solar site, 4.6 km from Gate Burton Energy Park and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 2.1 km away from the closest West Burton site. However, vegetation assoicated with nearby fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation associated with Thorpe Le Fallows and Tillbridge Lane closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
T122	Unnamed Road, Stow							Already Scoped Out
T122 T123	Stow Road, Sturton by Stow		1				+ +	Already Scoped Out
T125	Thorpe Lane, Brattleby		+				+ +	Already Scoped Out
T125	Thorpe Lane, Brattleby	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Cottam 1 is not visibile therefore no potential cumulative intervisibility.

		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
T127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows							
T127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows							
T127	Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows							
T128	Marton Road, Sturton by Stow (A1500)							
T129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow							
T129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow							
T129	Fleets Road, Sturton by Stow							
T131	Thorpe Lane, Sturton by Stow							
T131	Thorpe Lane, Sturton by Stow							
T132	Lowfields, Aisthorpe							
T133	Tillbridge Road, Sturton by Stow (A1500)							
	Lincoln Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows							
T135	Tillbridge Lane, Sturton by Stow (A1500)							
	Main Street, Bransby							
T139	Tillbridge Lane, Scampton (A1500)							
T141	Access track to Manor Farm							
T142	Tillbridge Lane, Stow							
T142	Tillbridge Lane, Stow							
	Stow Park Road, Stow Park							
	Stow Park Road, Stow Park							
	Stow Park Road, Marton							
	Stow Park Road, Marton							
T144	Stow Park Road, Marton							
T145	Littleborough Lane, Marton							
T145	Littleborough Lane, Marton							
T146	High Street, Marton							
T146	High Street, Marton							
T146	High Street, Marton							
T147	Trent Port Road, Marton							
T147	Trent Port Road, Marton							
T148	Lea Road, Brampton							
T148	Lea Road, Brampton							
T149	Coates Road, Coates							
T150	Headstead Bank, Cottam							

Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T127 (Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in the Fallows), the receptor is approximately 6.1 km from Tillbridge Solar site, 3.9 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm and therefore has no potential intervisibility. Similarly, the receptor is approximately 1.5 km away from the closest West Burton however, vegetation assoicated with nearby fields and tributaries as well as existing vegetation associated with Tillbridge Lane closes down views to the development. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out. Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out

T151	Town Street							Already Scoped Out
T152	Marsh Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T153	Broad Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T154	Overcoat Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T155	Wells Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T156	Outgang Road, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T157	Outgang Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T157	Outgang Lane, Cottam							Already Scoped Out
T158	Cow Pasture Lane, South Leverton							Already Scoped Out
T159	Westbrecks Lane, South Leverton							Already Scoped Out
T159	Westbrecks Lane, South Leverton							Already Scoped Out
T160	Torksey Ferry Road. Rampton							Already Scoped Out
T161	Nightleys Road, Rampton							Already Scoped Out
T162	Shortleys Road, Rampton							Already Scoped Out
Т163	Railway, Blyton	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Though the cumulative developments cover a significant surface area and therefore have extensive zones of theoretical visibility, with the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and site-specific topgraphy the area of theoretical visibility could be zero. Specifically with receptor T163 (Railway, Blyton), the receptor is approximately 8.3 km to Gate Burton Energy Farm, 3.5 km to Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has no potential intervisibility. No views of cumulative developments - Scope Out.
T163	Railway, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
T163	Railway, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
T163	Railway, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
T163	Railway, Blyton							Already Scoped Out
T164	Railway, Stow Park Road							Already Scoped Out
T164	Railway, Stow Park Road							Already Scoped Out
T165	Railway, Cottam Power Station					1		Already Scoped Out



Transport Receptor – T016 / B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter

Baseline Context:

This section of Kirton Road, passes from Monson Road, Northorpe towards the settlement of Blyton in an east west alignment. The road then takes a wide 'dog-leg' turn at Blenheim Farm and heads south towards Blyton Level Crossing and skirts the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. The road is mainly open along its length due to the absence of bordering woodland blocks and verge side hedgerows.

Looking directly west and north over the Cottam 3a Site and also southwest towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites with the Cottam 2b Site beyond.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 5m to Cottam 3a Site.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP59, VP60 and VP61

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as Gainsborough Road Covert) heads from the junction with Monson Road and passes through open countryside comprising large-scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with individual and groups of trees. There are low hedgerows to the south side of Kirton Road but with absence of hedgerows to the north side and the views are wide reaching both north and south from each side of the road. The central section of the route (as far as Blenheim Farm) continues through open countryside and is similar to the first section but with more verge side trees and woodland blocks between the agricultural fields, and so far-reaching views are more curtailed. The final section of the route (as far as Bonsdale Lane) comprises low hedgerows and tree cover to the western side of the road with and open aspects to the east and no hedgerows.

There is a marked contrast between the first section of the route and the final since the hedgerow trees are stronger and there are more tree clumps in the hedgerows. This strong tree cover gives a more enclosed feeling to the final section of the route, especially given that the road is winding, with notable tussocky grass verges that adds some height and additional structure.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of the Blyton Park Driving Centre (large-scale, shed like building) is a detractor in the final section of the route along with the wind turbine on the 3a Site/Sites. The hanger and other masts and poles are also prominent from this section of the route, but the tree, scrub and hedgerow cover in the foreground helps to mitigate their presence. The clusters of deciduous woodland to the northeast of the Site/Sites is also an appealing feature in the context of the route and helps mitigate its presence in the landscape. There are extended views towards the east and the west, which is the overriding feature along Kirton Road (at this section), and the road continues to be defined by strong hedgerows that are low-cut.

Overall, this route is subject to medium levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape both north and south and east and west including views towards the distant landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common (due to the change in direction of the route). The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also the appealing feature of the route (picked out by the overhead gantrys). This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions and this takes account of the balance and harmony of this arable landscape made more appealing by the individual tree cover and groups of trees in close proximity to the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.1] January 2023



ansport Receptor – T016 / B1205 Kirton Road to C228 Monson Road, Northorpe near Scotter				
Construction Magnitude of Ch	ange	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
 The first and middle sections of the rousignificantly affected, but users of the firoute would experience changes, particly where the route passes directly adjacer the Cottam 3a Site. These changes wou construction activities during site prepaworks, construction, and commissionin construction traffic, noise and vibration activities, dust generation, site runoff, risual intrusion of plant and machinery stages of the construction stage, groun activities such as the construction of th and associated infrastructure and inversive screened due to the presence of foregre bordering Kirton Road. During the latter construction stage, views would become elevated activities above the hedgerow, bordering the route would provide some these activities would be confined to a the view where the route passes directly boundary. Other works would be undertaken in cor construction including fencing, gates, b and other means of enclosure and wor security and monitoring measures such laying down of internal tracks. There would biodiversity mitigation works, incluin improvement of the foreground hedge. These short-lived construction activities narrow proportion of the view and app feature. There would be a considerable land use, but the field boundaries and to cover would remain intact. There would change to the surroundings to the sout Road. Construction Access Transport receptor will be partially affe proposed construction accesses on Kirt Site. Cable Route Corridor Transport receptor is partially withi from Blenheim Farm until just before the sure would area. 	nal section of the cularly at the location at to the boundary of ld include the aration / enabling g with effects such as from construction nud on roads, and the on site. At the early d, and lower-level e solar panel areas ters would be partly ound hedgerow r part of the e available of the but the tree groups he screening such that harrower section of y adjacent to the oundary treatment ks for the provision of as CCTV and the buld also be landscape ding planting and the rows. s would obstruct a ear as a dominant change to the arable the associated tree a not be a fundamental h and east of Kirton om cable route n the 2km study area,	The foreground of the views from the route at this final section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, but only for a narrow part. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn would however be affected by the presence of the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP59, VP60 and VP61.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.1] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ze

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first and middle sections of the route would not be significantly affected, but users of the final section of the route would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 3a Site	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) the effects would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for vehicle users as thus is a slight bend in the road with limited forward visibility. There is an open boundary to the west of the route and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisi <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottar cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Site
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural field (to one side of the route at the final section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness but the distinct presence of other development, man-made features, and large scale 'shed-like' buildings is also evident.	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP59, VP60 and VP61 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Kirton in Lindsey in the west.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cump
	The panel areas may appear with longer time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more slowly at a slight bend in the road but there are larger distances between the available viewpoints along the route.	alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.1] January 2023

& Short Term

ot Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the cy of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and ces.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.
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Transport Receptor - T019 / Kirton Road, Blyton

Baseline Context:

This section of Kirton Road, passes between the settlement of Blyton to the junction with Bonsdale Lane in a west east alignment. The road then takes a wide 'right-angled' turn to head north towards Blenheim Farm passing the eastern edge of the Site/Sites. The road is mainly open along its length due to the absence of bordering woodland blocks and the low-cut verge side hedgerows.

Looking north directly over the Cottam 3a Site and south towards the Cottam 3b Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP59, VP60 and VP62

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as The Fields Farm) passes through a series of arable fields to each side dived by low hedgerows with a scattering of individual and groups of trees. The central section (as far as the entrance to the Blyton Park Driving Centre) continues through the arable fields, but there are detractors including overhead electricity pylons, telegraph poles and conifer shelterbelts. The presence of farmsteads is also more apparent in this middle section and the hedgerows are low, so the views are far-reaching, particularly towards the north. The third section of the route (as far as Bonsdale Lane) comprises similar arable fields, but with more tree cover and small woodlands with less of an open aspect.

There is a marked contrast between the first section and middle of the route since there are more settlement influences and detractors and the final section supports taller hedgerows with trees and tree clumps within the hedgerows. This strong tree cover gives a more enclosed feeling to the final section of the route.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location and the visual relationship between the heart of the settlement at the war memorial and this gateway to the settlement.

There are extended views and although Kirton Road is defined by a good hedgerow they are low-cut. The hedgerow trees are strong, and this gives some visual interest to the route (given that it is a long straight road with no footways and only narrow grass verges).

Overall, this route is subject to medium levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including open views across the landscape both north and south and also views to the heart of the settlement. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also the appealing feature of the route (picked out by the overhead gantrys). This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in two directions and this takes account of the arable landscape made more appealing by the individual tree cover and groups of trees in close proximity to the edge of the settlement. The small woodland block to the west boundary of the Site/Sites is prominent from this route on the horizon and the nearby conifer shelter belt is also prominent.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.2 <u>A</u>] January 2023



Transport Poconto	T010 / Kirton	Road Plyton
Transport Recepto	- 1019 / KIILOII	Kudu, Diytuli

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	The first and middle sections of the route would be significantly affected, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The users of the final section of the route would experience less change due to the intervening hedgerows and field parcels that provide separation and intermediary screening. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be evident over the foreground hedgerow bordering Kirton Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow. Due to the absence of tree cover, the route would not benefit from screening such that these activities would be experienced over an extensive proportion of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of Kirton Road. Construction Access Transport receptor is within the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s	The foreground of the views from the route at this first and middle section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, and across an extensive proportion of the view. The changes would be experienced within the context of the settlement edge influences that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would also add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to the north side of Kirton Road and this would result in a noticeable deterioration when travelling along the road For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please) refer to Viewpoints VP59, VP60 and VP62.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a
nitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low

missioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust an and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term		AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate- Major Significant		Moderate Significant	Minor Not S
Transport Re	ceptor – T019 / Kirton Road, Blyton				
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]		Cumu	llative Effects [Cumulative Develop	ments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first and middle sections of the route would be significantly a where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the s of the route would experience less change due to the intervening provide separation and intermediary screening.	Site/Sites. The users of the final section	There v area.	o <u>f the Landscape</u> vould not be the removal of or changes in indi vould be the introduction of new elements and	
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operati would appear consistently and with short time lapses between ir for road users (although walkers and pedestrians may be travelli low hedgerow to the west boundary of the route and so the dista would be frequent with no gaps between.	nstances. There is a fast speed of travel ng at a slow speed). However, there is a	Refer to cumula distanc	ic Aspects of the Landscape o Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows t ative developments would not be experienced e, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and rm would also curtail cumulative visibility betw	across the majority l tree cover betweer
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from t airfield site (to one side of the route only) to reveal both the work area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of prevailing character of openness but there is a distinct presence features and large scale 'shed-like' buildings associated with the l The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptive views from selected viewpoints VP59, VP60, VP61 and VP62 and a viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Bly	As during the construction stage and an back from the route. The changes of the surrounding arable fields with a of other development and man-made Blyton Park Driving Centre.	and Till Figure Overall Overall strong landsca	are local patches of cumulative visibility which is bridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set ou 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar <u>Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> , the character of the Unwooded Vales is shap sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low l ape comprising an arable land use within a sca and a more strategic road network north to sca	it in further detail w r Cumulative Develo ed by the strong agr evels of woodland o ttered pattern of se
Magnitude	Lindsey to the east. <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between ap be moving more quickly but there are closer distances between to route. Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Sig	opearances because the observer may the available viewpoints along the	ability t alter th Constru Operat	e overall character of the landscape within the uction: Low ion (Year 1): Low ion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: I	se effects. The cumu e Unwooded Vales C
Magintude	Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	inncanc	Operat Decom	ion (Year 15): Low missioning: Low	
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & L Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	ong Term	Operat Operat Operat	uction: Adverse & Short Term ion (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term ion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: <i>i</i> ion (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term missioning: Neutral & Short Term	Adverse & Long Terr
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not S Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Significant	Constru Operat Operat Operat	uction: Minor Not Significant ion (Year 1): Minor Not Significant ion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: I ion (Year 15): Minor Not Significant missioning: Minor Not Significant	Minor Not Significa

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.2_A] January 2023

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or features of the landscape within the character
ising the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and ites.
ikely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site l within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.
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Transport Receptor - T021 / Bonsdale Lane, Blyton

Baseline Context:

This section of Bonsdale Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Blyton where the lane extends from Pilham Lane to the north of Bonsdale Farm to meet with Kirton Road to the north of the mainline railway. The lane takes a north south alignment and is open along its western edge where its forms an adjacent boundary with Cottam 3b Site.

Looking directly west over the Cottam 3b Site and northwest towards the Cottam 3a Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 2m to Cottam 3b.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP57, VP58, VP59 and VP61.

Description of Route:

This section of the route (commencing from the junction with public footpath Pilh/20/1) passes through open countryside and to the immediate east is Bonsdale Farm with an associated shelterbelt. There is a low-cut hedgerow to the west side of Bonsdale Lane with extended views towards Blyton on the far horizon shrouded in tree cover and set in the context of Laughton Woods. This section of the route extends as far as the Blyton Level Crossing and comprises large-scale arable fields to each side that are divided by hedgerows but lacking in individual trees or groups of trees. There is an absence of tree cover and where the views are available, they are wide reaching both east to west from each side of the road.

There is a marked contrast along Bonsdale Lane, which is relatively more enclosed and set in the context of the shelterbelt and large-scale agricultural buildings at the section to the south of the railway line near to Bonsdale Farm. The route is influenced by the open and exposed nature of the location, but the shelterbelt at Bonsdale Farm gives a comfortable and pleasant feeling and shelter to the east. There are extended views towards the south but the existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway and the dense shelterbelt vegetation within the field systems to the north of the railway lines curtails visibility in this direction. This route offers a pleasant journey with some interesting features locally, but with more invigorating views out towards the surrounding landscape, comprising both eastward and westward views.

Overall, this route is subject to some passing traffic due to it being a local lane passing north south serving residential properties and farmsteads. The lane offers a transition of features ranging from enclosed parts in the south to clear open views across the landscape from east to west. This is an ordinary route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor. Overall, this route offers a journey for road users and walkers with some features of interest.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.3] January 2023



Transport Re	eceptor – T021 / Bonsdale Lane, Blyton			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	This section of the route would be significantly affected, and users would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 3b Site. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Bonsdale Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, since the tree lack of tree groups bordering the route would allow open views such that these activities would be evident in a wide section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the east of Blyton Lane. Construction Access Transport receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor. Substation/s Transport receptor is within the 2km study area of Cottam 3a and 3b substations.	The foreground of the views from the route at this second section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, but only to the western side of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the wider intensive arable landscape that is open with very few features. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP57, VP58, VP59 and VP61.	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vil generation a
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

missioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing n and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance of Effect Moderate Significant Moderate Significant Minor Not Significant

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	This section of the route would be significantly affected, and users would experience significant changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites.	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) the effects would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. There is a slow speed of travel for walkers (although road users and farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there is a low boundary to the west boundary of the route and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route only) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated farmsteads and large-scale agricultural buildings associated with Bonsdale Farm.	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP57, VP58, VP59 and VP61 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Pilham Lane in the south as far as Kirton Road in the north.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agri strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Ch
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.3] January 2023

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r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

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Transport Receptor – T040 / Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham

Baseline Context:

This local access track serves the residential properties known as Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage. The track extends from East Lane in the south (at the point where it makes a 'right-angled' turn towards the A631, Corringham Road). The track also extends as far north as The Cottage, where further access is restricted by the presence of Corringham Beck.

Looking north directly west and east over the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 3b Site beyond. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 2 Site.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP46, VP48 and VP49.

Description of Route:

The first section of the track extends as far as Corringham Grange Farm and is set with open arable fields to each side. There are also low-cut hedgerows that allow extended views towards the east and the west which feature little woodland and very limited tree cover. The second section of the track (as far as The Cottage) is set within a landscape made up of a mixture of arable land use and domestic properties in this local context of two residential properties.

There is a marked contrast between the first and second sections of the track since the first section is relatively more open with extended views east to west, compared to the second section which is influenced by domestic uses and the presence of farm buildings with the associated mature tree cover and domestic planting.

The route is influenced by the open and exposed nature of the arable fields, but the residential properties and the associated tree cover adds a more enclosed character in sharp contrast to the expansive agricultural use. There are also extended views towards the south but towards the north, the existing vegetation and the residential group curtails visibility in this direction. There is open visibility directly over the Cottam 2 Site due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodlands and tree cover.

Overall, this route is subject to very low levels of traffic and provides local access to residential dwellings. The track offers very few interesting features but there are clear open views across the landscape from east to west including views towards the distant landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common and then towards the ridgeline at Blyborough. This is an ordinary route with some detracting features such as telegraph poles and wires and large-scale agricultural buildings. This track also takes account of the open arable landscape that is lacking in individual tree cover and groups of trees in close proximity to the receptor, which also limits the visual appeal. Overall, this route offers a very short journey for local residential access with very few features of interest.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.4] January 2023



	[Reference: ENU]			
Transport R	Transport Receptor – T040 / Access to Corringham Grange, Corringham			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The users of the second section of the route would experience a lower level of change due to the intervening residential properties and that the construction works are set back at this location. The changes experienced from the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering the access track. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, and since there are no tree groups or large individual trees there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of the access track.	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, but only for a short section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few detractors. Further agricultural fields beyond this to the east and the north would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP46, VP48 and VP49.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in v vegetation and secondary mit future baselin the duration of noise and vibr generation and

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.4] January 2023

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ocess to that of construction stage, but with the ng no longer operational. This is an assessment n winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and nitigation that had been established as the line. Effects are those arising from activities for n of the decommissioning to include site traffic, ibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



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	Construction Access Transport receptor will be affected by the proposed construction access into Cottam 2 Site.			
	Cable Route Corridor Transport receptor is partially within the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s Transport receptor is within 2km study area of Cottam 2 substation.			
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent VisibilityThe first section of the route would be significantly affected, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The users of the second section of the route would experience a lower level of change due to the intervening residential properties and that the construction works are set back at this location.During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) the effects would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. There is a slow speed of travel for walkers (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there is a low boundary to the east and west of the route and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to both sides of the route at the first section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels and the substation during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness but with the distinct presence of other development and man-made features associated with Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage.The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints. VP46, VP48 and VP49 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Corringham Grange and The Cottage in the north as far as East Lane in the south.Sequential Occasional Visibility The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the s the character area. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 Site, developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study a woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening s cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely signit Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the fol Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agriculture sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover create a r comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlement, linked by strategic road network north to south. These relevant characteristics of the land without undue adverse effects. The minor patches of cumulative visibility for the character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.4] January 2023

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res of the landscape within the character area.

solar panel areas and the substation area within

e, cumulative visibility with the cumulative area. This is due to the distance, the intervening settlements and built form would also curtail

nificant effects, between the Cottam 2 and following figures:

nts Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ural presence, with wide areas retaining a strong a relatively open and expansive landscape by a series of minor roads east to west and a more ndscape have some ability to accommodate change he Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall



		[Reference: En
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term
Effect	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
0	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant
of Effect	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.4] January 2023



Transport Receptor - T045 / From East Lane to A631, Corringham

Baseline Context:

East Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Corringham and to the west of the settlement of Hemswell. The lane leads from the A631 heading north and then takes a 'right-angled' turn before leading west towards Corringham. This is a short section of lane set with an open arable landscape to each side.

Looking north directly over the Cottam 2 Site with the Cottam 3b Site beyond. The view is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 2

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP46, VP48 and VP49.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route passes east west from Corringham through an open arable landscape with large scale fields to each side and few hedgerow trees. The second section is similar in character to the first section, being open with extended views and set within the context of large-scale arable fields.

There is a marked contrast between the two sections of the route. The first (east west) section has higher levels of tranquility being at a further distance from the A631. The north-south sections connect directly with the A631 and is more exposed to traffic noise from the A631.

The route is influenced by the presence of the built edge of Corringham, which is a detractor. The tree cover is limited, the hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of farreaching views towards the east adds some stimulus. Open visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site is evident, particularly at the first section of the route due to the low height of intervening hedgerows, the distinct lack of woodland and tree cover and that the lane forms a direct boundary with the Site/Sites.

Overall, this route is subject to passing traffic due to the connectivity with the A631 and that it provides access to the residential edge of Corringham. The lane offers very few interesting features but there are clear open views across the landscape from east to west including views towards the distant landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common and then towards the ridgeline at Blyborough. This is an ordinary route with some detracting features such as telegraph poles and wires. This track also takes account of the open arable landscape that is lacking in individual tree cover and groups of trees in close proximity to the receptor, which also limits the visual appeal. Overall, this route offers a short journey for local residential access with very few features of interest.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.5] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T045 / From East Lane to A631, Corringham

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The users of the second section of the route would experience a lower level of change due to the intervening arable fields and that the construction works are set back from the hedgerows bordering East Lane. The changes experienced from the first section of the route would include the construction and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerows bordering East Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, and since there are no tree groups or large individual trees there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south of the East Lane. Construction Access Transport receptor will be affected by th	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would change from a large agricultural field (to the north side of the lane) to an area of panels, for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the second section of the route, further agricultural fields beyond this to the east and west would not be screened from route by the panels and so the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may still be evident.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP46, VP48 and VP49.	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future basel the duration noise and vi generation a
ude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Adverse & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.5] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and / mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for ion of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.

Short Term



Moderate-Major SignificantModerate SignificantMinor Not Significant

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 2 Site. The users of the second section of the route would experience a lower level of change due to the intervening arable fields and that the construction stage (the	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual element character area.
	works) and the operation stage (the panel areas) are set back from the hedgerows bordering East Lane.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features con substation area.
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) the effects would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (road vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there is a low hedgerow boundary to East Lane and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the the cumulative developments would not be experienced across th the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cove
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to the northern most part of the route at the first section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing	settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility b There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus 3a Site and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in fu
	character of openness but in the context of other development and man-made features associated with Corringham Grange Farm and The Cottage.	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible (at the northern most part of the first section of the route) together in views from selected Viewpoints VP46, VP48 and VP49 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the access to Corringham Grange Farm in the north as far as Corringham Road in the south.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the stror retaining a strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low lev and expansive landscape comprising an arable land use within a so of minor roads east to west and a more strategic road network no
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route. However, this location is at the junction where the road takes a right-angled turn and so the observer may be moving more slowly.	the landscape have some ability to accommodate change without for the Cottam 3b Site would not alter the overall character of the Area 4a.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lon Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Sig Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.5] January 2023

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nents or features of the landscape within the

comprising the solar panel areas and the

ne Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to over between the Site/Sites. The intervening y between these Site/Sites.

us of likely significant effects, between the Cottam further detail within the following figures:

ve Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

trong agricultural presence, with wide areas levels of woodland cover create a relatively open scattered pattern of settlement, linked by a series north to south. These relevant characteristics of ut undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility e landscape within the Unwooded Vales Character

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Transport Receptor - T072 / Access to Fillingham Grange, Fillingham

Baseline Context:

This local track is located to the west of the settlement of Fillingham and serves as access to Fillingham Grange. The track heads from its junction with Willingham Road in the south to meet with Kexby Road in the north and runs in a north south direction, taking a 'dog-leg' turn before passing Fillingham Grange. The route runs parallel with public bridleway (Fill/85/2) where it joins with Willingham Road in the south.

Looking in all directions towards the Cottam 1 North Site and south towards the Cottam 1 South Site (Land parcels A, B and C). The route is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 2 Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1 North

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP34, VP35 and LCC-C-G.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route leads from Willingham Road (as far as the first 'right angled' turn) in a north south direction and passes through a series of medium scale arable fields. There are gappy hedgerows and some scrub cover to the east side of the track. The west side of the track has an open boundary with the agricultural field with no hedgerows where there are views directly towards the public bridleway (Fill/85/2). The central section of the route heads east west (as far as Fillingham Grange) passing a small woodland to the south of the route. The final section of the route then heads north south, passing across a large and expansive arable field before stopping short of Kexby Road at the junction with the minor water course (small tributary of the River Till).

There is a marked contrast between the first two sections of the route, which pass across medium scale fields that form an irregular pattern with dividing hedgerows and several mature trees and the presence of woodland. In contrast, the final section of the route is more open with no hedgerows to each side with wide views east to west towards the local tributaries of the River Till and small woodlands.

The route is influenced by the presence of the local tributaries of the River Till, which add some tree cover and minor undulations across the area. The tree cover is limited along the final section of the route, but more evenly distributed along the first two sections. The hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed, but the presence of wide-reaching views towards the east adds some stimulus along its length. Open visibility towards Cottam 2 Site is evident, particularly at the first section of the route due to the lack of intervening hedgerows to the west. The distinct lack of woodland, hedgerows, and tree cover along the final section of the route forms a direct boundary with the Cottam 1 North Site and open visibility.

Open visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodland and tree cover. New planting along the boundaries (where they border this local track) of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down some visibility in Year 15.

Overall, this route is subject to no passing traffic due to it being a local access track serving residential properties and agricultural land. The track offers a transition of features ranging from enclosed parts in the south to clear open views across the landscape from east to west including views towards the distant landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common and then towards the ridgeline at Blyborough. This is an ordinary route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor. Overall, this route offers a journey for local residential access with no outstanding features of interest.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.6 A] January 2023



Construction Magnitude of Change Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1) Operation Magnitude of Change Decommining of Change The first and second sections of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the interventige addi- ties and the presented a construction decision of the route would experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the separation assess freely adjacent to the boundary of the separation assess adjaced infrastructure and inverteer would not be server and another research and and mathematical character. The first separation assess adjaced infrastructure and inverteer would not be server and another means of parts and mathematical character and other means of proportion of the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Site. Operation Magnitude of Lange parts and parts and second and parts and the route second parts are are adjaced by adjacent to the boundary in the second parts and associated infrastructure and inverteer would not be served as and mathemation proportion of the route. Secondary mathematical parts are are adjaced by a				Mitigation	
affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arabit fields and the presence of a construction works would be set back from these fratures. The users of the final section of the outer. The changes would be set back from where the route passes direct dipatient to the boundary of the She/She. The changes would be set back from would include the construction activities during stere preparation / enabling works, construction, and commission give the fields with very few fautor making works, construction, and commission give the fields with very few fautor and the route passe in direct dipatient of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities auch as the construction available of the elevated activities auch as the construction available of the elevated activities auch and her visual intrustion of the solar predict reactly adjusted to the boundary of the solar predict reactly adjusted to the boundary of the solar prediction stage, view would be construction available of the elevated activities and there would be construction available of the elevated activities and there index increases.distributes and there would be construction of the solar prediction stage, view would be construction available of the elevated activities and there would be construction available of the elevated activities and there index increases and there would be construction activities would be directed stage. The changes would be activities would be set and access track of adjusted the boundary of the solar prediction group stage. The construction available of the elevated activities and there would be activities would be aconstruction acces		Construction Magnitude of Change		(Operation Magnitude of Change	
North Substation.		affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields and the presence of a consistent hedgerow network with good tree cover, where the construction works would be set back from these features. The users of the final section of the route would experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The changes experienced from the final section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction stage, ground, the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature at the final section of the route. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact beyond. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north and east of the route. Construction Access Transpor	this final section would change from a large agricultural field (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage <u>, but the Scheme would</u> <u>introduce panels to both sides of the</u> <u>access track.</u> For details on <u>the planting</u> <u>mitigation for the</u> operation magnitude of change (Year 15), <u>please</u> refer to	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation at secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vit
	Magnitude		High	Medium	Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.6<u>A</u>] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility The first and second sections of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields and the presence of a consistent hedgerow network with good tree cover, where the construction works would be set back from these features. The users of the final section of the route would experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) the effects would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there is an open boundary to the east and west of the route and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated farmsteads.	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or farea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisinwithin the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP34, VP35, VP41 and LCC-C-G and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Willingham Road in the south as far as Kexby Road in the north. <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottain 1, 2, 3a and 3b Mithidge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the larea. Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change we visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
agnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.6_A] January 2023

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or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built s.

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	SOLAR PROJECT	SOLAR PROJECT		
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	
	Type of	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter	
	Effect	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
ſ		Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant	
	Significance	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	
	-	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa	
	of Effect	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	
		Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.6<u>A</u>] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T074 / Willingham Road, Fillingham

Baseline Context:

Willingham Road is located to the southwest of the settlement of Fillingham and to the northwest of the settlement of Ingham. This section of the road heads west from Fillingham at Church Farm as far as Gypsy Lane where it then joins with Fillingham Lane in the west at the junction with Gypsy Lane. The road broadly takes an east west alignment with some wide 'dog-leg' turns.

Looking directly over the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Om to Cottam 1 North Site/Sites

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP31, VP33, VP37, LCC-C-G, LCC-C-H and LCC-C-I.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route passes through an arable landscape (as far as Glebe Farm) in an east west direction with roadside hedgerows and consistent grass verges to each side. Some of the hedgerows are grown out and there are occasional trees. The central section of the route continues through the arable landscape (as far as Turpin Farm) in an east west direction where the roadside hedgerows and grass verges continue to frame the route. This section of the route takes a 'dog-leg' turn passing several entrances to farmsteads and residential properties (Side Farm, Turpin's Farm, Turpin's Bungalow and North Farm) interspersed with small woodlands. The final section of the route is the shortest part that passes between Turpin's Bungalow and Gypsy Lane and is a straight alignment with low-cut hedgerows to each side and drainage ditches. The hedgerows along this section of the route have no individual or groups of trees.

There is a marked contrast between the central section of the route, which passes through a more enclosed context due to the presence of the residential properties and their associated tree cover and agricultural buildings. The 'dog-leg' alignment also helps to create enclosure. In contrast, the first and the final sections of the route follow a straight alignment within a more open context of limited tree cover and woodlands to each side. The route is influenced by the arable fields and a landscape that is un-spoilt with very few man-made interventions, apart from the central section where the residential properties and farmsteads exert a built influence but shrouded in tree cover. The woodlands on the horizon form a significant component and add balance to the landscape and the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are also a strong feature. There are extended views south along the ridgeline towards Ingham Cliff and the route offers limited intimacy in the first and the final sections due to the lack of field hedgerows and the intensive arable land use. The horizon closes down views along the route since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated oak trees, but the field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed,

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.7 <u>A</u>] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T074 / Willingham Road, Fillingham

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Chang
The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields, the presence of a consistent hedgerow network and the distance from the construction works. The users of the central and final section of the route would however experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites in the final section. The changes experienced from the central and final sections of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover in the central section of the route. The final section of the route would experience more open views of the construction activities. During the latter part of the construction with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	The foreground of the views from the route at the final section would change from a large agricultural field (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along the majority of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows. The northern section of the central part of the route would only experience changes to both sides of the route from arable to panels for a short section of the route between Side Farm and the junction with Gypsy Lane.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to both sides of the road,. For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please) refer to Viewpoints VP31, VP33, VP37, LCC-C-G, LCC-C-H and LCC-C-I.	A similar pr Scheme be of the Site i vegetation secondary baseline. Ef duration of and vibratio generation

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.7<u>A</u>] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and / mitigation that had been established as the future Effects are those arising from activities for the f the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise tion from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & S
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
	Transport receptor is partially within the 2km study area; the western section between Fillingham Lane and Turpins Bungalows			

Transport Re	eceptor – T074 / Willingham Road, Fillingham	
In-Combinat	ion Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields, the presence of a consistent hedgerow network and the distance from the construction works. The users of the central and final section of the	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of area.
	route would however experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites on both sides of the route in the final section.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the sola within the character area
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (road users may be travelling at speed), there is a hedgerow boundary to both sides of the route and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be less frequent with some gaps between.	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Site cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/S built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to the south side of the central section of the route and to both sides of the final section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. further detail within the following figures:
	operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features, apart from the isolated farmsteads and the long straight presence of Willingham	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augr Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augr Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augr
	Road. The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible along the central and final sections of the route together in views from selected viewpoints VP31, VP33, VP37, LCC-C-G, LCC-C-H and LCC-C-I and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Fillingham in the east and Willingham by Stow in the west.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, wh different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important hi east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and h grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the lan across the area.
	Sequential Occasional Visibility The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (road users may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallo value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscap the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without und visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the lands infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegeta form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.7<u>A</u>] January 2023

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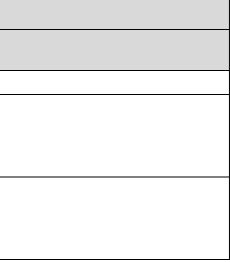
of the landscape within the character
lar panel areas and the substation area
ites, cumulative visibility with the km study area. This is due to the e/Sites. The intervening settlements and
cant effects, between the Cotton 1 rk. This cumulative visibility is set out in
gmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Igmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]
which make one landscape type or area historic routes and in contrast, the of settlements across the area. Overall, I hedged to both sides with wide andscape and reducing the visibility
re is shaped by evidence of historic llows and Coates, which are features cape. These relevant characteristics of ndue adverse effects. The cumulative ndscape and its communications and stated context or associated with built



Transport Receptor – T074 / Willingham Road, Fillingham

In-Combinat	ion Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Decommissioning: Low	Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.7<u>A</u>] January 2023





Transport Receptor – T110 / Blackthorn Lane, Cammeringham

Baseline Context:

Blackthorn Lane is located to the west of the settlement of Cammeringham. This section of the lane heads from the B1398 at Cammeringham in the east, passing in a straight alignment towards the west serving residential properties at Blackthorn Hill and then extends as far as further residential properties known as Cold Harbour and Furze Hill where the track then joins with receptor T109 (Unnamed Road, Stow).

Looking directly southwest over the Cottam 1 South Site and northwest over the Cottam 1 North Site and Cottam 1 South Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Om to Cottam 1 South Site.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP22, VP23 and LCC-C-D.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as Long Covert) passes through a large-scale arable landscape with extensive field systems that supports very few hedgerows or tree cover. The field system to the south of the route at this section is an irregular, but geometric mix of fields interspersed by strong woodland blocks that form a notable collection of local woodlands. In contrast, the fields to the north of the track at this section are less geometric, large scale and extensive due to the distinct lack of hedgerows. The second section of the route (as far as Cammeringham) passes through a similar system of arable fields that support very few hedgerows or tree cover, except that the outlying landscape to the south at Brattleby takes on a distinct change in character to reveal smaller field systems with a good network of mature trees including field trees.

There is very little in contrast between the first and second sections of the route as both pass through an open context of geometric fields, where some are divided by low hedgerows or none at all. Although there is absence of individual tree cover to either side of the route, there are extended views towards the south which capture the local collection of geometric woodland blocks. The second section of the route is set within a slightly more enclosed context due to the presence of the woodlands which curtail visibility towards the south. The route is influenced by the arable fields and a landscape that is tranquil with very few man-made interventions.

Overall, this route offers a journey across a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. This is an isolated location with a sense of safety and security. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland and so the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields with few hedgerow divisions. The woodland at Brattleby Hall is just visible in the distance to the south of the route and the tree cover associated with Stow Lane is also just visible on the horizon to the north. There are some extended views, but there is also a tall, distinctive hedgerow to north of Blackthorn Lane that closes down views in this direction, whereas in contrast the hedgerow to the south of Blackthorn Lane lack's structure and is gappy in parts giving more visibility in this direction.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Transport Receptor – T110 / Blackthorn Lane, Cammeringham				
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.9 A] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude



SOLAR PROJECT			[Refere	nce: EN010 ⁻
Magnitude	The first section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on both sides of the route. The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no works to each side and oblique views towards the first section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows. The changes to the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows and tree cover. The first section of the route would experience more open views of the construction activities. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature at the first section of the route. There would any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a f	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section would change from the agricultural fields (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the existing hedgerows. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of features.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to both sides of the lane, For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please refer to Viewpoints VP22, VP23 and LCC-C-D.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future basel the duration noise and vi generation a
	Mealum	Hign	Meaium	LOW
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance Moderate Significant of Effect

Moderate Significant

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on both sides of the route. The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no works to each side and	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.
	oblique views towards the first section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features compris within the character area
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would	
	appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
	travel for walkers (road users may be travelling at speed), there is a hedgerow boundary to both sies of	Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottar
	the lane and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be less frequent with some gaps	cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority
	between.	distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betwee built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to both sides of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of lik
	operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated	Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
	farmsteads.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are visible together in views	Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop
	from selected viewpoints VP22, VP23 and LCC-C-D and also from areas between these viewpoints as	
	the route takes a course from the settlement of Cammeringham in the east as far as Furze Hill in the west.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road n different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by
		west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller st
	Sequential Occasional Visibility	prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranq
	The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving very quickly (road users may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and interview.
		settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Th
		value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to
		the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change
		visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character
		infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a
	Construction: Low	form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects Construction: Low
	Operation (Year 1): Low	Operation (Year 1): Low
de	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significar
uc	Operation (Year 15): Low	Operation (Year 15): Low
	Decommissioning: Low	Decommissioning: Low
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ten
	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.9_A] January 2023

Minor Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed he landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built s.

ant

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Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Signific Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant
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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.9<u>A</u>] January 2023

ficant



Transport Receptor - T119 / Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow

Baseline Context:

Fleets Lane is located to the east of the settlements of Stow and Sturton by Stow. This section of the lane passes in a north south direction between Ingham Road and Fleets Road. The lane follows an almost straight alignment with a few shallow turns to take account of smaller-scale field patterns, particularly to the south of the route. The lane is bordered by hedgerows to each side that are low cut in some parts, and in some places, there are no hedgerows which allow views across their bounds.

Looking east towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Om to Cottam 1 South.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP8, VP10 and VP13.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as public footpath Stur/73/1) passes through a large-scale arable landscape with extensive field systems that take an irregular pattern due to the meandering influence of the River Till and its associated tributaries. The field system to the west of the route at this section is regular, interspersed with very few hedgerows and extends as far as the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow where smaller fields define the boundary of the residential areas. In contrast, the fields to the east of the route at this section are less geometric, still large scale and extensive due to the distinct lack of hedgerows but the River Till divides the landscape. The second section of the route (as far as Ingham) passes through a similar system of arable fields that support very few hedgerows or tree cover, except that the outlying landscape to the west takes on a greater distance between the route and the settlement edge of Stow (compared to the distance to Sturton by Stow).

There is a subtle contrast between the first and second sections of the route. Both pass through an open context of geometric fields, where some are divided by low hedgerows or none at all, but the first section of the route is more open with large expanses where there are no roadside hedgerows, particularly to the east side. The first section of the route also has less visibility towards the east due to the intervening landform and so the Limestone Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a is less of a feature. Although there is absence of individual tree cover to either side of the route on both sections, there is relatively more tree cover to the second section of the route. Although the second section of the route is set within a slightly more enclosed context there is open visibility towards the distant horizon that captures Character Area 6a. The route is influenced by the arable fields and a landscape that is tranquil with very few man-made interventions, other than views towards the settlements which includes views of the Grade II listed Church of St Hugh of Avalon (List Entry: 1146772) on Stow Road, Sturton by Stow.

Overall, this route offers a journey across a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland and so the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields divided with few hedgerow divisions. The collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby are just visible in the distance to the east of the first section of route and the tree cover associated with Stow Lane is also just visible on the horizon to the south. There are some extended views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale along the route, and which opens up views along its length as it approaches Fleets Road in the south. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow) with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads. This route offers an interesting journey along an attractive local lane with distinctive grass verges. The experience is a pleasant and invigorating.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Transport Receptor – T119 / Fleets Lane, Sturton by Stow

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side and oblique views towards the second section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows. Ining Fleets Lane and within the intervening field systems. The second section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (east side) and they would only be adjacent to Fleets Lane for a short section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction atomissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. There would he dealer on short lenge to the sacend section of the route field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the west and south of the second section of the route. Construction Access Transport receptor will be affected by the proposed Construction access into Cottam 1 South Site.	The foreground of the views from the route at the second section would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the existing hedgerows. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to the east side of the lane For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please) refer to Viewpoints VP8, VP10 and VP13.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in w vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vibu generation an
le	Medium	High	Medium	Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.10<u>A</u>] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side and oblique views towards the second section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining Fleets Lane and within the intervening field systems. The second section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising
	Site/Sites. During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (road users may be travelling at speed), there is a hedgerow boundary to the east and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be less frequent with some gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route and only adjacent to the road for a short section at its northern end and the junction with Ingham Road. The changes would be experienced in	 within the character area <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated farmsteads and the nearby settlement edge of Stow.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor (for a very short length of the route) and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP8, VP10 and VP13 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the junction with Fleets Road in the south to meet with Ingham Road in the north.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (road users may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between	area.
	the viewpoints along the route.	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
ıde	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

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Short Term

Significant

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

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SOLAR PROJECT		
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ten
Effect	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance of Effect	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Signification
	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

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Term

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Transport Receptor – T120 / Unnamed Road, Stow

Baseline Context:

The Unnamed Road is located to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and to the west of Thorpe Wood. This short section of the road passes in a north south direction providing access to the residential property known as The Grange.

Looking east and west towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1 South Site

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP5, VP11 and VP12.

Description of Route:

This section of the route passes through a large-scale arable landscape with an extensive system of fields of a varying size that take a regular pattern. Most of the fields are rectangular. This field system is interspersed with some hedgerows and extends as far as the small woodland shelterbelt known as Thorpe Wood. The collection of fields support limited tree cover, however the strong presence of Thorpe compensates for the lack of tree cover. The outlying landscape to the west has some riparian tree cover bordering the River Till, which is evident in the context of the route.

There is little contrast between each end of the route where both pass through a context of geometric fields, but the section closer to the Grange is more open away from the immediate setting of Thorpe Wood. The route also has less visibility towards the east and west due to the presence of Thorpe Wood and the meandering course of the River Till. There is absence of individual tree cover to either side of the route. The route is influenced by the arable fields and the man-made interventions at The Grange. The intervening woodland blocks to the west of Brattleby also add enclosure to the east.

Overall, this route offers a very journey through a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest other than Thorpe Wood. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland and so the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields. The collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby are a feature and the tree cover associated with Thorpe Lane is also just visible. This is a quiet location with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads. This route offers an interesting journey, serves as access to the arable fields and is a public bridleway (TLFe/31/2).

Sensitivity: *High to Medium*

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	This section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites, beyond the southern end of Thorpe Wood. The construction works would be located each side of the route (east and west) but the western edge of the route has a tall hedgerow and this is only a short section of route. The changes to this route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction raffic, noise and vibration from construction attivities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would not be screened to the east of the route has a tall hedgerow and so there would be no direct and open visibility of the construction works. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the eastern side of the route.	The foreground of the views from the route to the eastern side would change from the agricultural fields to an area of panels, but they would only be set back behind the existing hedgerows to the east side and the west side would have open and expansive views of the panels. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are in intensive use with very some simple features, with little tree cover and a limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, <u>but the Scheme would</u> introduce panels to both sides of the road For details on <u>the planting mitigation for</u> <u>the operation magnitude of change (Year</u> 15), <u>please</u>) refer to Viewpoints VP5, VP11 and VP12.	A similar pro- Scheme bein, of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation ar
de	Medium	High	Medium	Low
	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	<u>AdverseNeutral</u> & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.11_A] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ge

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not
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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> This section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites, beyond the southern end of Thorpe Wood.	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (horse riders may be travelling at speed), this is an open boundary to the east and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated farmsteads. The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP5, VP11 and VP12 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the minor access to The Grange to the north of Thorpe Wood. <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u>	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develope Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develope
	The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by ir west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqu verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to t the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.11_A] January 2023

ot Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features o the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built S.

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Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant
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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.11_A] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T122 / Unnamed Road, Stow

Baseline Context:

The Unnamed Road is located to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and to the southwest of Thorpe Wood. This short section of the road passes in an east west direction where it then takes a 'right-angled' turn to head south and meet with Thorpe Lane to the west of the War Memorial.

Looking in all directions towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1 South Site

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP6, VP7 and VP11.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as the right-angled bend) passes through a large-scale arable landscape with an extensive system of fields of a varying size that take a regular pattern. Most of the fields are rectangular apart from those that abut the meandering watercourse of the River Till to the north of the route. This field system is interspersed with very few hedgerows and extends as far as the settlement edge of Sturton by Stow where the fields become larger scale and then smaller fields define the boundary of the residential areas. The second section of the route (as far as Thorpe Lane) passes through a similar system of arable fields that support very few hedgerows or tree cover, except that the outlying landscape to the west has some riparian tree cover bordering the River Till.

There is a subtle contrast between the first and second sections of the route. Both pass through an open context of geometric fields, where some are divided by low hedgerows or none at all, but the first section of the route is more open with large expanses where there are no hedgerows to each side of the road, particularly to the north side. The first section of the route also has less visibility towards the east and west due to the presence of Thorpe Wood and the meandering course of the River Till. Although there is absence of individual tree cover to either side of the route on both sections, there is relatively more hedgerow cover to the second section of the route, especially where it joins with Thorpe Lane. Although the second section of the route is set within a slightly more enclosed context there is some visibility towards the distant horizon that captures Character Area 6a and also views towards Sturton by Stow. The route is influenced by the arable fields with very few man-made interventions, other than views towards the settlements on the horizon with intervening woodland blocks.

Overall, this route offers a journey through a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland and so the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields divided with few hedgerow divisions or hedgerow trees. The collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby are just visible in the distance to the east of the second section of route and the tree cover associated with Stow Lane is also just visible on the horizon to the west of this section also. There are some extended views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale, which opens up views along its length as the route approaches Fleets Road in the south. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow) with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads. This route offers an interesting journey, but this is a route which only serves as access to the arable fields and is not a public footpath or public bridleway.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.12 A] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T122 / Unnamed Road, Stow

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side other than a small part of the section before it takes the right-angled turn. Any oblique views towards the second section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining the Unnamed Road (south boundary) and within the intervening hedgerows lining the Unnamed Road (south boundary) of the Site/Sites. The works would be located each side of the route (east and west) for the entire section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The works would be located each side of the route (east and west) for the entire section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows on the east side of the route, but the west side of the route has no hedgerows and so there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the second section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. There would be a considerable change to	The foreground of the views from the route at the second section would change from the agricultural fields (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but they would only be set back behind the existing hedgerows to the east side and the west side would have open and expansive views of the panels. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are in intensive use with very some simple features, with little tree cover and a limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, <u>but the Scheme would</u> <u>introduce panels to the south side of the</u> <u>road.</u> For details on <u>the planting</u> <u>mitigation for the operation magnitude of</u> change (Year 15), <u>please</u>) refer to Viewpoints VP6, VP7 and VP11.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in v vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vib generation an
Medium	High	Medium	Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.12_A] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude e

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significanc of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S

Transport Re	eceptor – T122 / Unnamed Road, Stow	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side other than a small part of the section before it takes the right-angled turn. Any oblique views towards the second section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining the Unnamed Road (south boundary) and within the intervening field systems. The second section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites.	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or tarea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (road users may be travelling at speed), this is an open boundary to the south and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
	farmsteads. The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP6, VP7 and VP11 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developr Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developr
	route takes a course from the bridleway (TLFe/31/2) to the west of Thorpe Wood to meet with Thorpe Lane in the south. <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u>	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui
	The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (road users may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the l area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change we visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we
	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low	form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low
Magnitude	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.12_A] January 2023

Short Term

: Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built

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	SOLAR PROJECT		
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
	Type of	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter
	Effect	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
	Significance	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
	of Effect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Signification
		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.12_A] January 2023

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Transport Receptor – T127 / Thorpe Lane, Thorpe le Fallows

Baseline Context:

Thorpe Lane is located to the north of the A1500 Till Bridge Road, where it follows an east west alignment passing between the settlements of Sturton by Stow in the west and Brattleby in the east. The lane follows an east west alignment with a 'dog-leg' section where it joins with it forms a junction with a further lane known as Lowfields, which serves the settlement of Aisthorpe.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Om to Cottam 1 South Site.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8 and VP9.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as the junction with Lowfields) passes through a large-scale arable landscape with an extensive system of fields of a varying size that take a regular pattern. Most of the fields are rectangular apart from those that abut the meandering watercourse of the River Till to the west of the route. This field system is interspersed with very few hedgerows to the north of this second of the lane and these fields extend as far as Ingham Road where the fields become more irregular (and then smaller fields define the immediate edge of the River Till). To the south of this first section of the lane the field systems support a greater abundance of hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. The second section of the route (as far as Brattleby) passes through a similar system of arable fields. To the north of this section of lane, the field systems are smaller scale and there is a local collection of woodland blocks. The fields are also divided by a strong network of hedgerows with tree cover. To the south of this second section of the lane, the field system is large scale with low hedgerows and a single shelterbelt to the north of Low Farm that is the only area of tree cover in this landscape. Overall, the hedgerows support limited tree cover, except that the outlying landscape to the east has some woodland and parkland trees adjoining the settlement edge of Scampton, Aisthorpe, Brattleby and Cammeringham.

There is a contrast between the first and second sections of the route. Both pass through an open context of geometric fields, where some are divided by low hedgerows or none at all, but the first section of the route is more open with large expanses where there are no hedgerows to some parts of the route. The first section of the route also has curtailed towards the south due to the presence of the strong network of hedgerows. Thorpe Wood and the meandering course of the River Till also curtail views in a northwest direction form this first section of the route. Although there is absence of individual tree cover to either side of the route on both sections, there is relatively more hedgerow cover to the second section of the route, especially to the north side, which is also set in context with the small collection of woodlands to the west of Brattleby. Although the second section of the route is set within a slightly more enclosed context there is some visibility towards the distant horizon that captures Character Area 6a and also views towards Brattleby. The route is influenced by the arable fields with very few man-made interventions, other than views towards the settlements on the horizon with the strong collection of woodland blocks.

Overall, this route offers a journey through a pleasant landscape with some elements and features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland and so the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields divided with few hedgerow divisions or hedgerow trees. The collection of small woodlands to the west of Brattleby are prominent features along the route and the tree cover associated with Thorpe le Fallows is also a key feature in the first section of the route. There are some extended views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale, which opens up views along its length as the route approaches Brattleby in the east. This is a quiet location with some passing traffic, but with a notable absence of settlement. This route offers an interesting journey, east and helps provide connectivity where the public footpath and public bridleway network is lacking in linkages. The route is also influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath Thorpe Bridge at this local stopping point off the lane. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and minor concentrations of riparian tree cover on the distant skyline. There are however intensive levels of management within this arable farmland that add some decline to the natural qualities of the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.13 A] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T127 / Thorpe Lane, Thorpe le Fallows

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side and any oblique views towards the first section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining the Thorpe Lane and within the intervening field systems. The works would be located one side of the route (north only) but for two isolated sections of the route to the immediate east and west of Thorpe le Fallows. The changes to the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities during site preparation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows of the route. During the latter part of the construction istage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route.	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section would change from the agricultural fields (to the north side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the existing hedgerows. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are in intensive use with very some interesting features associated with the River Till and tree cover and hedgerows add to the character of the landscape.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to the north side of the lane, For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please) refer to Viewpoints VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8 and VP9.	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vil generation a
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Level of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Moderate Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate Significant	Minor Not S

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.13_A] January 2023

missioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Significant



	In Combination Effects [Cumulative Cites]	Computative Effects (Computation Device Internet)
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe
	boundary of the Site/Sites. The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there	area.
	are no construction works to each side and any oblique views towards the first section of the route	
	would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining the Thorpe Lane and within the intervening field	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising
	systems.	within the character area
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
	appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of	Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1
	travel for walkers (road users may be travelling at speed), this is an open boundary and so the distances	cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority o
	between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to both sides of	
	the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely
	operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close	Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S
	proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features apart from isolated	further detail within the following figures:
	farmsteads and residential dwellings, and the edge of the settlement of Thorpe le Fallows.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in	Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	views from selected viewpoints VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8 and VP9 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Brattleby in the east towards Sturton by	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net
	Stow in the west.	different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im
	Stow in the west.	west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin
	Sequential Occasional Visibility	prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil
	The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may	verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la
	be moving more quickly (road users may be travelling at speed) and there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra-
		settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the
		the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with
		visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of
		infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we
		form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
	Construction: Low	Construction: Low
	Operation (Year 1): Low	Operation (Year 1): Low
Magnitude	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant
	Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Tuno of	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Type of	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term
Effect	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
of Effect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significan Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.13_A] January 2023

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area mportant historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

rastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

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Transport Receptor - T163 / Mainline Railway

Baseline Context:

This section of the railway passes between Gainsborough and Kirton in Linsey and then heads east towards Brigg with a final destination of Grimsby and Cleethorpes on the east coast.

Looking directly south over the Cottam 3b Site and north towards the Cottam 3a Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Om to Cottam 3b.

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP56, VP59 and LCC-C-S.

Description of Route:

The first section of the railway line (between Station Road and Bonsdale Lane) passes through open countryside comprising large-scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with individual and groups of trees to the south and smaller scale grassland and arable fields to the north of the line. There is a dense belt of vegetation to each side of the railway line and so the experience is that of an enclosed landscape to each side. The second section of the railway (Bonsdale Lane to Southorpe Lane) is more open to the north side with very limited areas of vegetation cover and only sections of scattered trees to the south side of the railway.

There is a marked contrast between the first section of the railway line which has smaller fields and more tree cover and the second section, which is more open with less tree cover. The route is influenced by the presence of Blyton Level Crossing, which is a feature on Bonsdale Lane along with the small woodland to the north.

There are very few extended views from the first section of the rail route due to the abundance of track side vegetation and more views from the second section of the line, which is more open and may also experience views northwest towards the Cottam 3a Site.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey from Gainsborough to the coastal towns of Cleethorpes and Grimsby, which are major tourist destinations for visitors from the East Midlands and South Yorkshire. This route is subject to medium levels of activity with tourists at peak times such as Bank Holidays and Weekends. This is a route where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of the journey.

Sensitivity: Medium to High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors - Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.14 A] January 2023



Transport Re	ceptor – T163 / Mainline Railway			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, but users of the first section would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower- level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of the vegetation to each side of the railway line. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the line side vegetation that would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a filtered section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature but only to the south of the railway line. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north of the railway line. Construction Access Transport receptor will not be affected by the proposed construction access into the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites.	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, but only for southern side of the railway line. The changes would be experienced within the context of open attractive views within the landscape that already supports very little development. The railway is level with the fields and so further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from the route by the panels and the distant backdrop of the scarp and dipslope at Hemswell and Willhoughton may be lost. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, <u>but the Scheme</u> would introduce panels to the south side of the railway line,. For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), <u>please</u>) refer to Viewpoints VP56, VP59 and LCC-C-S.	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in v vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vibi generation an
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sho

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.14_A] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not S
Transport Re	ceptor – T163 / Mainline Railway			
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]		Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developmen	ts]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The second section of the route would not be significantly affected experience changes, particularly at the location where the route pa boundary of the Cottam 3b Site/Sites.		Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individua area. There would be the introduction of new elements and feat	
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances due to the speed of the railway. Although the train users may be travelling at speed, this is an open boundary and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to south side of		There would be the introduction of new elements and features com <u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the C cumulative developments would not be experienced across the may distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover be built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site	
	the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage a operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The ch proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields w openness and distinct absence of other development or man-mad Crossing.	and an area of panels during the nanges would be experienced in close vith a prevailing character of	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in ferror Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cum	pe focus of likel urther detail wi
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the recept from between Station Road in the west and Blyton Level Crossing i <u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas unlikely to appear with longer time lapses betwee	n the east.	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered to west and a more strategic road network north to south.	of woodland c d pattern of set
	will be travelling at speed with limited opportunity to appreciate th	e landscape.	ability to accommodate change without undue adverse eff alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unw	
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	ificant	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Lon Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	ng Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adver Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	rse & Long Tern
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Sig Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	gnificant	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.14 A] January 2023

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^r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

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Transport Receptor - T010 / Unnamed Road, Laughton near Gainsborough

Baseline Context:

Local track access passing between Grange Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm, near Gainsborough. The track follows a 'dog-leg' alignment to the south of Northorpe Beck, running in an almost east west direction. The track then continues (as an unnamed road) towards Park House Farm at Laughton, near Gainsborough. Open aspect along the full route with 'all-round' visibility at close range.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 144m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint: VP66, VP67, LCC-C-W

Description of Route:

The first section of the route unnamed track which leads from the north end of Grange Farm (which sits west of Northorpe) and travels in a westerly direction towards Mount Pleasant Farm. In this section of the route, the views to the north are open and exposed due to low cut field boundary hedges within the area or where none exist. Distant views to the northwest show Laughton Woods. Views to the south and southwest (towards Cottam 3a Site and Cottam 2 Site beyond) are open in places due to the gappy hedgerows. The route then abruptly turns west to follow Northorpe Beck and heads in a northerly direction before going west once again and north up to Mount Pleasant Farm. From here it heads west following the arable field boundaries before turning north towards Park House Farm as route T6.

There is a marked contrast between the first and second sections of the route. The first section of the route is more open, having few trees and woodlands close by. The second section of the route is open in places but is contrasted by the heavy woodland setting of Laughton Wood and Dallison Plantation.

The route is influenced by the field boundary patterns and Northorpe Beck which helps influence the winding and turning of the route. The view towards the west comprises a large-scale landscape with Blyton Park Racetrack to the southwest and contrasts with the views towards the east where Northorpe Beck meanders across the landscape giving rise to varied topography and riparian woodland which gives a distinctive quality to these views.

Overall, the location depicts a balanced landscape with a strong sense of isolation and solitude away from nearby settlement. Although the landscape of Laughton Woods is hardly evident on the horizon, this track is important as east-west connectivity in the context of these woodlands and scattered tree belts. Laughton Woods is a rare and unusual feature within this part of Lincolnshire and a focus for both formal and informal recreation. The overall experience is of a very pleasant and invigorating location offering views of a rolling landscape that leads into a broad valley with east and west extended views that each depict a different character.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors - Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.1] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommi
final section of the route close to Park House Farm at Laughton would not be significantly affected. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow to the south of the bridleway. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a small section of the route where the Scheme boundary is in close proximity to the bridleway.	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section of the bridleway will change (Looking southwest towards the Cottam 3a Site) from agricultural fields to panels. The visibility to these areas will be limited due to the additional Shelterbelt planting and scattered trees that will block views into the Site. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The sections of the route that leads to Park House Farm at Laughton is less likely to be affected due to the distance from the Scheme and the already enclosed nature of this section of the route. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP66, VP67 and LCC-C-W.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation a secondary n future basel the duration noise and vi generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.1] January 2023

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ocess to that of construction stage, but with the ng no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for n of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.1] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not character Area 4a.
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Transport Receptor - T012 / Dring Lane, Laughton near Gainsborough

Minor, local lane passing between the A159 (Laughton Road) near Gainsborough and the Green Respect Burial Park. The track passes in an east west direction across a large-scale, arable landscape. Open aspect along the full route with 'all-round' visibility at close range due to absence of both roadside and field hedgerows.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 447m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-V, VP63, VP64

Description of Route:

The first section of the route in the west is located at the junction of Dring Lane with A159 (Laughton Road), looking southeast towards the Cottam 3a Site with the Cottam 3b Site beyond. The view is open at the opening of Dring lane due to the open landscape and the lack of hedgerows along its route. This lane leads to Respect Woodland Green Burial Park and Alan Miles Resting Place where mature boundary vegetation closes down views to the east and to Cottam 3a Site. The route then continues east towards the racetrack beyond Northorpe Beck. A small block of woodland is visible to the north/northeast with Dallison Plantation beyond.

There is a marked contrast between the first section of the route and the final section, with a more enclosed feel to the southern area around the burial park. Views north however remain open but are curtailed by the wooded horizon.

The route is influenced by the open nature of this location with a few woodlands in the foreground and a wooded horizon to the north which breaks up the overall openness of this former airfield site. The area within the foreground is an open, simple landscape that supports intensive agriculture with few hedgerows and limited scattered hedgerow trees. The deciduous woodland blocks and woodland at Laughton Common are the nearest attractive features which add balance and a sense of scale. The route is also influenced by traffic along the A159 Laughton Road as well as the racetrack (when in use) which limits the tranquility in this area.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic but offers some interesting features and views along its short length, including open views across the agricultural landscape and to its eastern edge a closed intimate setting with the woodland at the burial park being a strong alluring feature.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects **with only** the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.2] January 2023



Transport Re	eceptor – T012 / Dring Lane, Laughton near Gainsb	orough		
	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommi
	The first section of the route at the junction of Laughton Road would experience changes due to the clear and open views to the south (onto the northwestern edge of the Cottam 3a Site). Users to the final section of the route close to the burial park would not be significantly affected. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the existing hedgerow at the northern boundary of western corner of the Cottam 3a Site. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the distance between Dring Lane and the Scheme should provide for some difficulty for views. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation work, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north and west of Dring Lane. Construction Access The transport receptor is not near any construction access. Cable Route Corridor The transport receptor is outside the 500m cable route study a	The foreground of the view from this view is unlikely to change. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be considered at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints LCC-C-V, VP63, VP64	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation at secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vit generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.2] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



	I.	1		1	1
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant		Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N
Transport Re	ceptor – T012 / Dring Lane, Laughton near Gainsbo	rough			
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]		Cum	ulative Effects [Cumulative Developmen	ts]
	No Intervisibility			<u>of the Landscape</u> would not be the removal of or changes in individua	l elements or f
			There	would be the introduction of new elements and feat	ures comprisir
			Refer t cumula distano	tic Aspects of the Landscape o Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that w ative developments would not be experienced acros ce, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree orm would also curtail cumulative visibility between t	s the majority of cover between
				are local patches of cumulative visibility which may b lbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in fu	
			Figure	8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cum	nulative Develo
			Overal strong landsc to wes ability	Landscape Character and Visual Amenity I, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels ape comprising an arable land use within a scattered t and a more strategic road network north to south. to accommodate change without undue adverse effor- ne overall character of the landscape within the Unw	of woodland c d pattern of se These relevan ects. The cumu
Magnitude	Not Applicable		Constr Operat Operat Operat	uction: Low tion (Year 1): Low tion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low tion (Year 15): Low missioning: Low	
Type of Effect	Not Applicable		Constr Operat Operat Operat	uction: Adverse & Short Term tion (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term tion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adver tion (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term missioning: Neutral & Short Term	se & Long Terr
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable		Constr Operat Operat Operat	uction: Minor Not Significant tion (Year 1): Minor Not Significant tion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor tion (Year 15): Minor Not Significant missioning: Minor Not Significant	Not Significa

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.2] January 2023

Not Significant

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kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

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Transport Receptor – T013 / Laughton Road, Laughton near Gainsborough (A159)

Baseline Context:

The A159 (Gainsborough Road) near Laughton, Gainsborough that heads from Scotter in the north, passing to the east of Laughton then with a slight bend in the road, it passes towards Blyton in the south. This is a fast and open road and one of the major routes within the local area.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 69m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint: VP63 / VP64 / LCC-C-V

Description of Route:

This section of the road runs from Bluebell Farm to the east of Blyton, north up to Laughton Woods. The first section of the route can be seen as Gainsborough Road travelling northeast towards Blyton from Morton. The road from Morton is first Blyton Road and then it becomes Thonock Road once it crosses the railway line to the south of Blyton the road becomes Gainsborough Road. This road then meanders through Blyton and becomes Laughton Road at the junction with Kirton Road and travels north to Laughton. Gansborough Road sits to southeast of Blyton and looks east onto Cottam 3b Site and northeast towards Cottam 3a Site.

The A159 is defined by strong hedgerows which are low-cut with wide grass verges on both sides, where the hedgerow trees give some pleasant visual interest to the route (given that this is a fast section of road). Views east also show airfield and burial ground buildings scattered across the landscape beyond intervening vegetation. The shelterbelt planting surrounding the railway is prominent from this route and acts as a distinctive feature. The settlement of Blyton is prominent in the foreground of this route and brings in a lot of interest and stimulation. The route offers bland and unsettling features locally, but the wider context encapsulates the landscape to the east comprising of the Wooded Vales at Laughton. The overall experience is that of a busy road with feelings of discomfort due to the presence of the A159 but pleasant features along this busy route and varied vegetation and buffers to the road. Laughton Woods is a distinctive feature that raise the overall quality of the view and add some 'sense of place'.

The first section of the route is relatively well treed along its eastern boundary with low hedges and scattered hedgerow trees with good enclosure to the west of the route and a wide grass verge around the bend which then gives way to a more open section without hedgerows towards the entrance to Blyton Grange. However, this well-treed route creates interest and a small field pattern to this section. Travelling north, the eastern boundary of the road becomes well-treed with outgrown hedges and specimen trees forming a tall and dense boundary to much of this route. Small sections remain open and provide views across to the east with added interest and occasional views of airfield/burial ground buildings in the mid distance.

The route is influenced by the relatively open nature of the landscape with extensive woodlands to the north and west such as Laughton Wood, Dallison Plantation and Carmer Wood all being key structures in the landscape. The route is also influenced by the high vehicular activity and the key connection it offers between Laughton and Blyton as well as the remnant airfield in the east and its associated industry.

Overall, this route is subject to high levels of traffic and offers a variation of views locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape both east and west of Laughton Road. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also an appealing feature of the route (picked out by the overhead gantrys). This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions and this takes account of balance and harmony of this arable landscape made more appealing by the individual tree cover and the groups of trees in close proximity to the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.3] January 2023



	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decomm
itude	The route would not be significantly affected due to the distance between Gainsborough Road and the Scheme. The road, when it changes to Laughton Road at Blyton would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Gainsborough Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes near to the Site/Sites boundary.	The foreground of the views from this route will not change due to the distance between the route and the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Gainsborough Road as it winds down from Blyton with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP63, VP64 and VP LCC-C-V	A similar pr Scheme bei of the Site in vegetation a secondary r future base the duration noise and v generation
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ommissioning

lar process to that of construction stage, but with the ne being no longer operational. This is an assessment Site in winter but assumes retention of existing ation and builds upon the proposed primary and dary mitigation that had been established as the baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for uration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust ation and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or featur area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a a cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely sig and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developme
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultu strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlem to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant cha ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Charac
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.3] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.
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Transport Receptor - T014 / Blyton Road, Laughton near Gainsborough

Baseline Context:

This route extends from Laughton village in the northwest down to Blyton village before it joins the A159 Laughton Road and is known as the Blyton Road. There is also undulating topography which provides additional interest to this route with land falling away to the west providing a pleasant and layered scene.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 30m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint: VP63, LCC-C-U, LCC-C-V

Description of Route:

The first section of the route can be seen heading northwest off from the Laughton Road at its junction below Blue Bell Farm. This route then extends northwest and is bordered by grass verges and dwellings as well as Grace Park Caravanning and Camping to the east of this road creating a somewhat sub-urban/commercial feel to this first section. Hedgerows to either side of the road are sparse along this section and an immature leylandii hedge can be seen to the western boundary of the Caravan Park. The route heads in a northwest direction and ends at the southern point of the Laughton settlement. The landscape along this section is very expansive and open with no roadside hedges and few trees. Looking to the west and northwest, the wooded horizon provides visual stimulation and is a dominant feature and views of Laughton church and village are possible in places. There are occasional blocks of woodland on either side of this this route creating small sections of enclosure/interest, but these are fleeting.

The majority of this route is open and exposed. Although there is some considerable long-distance interest in the woodlands to the west and north, and some scattered trees to the east, the route is predominately devoid of hedgerows and feels vast and exposed. Power lines are a detractor to the view in an otherwise nature dominant landscape. The route is influenced by the open nature of the road and the extensive views to all directions. The woodlands of Laughton Wood, Dallison Plantation and Carmer Wood help to break down the openness of the view and provides for a more appealing route. Isolated trees have visual prominence in the open landscape.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic and offers a variation of views locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across all directions of Blyton Road. The existing woodlands to the north and west of the route are an attractive feature and provide visual stimulation. This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions and this takes account of balance and harmony of this arable landscape made more appealing by the individual tree cover and the groups of trees in close proximity to the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors - Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.4] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T014 / Blyton Road, Laughton near Gainsborough

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The route would not be significantly affected due to the distance between Blyton Road and the Scheme. The road, when it changes to Laughton Road at Blyton would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Blyton Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would appear as a dominant feature. There would be the surroution access. Cable Route Corridor The transport receptor is not near to construction access. Cable Route Corridor	The foreground of the views from this route will not change due to the distance between the route and the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Gainsborough Road as it winds down from Blyton with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP63, LCC-C-U and LCC-C-V.	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in v vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vib generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.4] January 2023

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



SOLAR PROJECT				
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottan cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.4] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
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agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east rant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.
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Transport Receptor - T018 / Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)

Receptor Baseline:

This route is along the A159, Laughton Road, passing from the junction with Kirton Road, Blyton heading north up to the Blyton Road junction which heads to Laughton. The road is mostly open along its length due to the absence bordering woodland blocks. Verge side hedgerows are well-managed and there is also undulating topography which provides additional elevation to the road at this section.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 13m to Cottam 3a

Nearest Viewpoint: VP63, LCC-C-U, LCC-C-V

Description of Route:

The first section of the route can be seen as Laughton Road travelling north towards Laughton from Blyton. The road from Morton is first Blyton Road and then it becomes Thonock Road once it crosses the railway line to the south of Blyton the road becomes Gainsborough Road. This road then meanders through Blyton and becomes Laughton Road at the junction with Kirton Road and travels north to Laughton. Laughton Road sits to the north of Blyton and looks east towards Cottam 3a Site and southeast towards Cottam 3b Site.

The shelterbelt planting surrounding the railway is prominent from this route and acts as a distinctive feature. The settlement of Blyton is prominent in the foreground of this route and brings in a lot of interest and stimulation. The route offers bland and unsettling features locally, but the wider context encapsulates the landscape to the east comprising of the Wooded Vales at Laughton. The overall experience is that of a busy location with overwhelming feelings of discomfort due to the presence of the A159. But Laughton Woods and the northern edge of Blyton are distinctive features that raise the overall quality of the view and add some 'sense of place'.

The route starts within the village of Blyton and is bounded on both sides by residential dwellings and small commercial units. Once out of the village in the north, the landscape opens up with arable landscapes with glimpses of the former airfield buildings to the east and woodland to the west. The route is influenced by the presence of the settlement and isolated dwellings in this location. The route is one of the main connectivity routes between Blyton, Laughton and Scotter causing the route to be well used and busy. The landscape beyond the village comprises well/over managed hedgerows lining the wide verged road. A footway exists from Blyton to the junction with Blyton Road providing pedestrian access (albeit along this busy main road) to Laughton village. The gaps within hedgerows provide for open and scenic views to the west and the east. The presence of woodlands such as Laughton Wood, Dallison Plantation and Carmer Wood add visual prominence and helps in breaking down the vast and open scale of the views.

Overall, this route is subject to high levels of traffic and offers a variation of views locally along its length, including clear open views predominantly to the east and west of Laughton Road. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also an appealing feature of the route (picked out to the south of Blyton by the overhead gantrys). This is an attractive route due to the mix of minor settlement and the wide hedge-lined road opening out into the landscape however it has limited tranquility due to the level of traffic and its relationship with Blyton Park Racetrack.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.5] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T018 / Laughton Road, Blyton (A159)

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The first and middle sections of the route would not be significantly affected, but users of the final section of the route would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Laughton Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of Laughton Road. Construction access . Cable Route Corridor The transport receptor is outside the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/	The foreground of the views from this route will not change due to the existing hedgerows trees and shelterbelts, however where the Site boundary sits close to Laughton Road, the agricultural land will become panels. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would ad minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Gainsborough Road as it winds down from Blyton with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP63, VP LCC-C-V and LCC-C-U.	A similar prod Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.5] January 2023

nissioning

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Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or featur area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam 3a a cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the s built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely sign and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within t
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agricultu strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland cover landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of settlem to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant cha ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Charac
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation : Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.5] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a
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Transport Receptor – T025 / Bonsdale Lane, Bonsdale

Baseline Context:

Bonsdale Lane is located to the east of Pilham and extends from the junction with Kirton Road in the north, heading south past Bonsdale Farm. The road then continues over Aisby Beck taking a 'right-angled' turn to head west meeting Green Lane. This short section of the lane extends from the southeast corner of the Cottam 3b Site down towards Green Lane.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 4m to Cottam 3b

Nearest Viewpoint: VP57, VP58, VP59

Description of Route:

This section of the route heads from the junction with Kirton Road down to Bonsdale Farm. This route looks northwest onto Cottam 3a Site and west towards Cottam 3b Site/Sites. The route runs south directly next to the eastern boundary of Cottam 3b Site. The short section of T025 runs between the southwest corner and the PRoW just north of Bonsdale Farm. The route is a tranquil one, with no immediate settlements and only isolated dwellings and farmsteads locally. It is however influenced by the railway line and associated structures.

To the west of this route, existing mature trees form a backdrop to the landscape to the west, with a small section of woodland abutting the road and screening views to the east. Views west are open and exposed with a wooded horizon and layered field boundary landscape but low-cut hedges locally. Beyond this wooded area, the landscape becomes open to both west and easterly aspects and is vast and exposed. The route is a pleasant one with relatively little traffic and is used for recreation, joining the PRoW network locally and having reasonably wide roadside verges which create a pleasant route.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape both north and south and east and west including views towards the distant landscape of Laughton Woods and Laughton Common. The existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway is also the appealing feature of the route (picked out by the overhead gantrys). This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions and this takes account of the balance and harmony of this arable landscape made more appealing by the individual tree cover and groups of trees in close proximity to the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.6] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T025 / Bonsdale Lane, Bonsdale

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
	The first and middle sections of the route would be affected due to the proximity to the Cottam 3b Site especially where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Users of the final section of the route would experience changes. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Bonsdale Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of Bonsdale Road. Construction Access This transport receptor is not to be used for construction access. Cable Route Corridor The transport rece	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels but this view will be mitigated by Shelterbelt planting and the reinforcement of existing hedgerows at the eastern boundary of Cottam 3b Site. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn would however be affected by the presence of the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP57, VP58 and VP59.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in a vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vib generation an
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.6] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Transport Re	ceptor – T025 / Bonsdale Lane, Bonsdale	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.6] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not Character Area 4a.

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Transport Receptor - T028 / Green Lane, Pilham

Receptor Baseline:

Green Lane is located to the southeast of Blyton and extends from the junction with Bondsdale Lane (to the south of Bonsdale Farm) towards Pilham to meet with Pilham Lane at the junction with the Church of All Saints.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 140m to Cottam 3b

Nearest Viewpoint: VP57, VP58, VP59

Description of Route:

The route runs from Pilham to Bonsdale Farm in a west-east direction. The route looks north towards Cottam 3a Site and Cottam 3b Site with Cottam 3b being the closest. There are strong but low-cut hedgerows and tree clumps bordering the north and southern boundary of the route.

The route meanders after Home Farm and this section of the route has a greater number of hedgerow trees and has a more pleasant experience. The narrow lane travels through Pilham village and past the church on the left and through the village. Once opening up into countryside, the route becomes tree lined for some distance forming a natural and interesting transition from the village to the open landscape. A large part of this route is a pleasant one with relatively wide roadside verges and irregularly spaced hedgerow trees. To the eastern extents of this route, the low hedgerows are well defined but there are very few/no hedgerow trees in places creating an open and exposed landscape with little interest.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of several agricultural buildings standing out in the view. The cluster of trees to the north of Bonsdale Farm is an attractive feature in the context of the route. There are extended views towards the north and the south, which is the overriding feature along Green Lane (at this section) and the road continues to be defined by strong but over-managed hedgerows.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape both north and south and east with mid distance views of a layered landscape but with distant woodland hidden by topography in the main. The well treed landscape close to the village of Pilham creates some sense of tranquility with the railway line set in the mid distance to the north.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.7] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T028 / Green Lane, Pilham

(Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
r f f c s s l l a f f c s s l l a f f c s s s l l a f f c s s l l a f f c s s s l l a f f c s s s l l a f f f c s s s l l t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	The middle and last sections of the route would be affected due to the proximity to the Cottam 3b Site especially where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Users of the first section of the route would experience changes. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Green Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and east of Green Lane. Construction Access Part of the transport receptor will be used for construction access, so there will be some localized, temporary activ	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels but this view will be mitigated by Shelterbelt planting and the reinforcement of existing hedgerows at the southern boundary of the Cottam 3b Site. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn would however be affected by the presence of the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP57, VP58 and VP59.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in w vegetation an secondary mir future baselin the duration of noise and vibu generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.7] January 2023

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

in an sport Re	ceptor – T028 / Green Lane, Pilham	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or for area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail wi
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agr strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales Cl
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only E Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.7] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.
am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.

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Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant



Transport Receptor - T034 / Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough

Receptor Baseline:

Pilham Lane is located to the north of Corringham and to the south of the small settlement of Aisby. T034 extends from Bonsdale Farm south before turning west towards Pilham Lane.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 203m to Cottam 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP54, VP58, VP59

Description of Route:

The first section of the route heads from Bonsdale Farm south to the junction with the unnamed road that heads south of Aisby. The second section of the road travels along this unnamed road east to west towards Pilham Lane. This route looks north/northeast onto Cottam 3a Site along its route and west towards Cottam 3b Site at its eastern extent. The route runs south next to the eastern boundary of Cottam 3b Site.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location and the railway line to the north/west. The route is relatively tranquil, being a relatively low trafficked route but this is reduced somewhat by the railway and Blyton Park Racetrack when this is in use. The cluster of trees to the north of Bonsdale Farm is an attractive feature in the context of the route and can be seen from the southeast.

Along the Bonsdale Lane, views are very open in all directions with low-cut hedges to some roadside verges and other areas without hedgerows creating an open and exposed landscape. There are few hedgerow trees in places and relatively straight roads add to the somewhat bleak outlook. Travelling west along the unnamed road, again there are few trees, and the hedgerows are low cut and gappy in places continuing the character from the east. Added interest and vegetation around the settlement of Aisby creates some relief from the openness for a short stretch of this route. Further west, where the road meets Pilham Lane, the route is still rather open with little interest in the immediate setting and vast views to all aspects but with Corringham Scroggs and Duckle's wood ahead to the east creating some relief.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape both north and south and east and west including views towards the woodland in the mid-long distance. This is a pleasant route, if somewhat exposed and is used for recreation as well as vehicular traffic.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.8] January 2023



Transport Receptor - 10347 Finnan Lane, Alsoy near Gamsborough		Transport Receptor – T034 / Pilham Lane, Aisby near Gainsborough
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Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The last and middle sections of the route would not be significantly affected, but users of the first section of the route would experience changes, particularly at the location where the route passes near to the boundary of the Site/Sites. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Laughton Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes near to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a fundamental change to the surroundings of Pilham Lane. Construction Access Part of this transport receptor will be used for construction access, so there will be localised and temporary activity. Cable Route Corridor The transport receptor is predominantly within the 500m cable route study area. From Bonsdale Farm the road runs north/south and approximate	The foreground of the views from this route will not change due to the existing hedgerows trees and shelterbelts, however where the Site boundary sits close to Pilham Lane, the agricultural land will become panels. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Gainsborough Road as it winds down from Blyton with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP54, VP58 and VP59.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.8] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
	The transport receptor is within the 2km study areas for Cottam 3a, Cottam 3b and Cottam 2 substations. There are potential views to the Cottam 3b and Cottam 2 substations but – due to the intervening vegetation and landform – unlikely to be any views across to Cottam 3a substation.			

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area. Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
		Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km st intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within t Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop
		<i>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</i> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agrid strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of sett to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.8] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative study area. This is due to the distance, the es. The intervening settlements and built form

ely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and the following figures:

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]

ricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a cover create a relatively open and expansive ettlement, linked by a series of minor roads east nt characteristics of the landscape have some or patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 ne Unwooded Vales Character Area.

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Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant
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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.8] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T037 / Yawthorpe Lane, Willoughton

Baseline Context:

Yawthorpe Lane is located to the north of the A631 (Corringham Road) between the settlements of Corringham in the west and Hemswell in the east. The lane extends as far north as the Deserted Village of Dunstall (where there is no further access at this point) and begins at the junction with the Willoughton Road which runs north from the A631.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 423m to Cottam 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP50, VP54, LCC-C-Q

Description of Route:

The first section of the track extends as far as Home Farm within the settlement of Yawthorpe and is set within open arable fields to each side. There are sparse hedgerows and in many places no hedgerows at all, and few trees along this route. This allows extended views towards the east and the west which feature little woodland and very limited tree cover. There are however some blocks of woodland to the east of Yawthorpe village and one block along the western boundary of this route. The second section of the route leads from Home Farm to lower end of Yawthorpe Lane which connects the A631 to Willhoughton. Again here, hedgerows are either low cut or non-existent with very few hedgerow trees along the route creating open views across the arable farmland. Limited hedgerow trees across the landscape emphasis the large-scale landscape. The route looks west towards Cottam 2 Site, south towards Cottam 1 North Site and northwest towards Cottam 3b Site. The background noise from the A631 is prominent.

There is a subtle contrast between the first and section of the route. The first section of the route is a rough track used by agricultural machinery and pedestrians. Little woodlands and Yawthorpe Fox Covert are more prominent and easily distinguishable from this section of the route. The second section is more heavily trafficked with residential dwellings and farm buildings along the route. The lack of hedgerows and sparse tree cover either side of this group of buildings gives for a more open and uninterrupted view in all directions.

The route is influenced by the open and exposed nature of the arable fields, but the residential properties and the associated woodlands in the near distance creates a more enclosed character to some views. There are also extended views towards the south but towards the north, the existing woodlands and the residential group curtails visibility in this direction. There is open visibility directly over Cottam 2 Site due to the low height of intervening hedgerows and distinct lack of woodlands and tree cover to the west.

Overall, this route is subject to very low levels of traffic and provides local access to residential dwellings and agricultural buildings. The track offers some interesting features but there are clear open views across the landscape from east to west including views towards the distant wooded landscape. This is an ordinary route with some detracting features such as telegraph poles and wires and large-scale agricultural buildings.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.9] July 2022



Transport Receptor - T037 / Yawthorpe Lane, Willoughton

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
	The first and second sections of the route would be affected due to the proximity to the Cottam 2 Site. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the distance between the scheme and Yawthorpe Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the east and west of Yawthorpe Lane. Construction Access Transport receptor will not be affected by the proposed construction access for Cottam 2 Site. Cable Route Corridor This transport receptor is outside the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s	The foreground of the views from the route at this first section would not change but the far views to the west will change as agricultural fields will change to hold panels in the Cottam 2 Site however proposed shelterbelt planting and scattered trees should mitigate views from the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn would however be affected by the presence of the new panels. The vertical elements in the view, including power lines, the wind turbine at the Blyton Park Racing Centre, the mainline railway infrastructure, telegraph poles and associated cables would add minor cumulative changes to the view.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP50, VP54 and LCC-C-Q.	A similar pro- Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.9] July 2022

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible No t
Transport Re	ceptor – T037 / Yawthorpe Lane, Willoughton			
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cui	nulative Effects [Cumulative Development	:s]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabr</u>	ic of the Landscape	
		The	e would not be the removal of or changes in individual	elements or fea
		area		

		There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area.
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The mino Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.9] July 2022

Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area
am 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative m study area. This is due to the distance, the ites. The intervening settlements and built form
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and ain the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some nor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
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Transport Receptor - T038 / Field Farm Lane, Corringham

Baseline Context:

'Field Farm Lane is located to the north of Corringham, west of Yawthorpe and to the south of the small settlement of Aisby. The lane extends from Corrringham in the south at the junction with East Lane and meets with Pilham Lane in the north at the small settlement of Aisby.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 256m to Cottam 2

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-P, VP48 and VP53.

Description of Route:

From the north, the route heads from the junction with Pilham Lane and travels south to Hall Farm. This section of the route has strong grass verges to each side to border the route and low-cut hedgerows; gappy in places, that separate the route from the surrounding agricultural fields. The route then goes from Hall Farm and travels south to form a 'T' junction with East Lane. The second section of the route is similar to the first section with the grass verges and hedgerows to either side of the route. The hedgerows to the west on this section of the route has strong shelterbelt and tree vegetation planted alongside the hedgerows to mitigate views to Old Farm and its associated agricultural fields. The route looks to the east towards Cottam 2 Site, to the north is Cottam 3b Site and to the south Cottam 1 North Site.

Open views to the north of the route give way to an area of more enclosed vegetation around Hall Farm and Old Hall before opening up a little further south. Here the boundary vegetation to the west of the road is relatively tall and dense, whilst views over to the east are more open with a low-cut hedge to this aspect.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location and the presence of Corringham to the south and Aisby to the north. The route also follows the Corringham Beck for part of its route to the south which runs adjacent to the road. Farms and historic buildings along its route provide a break in the landscape with vegetation becoming denser towards Aisby.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views to the east including views towards the distant landscape of Yawthorpe Fox Covert. This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions at the first section and the partially enclosed nature of the second section of the route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.10] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T038 / Field Farm Lane, Corringham

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommi
The first and second sections of the route would be affected due to the proximity to the Cottam 2 Site. Users of the route would experience changes. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Field Farm Lane. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the east and west of Field Farm Lane. Construction Access The norther limit of this transport receptor is near to construction access, therefore there may be localised and temporary activity. Cable Route Corridor Approximately half of this transport receptor study areas, running southwards from Aisby. 	The foreground of the views to the east from the route at this first section and section would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels but this view will be mitigated by Shelterbelt planting and the reinforcement of existing hedgerows at the western boundary of Cottam 2 Site. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost. The setting of Kirton Road as it winds towards Northorpe with groups and individual trees along its verges would not be directly affected by the new panels. The similar small group of trees divided by Kirton Lane as it makes a small turn would however be affected by the presence of the new panels.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP48, VP53 and LCC-C-P.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.10] January 2023

missioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



SOLAR PROJECT	SOLAR PROJECT				
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S	
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N	

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or tarea.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area.
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within
		Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong ag strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These releva ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The mine Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Гуре of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.10] January 2023

& Short Term

e Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character
sing the solar panel areas and the substation area
m 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative n study area. This is due to the distance, the tes. The intervening settlements and built form
kely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures:
elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east rant characteristics of the landscape have some nor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.
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Transport Receptor - T059 / Northlands Road, Glentworth

Baseline Context:

Northlands Road is located to the north and west of the settlement of Glentworth. This road heads northwest from the settlement towards Homeyard Farm, where it takes a 'right-angled' turn heading west, passing Northlands Cottages. The road then takes a further 'right-angled' turn heading south to meet with Kexby Road where it is at its closest to the northeastern corner of Cottam 1 North.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 581m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: LCC-C-M, VP41, VP42

Description of Route:

The first section of the route heads from Coachroad Hill through the built-up area within Glentworth adjacent to Glentworth Hall. This area is well treed and in keeping with a village edge landscape. Travelling north and then west away from Glentworth, the landscape becomes much more open with low-cut hedges and few hedgerow trees. Views to the north show a rolling landscape with a block of woodland in the mid-distance at Blythe Close and 'The Ridge' to the northeast. This route sits on a relatively high point and falls away to the west looking across the landscape to distant woodland and Cottam power station. This raised elevation is a pleasant feature and uncharacteristic for the route. The route Looks onto Cottam 1 North Site to the south.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the location outside the village of Glentworth to the east and Harpswell to the northeast. There are some detracting features to the east including large agricultural buildings and power lines in the close to mid-distance along this route.

Travelling west, the land falls away and the landscape becomes much more open with low cut hedges adjacent to the road, opening out in places to wide verges with no hedges and large ditches with views out across the landscape in all directions. At 'Oil Well' the route turns south where it runs down to the Kexby Road. Along this section of the route, the low hedgerows are interspersed with open areas with specimen trees spaced relatively regularly heading towards the Kexby Road. Views are a little more contained within this route in places and the road is single track and is in poor condition.

Overall, this route is subject to medium to low levels of traffic, but offers some interesting features locally along its length, including invigorating and clear open views across the landscape especially from the higher levels towards Glentworth including long range views across the valley bottom. This is an attractive route due to the pleasant outlook in all directions. The route sits comfortably within the landscape and is varied in character.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors - Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.11] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T059 / Northlands Road, Glentworth

	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
	The first and second sections of the route are unlikely to be affected by any changes due to the distance from the Scheme to the route. Users of the final section of the route would experience changes. These changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partly screened due to the presence of foreground hedgerow bordering Bonsdale Road. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities above the hedgerow, but the tree groups bordering the route would provide some screening such that these activities would be confined to a narrower section of the view where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a narrow proportion of the view and appear as a dominant feature. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of Bonsdale Road. Construction Access This transport receptor is not near any construction access. Cable Route Corridor This transport receptor is outside the 500m cable route corridor study area.	The foreground of the route from the first and second section is unlikely to change however the far ground of the view in the second section will experience change. The agricultural fields in the distance to the south will change to accommodate panels however this will be mitigated by the proposed shelterbelt planting. The changes would be experienced within the context of the Blyton Park Racing Centre that would add minor cumulative changes to the views. Further agricultural fields beyond would be screened from route by the panels and the distant backdrop of Laughton Wood may be lost.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP41, VP42 and LCC-C-M.	A similar prod Scheme bein, of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.11] January 2023

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant		Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N	
Transnert De	contex TOFO / Nextblands Dead Clantweyth			•	1	
Transport Re	ceptor – T059 / Northlands Road, Glentworth					
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]		Cum	ulative Effects [Cumulative Developme	ents]	
	No Intervisibility			<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe		
			area.			
				would be the introduction of new elements and fe the character area	atures comprisin	
			vvicinii			
				tic Aspects of the Landscape		
				o Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that		
				ative developments would not be experienced acr ce, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tre		
				orm would also curtail cumulative visibility.		
			Thora	are local patches of sumulative visibility which ma	, he fecus of like	
				are local patches of cumulative visibility which ma tes and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar a		
				r detail within the following figures:		
			Figuro	8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cum		
			-	8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cum 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cu		
				8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cum		
			The lar	ndscape is shaped by the wide range of local and s	trategic road net	
				nt from another. The strategic major road networ		
				ninor road network links several historic and distir		
				ling road network is formed by narrow lanes that a and they have a major role in helping to define th		
			area.			
				I Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	issticus and infus	
				l, the character of the landscape and the commun nent with farms, nucleated villages, and small ham		
				hat are not highly recognised for adding intimacy		
				idscape and land use have some ability to accomm		
				ty for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the o		
				ructure features. Moreover, these features are of hat plays a positive role in reducing the overall cur		
				uction: Very Low		
				tion (Year 1): Very Low		
Magnitude	Not Applicable			tion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Ver	y Low	
				tion (Year 15): Low Imissioning: Very Low		
				uction: Adverse & Short Term		
Type of				tion (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term		
Effect	Not Applicable			tion (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adv	erse & Long Tern	
				tion (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term missioning: Neutral & Short Term		
			Decon			

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.11] January 2023

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

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			Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant	
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi	
		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	
			Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.11] January 2023

gnificant



Transport Receptor - T064 / Kexby Road, Glentworth

Baseline Context:

Kexby Road is located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth and to the northwest of the Settlement of Fillingham. This road heads in almost east west direction (in a 'dog-leg' alignment) heading from Glentworth and extending towards Kexby and Upton to the west. Either side of the road the landscape supports several woodland blocks including Oak Wood, Larch Plantation, Turpin Wood, Ash Holt, and Fillingham Low Wood.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 474m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP41 / LCC-C-M / LCC-C-N

Description of Route:

The first section of the route starts on the Kexby Road to the south of the village of Glentworth. This route continues down from Hanover Hill which runs down from The Ridge' in the east. Heaton's wood sits to the southwest of the start of this route. The first section of this route is narrow paved road with a thick grass verge bordering the road on either side. This section of the route offers views of arable fields to the north and south but is broken up by strong woodland structures that are dotted around the route. As the route passes Glentworth village to the north, views out to the south look over low cut hedges to rolling farmland where 'The Ridge' is most evident when looking southeast along the valley sides. Travelling west, the route becomes enclosed by blocks of woodland including Nursery Plantation, again with low hedges and grass verges.

The route opens up to wide, expansive views to the west, north and south with low cut hedges and limited hedgerow trees on the northern boundary of the Kexby Road. Travelling further west, the hedgerows vary with large areas without vegetation or with limited hedgerow trees and ditches either side of the road. This continues until Ash Holt and Larch Plantation are reached and the landscape becomes much more enclosed and intimate with these large blocks of woodland creating an interesting route. Further woodlands Oak Wood, Big Wood, and woodlands at Westlands Farm are dotted along this route for some distance. The first section of the route also has strong, well-established hedgerows with few hedgerow trees.

The route is influenced by the open and vast, exposed nature of the landscape in places contrasted with woodland blocks to the west of this route. The route is also influenced by the settlements of Glentworth, Kexby and Upton where this road connects these minor settlements. This road also provides an important route down from 'The Ridge' and the villages beyond.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that varies along its route and reflects the character of the wider landscape to the north with more open views generally to the south. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated oak trees, but field boundaries are varied in quality and quantity and the landscape intensively farmed.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.12] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decom
central and final section of the route would however experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites in the final section. The changes experienced from the central and final sections of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration	The foreground of the views from the route at both the first section would not change, in the second section however, the agricultural fields to the south of the route and north of Fillingam Grange are likely to change to host panels. Any effects to the route will be mitigate by the proposed shelterbelt planting and tree planting that will close down views to these fields. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP41, LCC-C-M and LCC-C-N.	A simila Scheme of the S vegetat seconda future b the dur noise au generat

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.12] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
	Substation/s The transport receptor is outside the 2km study areas for the substations.			
	The western-most section of this transport receptor is within the 500m cable route corridor study area and is generally perpendicular to the cable route corridor.			

Transport Receptor – T064 / Kexby Road, Glentworth

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority o distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between to built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developme Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road netw different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by imp west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the lan area.
	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrase settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorp value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wit visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.12] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area mportant historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

rastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low
		Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
-		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sign
		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.12] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T075 / Fillingham Lane, Willingham

Baseline Context:

Fillingham Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the northeast of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. This lane heads east from Willingham by Stow as far as Gypsy Lane where it then joins with Willingham Road in the east. The lane broadly takes an east west alignment with some minor curves.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP37 / VP40 / LCC-C-K / LCC-C-J

Description of Route:

The first section of the route starts to the eastern edge of Willingham by Stow, above Willingham Surgery. The first section of the route is bordered by wide grass verges. The views to the north and south are open but relatively well contained by the small field patterns around the settlement to the south and a little more open in the north. Views out are occasionally closed down by hedgerow trees. The route is separated from the surrounding agricultural fields by strong but low-cut hedgerows. The hedgerow to the northern border of the route is set low as the grass verge slopes down, this further opens up views to the north. Views open up a little travelling east away from the village with occasional stretches of tree lined ditches and stronger vegetation to the south of this road. The route is long and straight until it reaches Moor Bridge.

The second section of the route begins to the north of Slate House Farm and travels northeast till the road curves in an 'S' shape which it then becomes Willingham Road. This section of the route is also bordered by wide grass verges with some open views to the north and south. The views are frequently broken down by well-established hedgerow trees and hedgerows that are less intensively managed to the south of the road. There are however extensive views in all directions along this route. This section of the route is bordered by Magin Moor Farm and Poplar Farm to the north. The route looks south onto Cottam 1 West Site and east to the Cottam 1 North Site, the road becoming Willingham Road at Moor Bridge.

The settlement of Willingham by Stow is a key influence within this route as most of the traffic will be vehicles travelling between Willingham by Stow and Fillingham. The route is also influenced by the several small-scale farms and residential properties along this route.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated oak trees, but the field hedgerows are cut back in places and grown taller in the second section of the route and the arable land use is intensively managed,

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.13] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T075 / Fillingham Lane, Willingham

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	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis		
	The route is unlikely to be affected by change due to the distance from the Scheme and the well-established hedgerow and hedgerow trees blocking views to the south. The changes experienced (if any) of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover bordering the route. The final section of the route would experience more open views of the construction activities. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the final section of the route.	The foreground of the views from this route is unlikely to change however the first section of the route would experience change to the south of the route as it looks onto the Cottam 1 West Site, the effects of this would be mitigated by the proposed shelterbelt planting and additional tree planting as part of the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the final section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along a small section of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP37, VP40, LCC-C- J and LCC-C-K.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation a		

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.13] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wit visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.13] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



SOLAR PROJECT		
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.13] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T077 / Unnamed Road, Ingham

Baseline Context:

This unnamed road (track) is located to the south of the settlement of Fillingham and to the north of the settlement of Ingham, where it takes a north south direction across the open, arable landscape.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 607m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP28, VP31, LCC-C-F

Description of Route:

The first section of the route heads south from Willingham Road and is separated from the road by a private access gate into the fields. The road is a track used for private purposes and is unpaved. The track follows the field boundaries and is open with no hedgerows and few hedgerow trees to most parts. The second section of the track then reaches the boundary of a pond set within a wooded area and heads south to join Short Lane. The pond, with its surrounding woodland stands tall in the landscape and forms the mid distant horizon from the Willingham Road at this point. Beyond, a wooded horizon ends the open arable landscape around this area where views are extensive and open. There are relatively few hedgerow trees and other features locally. Beyond the pond and woodland, along the southern part of the track, the hedgerow is to the western boundary but again has few hedgerow trees. This route looks west towards Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards Cottam 1 South Site.

There is only a little contrast between the first and second section of the track. The first section of the track appears more open and has extensive views to the east and west. The second section of the route is equally as open but the consistency in the length of the hedgerow is a contrasting feature to the first section of the track. The pond with its associated woodland is a key feature in the landscape and helps to break up the otherwise open and flat landscape.

The route is influenced by woodland around the pond to the centre of the route which offers the only tall natural structure between Fillingham and Ingham. The route is influenced by the existing field boundaries and margins and the intensively farmed local landscape.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant but somewhat exposed journey that is typical in character to the wider arable landscape. Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.14] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T077 / Unnamed Road, Ingham

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The second section of the route is not likely to be affected by construction due to the distance and already existing hedgerow planting. The first section of the route however will experience slight changes due to the flat nature of the landscape, however due to the distance to the Scheme the effects are slim to none. The changes experienced from the central and final sections of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover in the central section of the route. The final section of the route would experience more open views of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities. During the latter part of the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	The foreground of the views would not change however due to the flat topography fields a bit further to the west of this route would change from agricultural fields to panels. This however will be mitigated by the proposed shelterbelt planting and additional tree planting proposed as part of the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along the majority of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP28, VP31 and LCC-C-F.	A similar proc Scheme being of the Site in v vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vibu generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.14] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combinatio	on Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility		<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
lagnitude Not Applicable		Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.14] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



SOLAR PROJECT		
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of		Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
-	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.14] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T078 / South Lane, Willingham

Baseline Context:

South Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the northeast of Normanby by Stow. The road heads south/southeast from Fillingham Lane where adjacent Magin Moor Farm and Poplar Farm. This is a straight road heading south as far as Moor Farm where it turns into an informal track.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 65m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP38, LCC-C-J, LCC-C-K

Description of Route:

The first section of the route heads off Fillingham Lane and travels broadly southeast past the entrance to Chestnut Manor to the east and on to Lowfield Farm and Moor Farm. The road is bounded on both sides by intensively managed low-cut hedgerows devoid of any hedgerow trees. There are relatively wide grass margins which create a rural feel and a pleasant journey. A ditch lines the western boundary of this part of the road.

The long linear woodland to the east (under Moor Bridge) is a strong feature in the landscape as it stands tall in the horizon. To the west the views are more open and occasionally broken by field boundaries and shelterbelt vegetation. Cottam power station stands tall in the far horizon to the west. Views to the east are more open and to the south, Normanby Gorse is a prominent feature of strong woodland cover in the distance. The route looks south and west directly over, and east towards the Cottam 1 North Site. This is also looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site.

This route is influenced by the relatively open landscape to all directions but the small and tranquil road that heads south with some intimacy around the small farmsteads. Woodland blocks are a strong feature, breaking up the arable farmland. The route is a local lane and there is no major settlement close by to disrupt the tranquility which is another key influence of this route.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider arable landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated trees, but the field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed. This location offers some intimacy since this is a local lane with little traffic and there is no major settlement to disrupt the tranquility. The overall experience is pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and the slight undulations in topography.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors - Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.15] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T078 / South Lane, Willingham

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decom
<text></text>	The foreground of the views from the route at the final section would change from a large agricultural field (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along most of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows. The northern section of the central part of the route would not experience any changes.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP38, LCC-C-J and LCC-C-K.	A similar Scheme the Site i and buik mitigatio Effects a decomm from dec runoff.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.15] January 2023

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ilar process to that of construction stage, but with the ne being no longer operational. This is an assessment of te in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation uilds upon the proposed primary and secondary ation that had been established as the future baseline. s are those arising from activities for the duration of the nmissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration decommissioning activities, dust generation and site



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligib
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Lov
	Substation/s This transport receptor is within the 2km study area for Cottam 1 substation. There are potentially views of the substation.			
	This transport receptor is within the 500m cable route corridor study area and crosses the cable route corridor at Lowfield Farm.			

Transport Receptor - T078 / South Lane, Willingham

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Eabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam a cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thory value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.15] January 2023

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features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



SOLAR PROJECT		
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.15] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T083 / Cot Garth Lane

Baseline Context:

Cot Garth Lane is located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow at its southern edge. This is a straight section of lane that passes from the B1241 (Stow Road) in the west to meet with Stone Pit Lane in the east. The lane crosses a minor tributary of the River Till to the west of Woods Farm and the lane has limited visibility towards the Site/Sites.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 37m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP39, VP40, LCC-C-K

Description of Route:

The first section of the route emerges east from a T' junction with B1241 to the south of the settlement Willingham by Stow. This section of the route is bordered with wide grass verges and very strong hedgerows to both sides. The hedgerows are grown tall which minimizes views to the north and south. The first part of this route as it travels through the village has a village character with more mixed species and formalised garden hedges as well as a greater mix of mature garden and orchard trees. This character stretches to Grange Farm where the landscape then becomes more agricultural with a mix of pasture and arable fields.

The hedgerow trees along this section of the route are mature and well established which creates an additional barrier between the route and its surrounding agricultural fields and residential properties. The road then crosses over a small watercourse. In the second section of this route the landscape gently rises east. The hedgerows bordering the route are tall and strong being less intensively managed than the majority in the surrounding landscape. There are few hedgerow trees. There are a few gaps in the hedgerow for access gates to the agricultural fields and these are what provides for a few pockets of open views in an otherwise intimate route. Cot Garth Lane then finally ends and forms a T' junction with Stone Pit Lane where the views to the east are extensive. The majority of the lane looks south towards Cottam 1 West Site but the final section of the route that comes onto Stone Pit Lane overlooks Cottam 1 West Site directly to the east, but all views are limited by topography and vegetation.

The intimate and tranquil nature of the setting is a key influence in this route as is the varied settlement vegetation and architecture to the western section. The route is a local lane used by residents and experiences very little traffic. Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is far more intimate than the wider arable landscape.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.16] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T083 / Cot Garth Lane

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decom
The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields, the presence of a consistent hedgerow network and the distance from the construction works. The users of the final section of the route would however experience a slight level of charge particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites in the final section. The changes experienced from final section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover in the central and first section of the route. The final section of the route would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the final section of the route. The final section of the route. The final section of the route. The sound any of the Site/Sites at the final section of the route. The sector including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows.	The foreground of the views from the route at the final section would change from a large agricultural field (east of Stone Pit Lane) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. The majority of the route would not experience change due to the existing strong and tall hedgerows at the foreground of the route.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to ViewpointsVP39, VP40 and LCC-C- K.	A similar Scheme b the Site ir and build mitigation Effects an decommi from deco runoff.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.16] January 2023

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ar process to that of construction stage, but with the e being no longer operational. This is an assessment of in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation ilds upon the proposed primary and secondary tion that had been established as the future baseline. are those arising from activities for the duration of the missioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration ecommissioning activities, dust generation and site



	This transport receptor is outside the 500m study area. Substation/s This transport receptor is within the 2km study area for Cottam			
Magnitude	1 substation. There are potentially views of the substation. Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Lov
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligib

Transport Receptor - T083 / Cot Garth Lane In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites] **Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]** No Intervisibility Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area. There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility. There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9] The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area. **Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity** Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.16] January 2023

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SOLAR PROJECT		
		Construction: Very Low
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
-		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	NatApplicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	NotApplicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.16] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T084 / Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow

Baseline Context:

Unnamed road to the north of the small settlement of Coates and east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow. This is a north south aligned section of road with some wide 'dog-legs' that follow field boundaries and water courses. The lane passes from the small settlement of Coates in the south to meet with Willingham Road in the north and provides access to Turpin Farm and Grange Farm. The southern section of the road is distanced form the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites by intervening hedgerows and woodland cover, but the northern section passes directly through the Site/Sites.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP18, VP37, LCC-C-I

Description of Route:

The first section of the route extends south from Willingham Road through the western side of Turpin Farm. The route itself is a track that runs along the boundaries of fields. The track is unmade and not a public access route. There is a row of poplar to the western boundary of the first part of this route and relatively strong vegetation around the farm but open views across the surrounding countryside, nevertheless. The views are broken up by the blocks of woodland in the surrounding area such as New plantation, Larch plantation and Fox Covert. The first section of the route comes down to the top line of New plantation. Here the route goes west and back down south towards Grange Farm. The first section of the route looks east and westward to Cottam 1 North Sites.

There is little to no marked contrast between the first and second section of the route. The tall woodlands of New Plantation and Fox Covert are strong features in the landscape and helps to close down the extensive and vast views across the landscape. The tall Linear woodland to the south of Moor Bridge is a strong feature in the landscape and closes down views to the west at the first section of the route. The route is not well used and experiences no public traffic.

The route is influenced by the open views in the landscape and the productive arable nature of the surrounding landscape. The woodlands in the distance help to contain the views but the open nature of the immediate foreground provides for an interesting and stimulating route.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider arable landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated trees, but the field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed,

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.17] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T084 / Unnamed Road, Coates by Stow

The roats would not be significantly affected by the construction. The charges experience from the roats is a construction. The charges experience of the significant and the s	construction. The changes experienced from the route (if any) would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning	the final section would change from a large agricultural field (to both sides of the route) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few	seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP18, VP37 and	Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m
	 on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar pane areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form an tree cover in the central section of the route. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the route. The first section of the coute would experience glimpsed and framed visibility of the construction works due to the presence of built form and tree cover. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact beyond. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of this Road. Construction Access Part of this landscape receptor might be used as construction access, so there could be localised and temporary activity. Cable Route Corridor This transport receptor is partially within the 2km study area for Cottam 1 substation. The road's line takes it in and out of 	alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along the majority of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.		the duration noise and vit
Magnitude Very Low Very Low Low Very Low	potentially views to the substation.			

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.17] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
Fabric of the Landscape
There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe
area.
There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin
within the character area
Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam
cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of
distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between
built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel
Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton
further detail within the following figures:
Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm
Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net
different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im
west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri
prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil
verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra
settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the
the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi
visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of
infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w
form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
Construction: Very Low
Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low
Decommissioning: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.17] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



SOLAR PROJECT		
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.17] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T085 / Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow

Baseline Context:

Stone Pit Lane is located to the east of the settlement of Willingham by Stow and to the northeast of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. The lane follows a straight alignment that passes north south from Fillingham Lane, passing the junction with Cot Garth Lane. The road has 'no through' access at the junction with the River Till.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 5m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP39, VP40, LCC-C-K

Description of Route:

The first section of the route emerges south from Fillingham Lane to the east of Willingham by Stow settlement and travels straight to a junction with Cot Garth Lane. The second section of Stone pit Lane continues south past Woods Farm and reaches a dead end within an agricultural field. The first section of the route has grass verges to either side of the route and well-established, relatively tall hedgerows. These strong hedgerows close down any views to the east and west. The presence of tall hedgerow trees further limit views and gives this section of the route an enclosed and intimate feel. Towards the end of the first section of the route, at the junction with Cot Garth Lane the hedgerows to the east open up abruptly and grant open views to the agricultural fields to the east and southeast directions. The second section of the route continues on to a dead end, but the hedgerows and the hedgerow trees are strong and relatively tall, limiting views in all directions. Land to the west is more intimate with grazing fields and strong field boundaries whilst the arable landscape to the east is more open. The route looks southeast and south towards Cottam 1 West Site and looks directly east towards Cottam 1 North Site.

The tall hedgerows and well-established hedgerow trees add to the intimate setting of this lane. This is a local lane network with little to no traffic. There are no major settlements in the immediate vicinity to disrupt the tranquility of this location. The view is influenced by the intimate setting that the tall hedgerows and vegetation provide for the route. Normanby Gorse is a strong woodland feature to the southeast where breaks in vegetation permit views.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is less typical in character to the wider arable landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated trees, the intensive levels of management and the stockpiling of materials add decline to the natural qualities of the view.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.18] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T085 / Stone Pit Lane, Willingham by Stow

Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The first and final sections of the route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields, the presence of a consistent hedgerow network and the distance from the construction works. The users of the central section of the route would however experience a significant level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites in the final section. The changes experienced from the central and final sections of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover in the central section of the route. The central section of the route would experience more open views of the construction activities. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the central section of the route. Other works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, ucluding planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature at the final section of the route. The central section of the route would experience more opar views of the construction framed visibility of the construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the route would experience glimpsed and f	The foreground of the views in the first and final section of the route would not change. The middle section of the route is likely to change as the agricultural fields to the southeast change to panels, this change should be mitigated by proposed Shelterbelts and additional tree planting as part of the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along the majority of the southern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP39, VP40 and LCC-C-k.	A similar prod Scheme bein, of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.18] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character o infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
le Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.18] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



SOLAR PROJECT		
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significanc of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.18] January 2023

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Transport Receptor – T094 / Track between South Lane and Coates Lane, Willingham

Baseline Context:

The track is located to the west of the small settlement of Coates, passing to the east of a large irregular woodland block known as Normanby Gorse. The track takes a meandering alignment in a north south direction from Coates in the south to meet with South Lane in the north at Moor Farm. The track is labelled South Lane on some maps.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 178m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP18, VP19, VP38

Description of Route:

The first section of the route emerges from the southern end of the metalled road of South Lane and proceeds to travel south to the northeast corner of Normanby Gorse. From here the second section of the route takes the track from Normanby Gorse to meet Coates Lane. To the first section of route the vegetation surrounding the track is similar to that of South Lane. The track is bordered by wide grass verges with hedgerows predominantly to the western edge only. The hedgerows are low cut allowing extensive views to the east and west. The section of the route beyond Normanby Gorse is completely open with no presence of hedgerows to border the track. There is however a strong field boundary further east of this route somewhat breaking up views to the east The end of the route has an access gate as it joins onto Coates Lane. The route looks east onto Cottam 1 West Site and east onto Cottam 1 North Site.

The route is influenced by the open nature of the views and low-cut vegetation surrounding the route. The route is influenced by Normanby Gorse which is a strong feature in the landscape and helps to close down views to the south and west from parts of this route.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider open arable landscape. There are interesting features including woodland blocks and isolated trees, but the field hedgerows are cut back, and the arable land use is intensively managed.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.19] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The route would not be significantly affected, due to the separation provided by the intervening arable fields, the presence of a consistent hedgerow network and the distance from the construction works. The users of the route would however experience a slight level of change particularly at the location where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites in the first section. The changes experienced from the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows, built form and tree cover in the first section of the route. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature at the final section of the route. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. Costruction Access The transport receptor is	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section to the west would change from a large agricultural field to an area of panels, but only for a short straight section of the route and would be mitigated by the proposed shelterbelts and additional tree planting as part of the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very few features and the route has a straight alignment with limited character. With the central section of the route, there would be a change from arable fields along the majority of the northern section of the route, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP18, VP19 and VP38.	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in vegetation and future baseling the duration noise and vib generation and secondary mit future baseling the duration future baseling the duration future baseling future baseling fu

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.19] January 2023

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	Substation/s The transport receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 1 substation. There are potentially views to the substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or farea.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
snitude Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.19] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built



		Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.19] January 2023

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Transport Receptor – T096 / Coates Lane, Coates by Stow

Baseline Context:

Coates Lane is located to the east of Normanby by Stow and passes through the small settlement of Coates. The lane exits Coates at Grange Farm and passes west to meet with the green lane and bridge crossing over the River Till. The lane follows an east west alignment with a 'dog-leg' section to the west of Hall Farm.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP17, VP18, VP19.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route starts from a crossing on top of the River Till to the east of B1241. This route then travels east following the influence of field boundaries and meets a junction with a track that leads to South Lane. The second section of the route travels through Coates and ends just west of Grange Farm. The first section of the route has strong vegetation where it runs adjacent to the River Till but as it reaches the length closest to Normanby Gorse the treed landscape opens out to managed hedgerow with some limited hedgerow trees. There is a strong field boundary to the east of Normanby Gorse which limits views across to the east from this route. Vegetation around the settlement of Coates is much more prolific and creates a more intimate feel with blocks of woodland and wooded areas around existing buildings. This route travels through Cottam 1 West Site, looking north, south, west, and east and southeast towards Cottam 1 South Site and northwest onto Cottam 1 North Site.

The River Till is a key influence of the route in the first section of the route and the settlement of Coates and Grange Farm is a key influence in the second half of the route. The tall and dense vegetation surrounding the River Till is a distinctive feature in the view and creates a riparian character that follows its meandering course. A strong line of poplar to the east of this route beyond Coates is a prominent feature across the wider landscape with other woodland blocks scattered to the north, northeast and southeast of this route.

Overall, this route offers a pleasant journey that is typical in character to the wider context of the landscape. The overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and muted landscape with some pleasant views.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.20] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T096 / Coates Lane, Coates b	oort Receptor – T096 / Coates Lane, Coates by Stow			
Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decomn	
The first section of the route would be affected directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sit construction works would be located on both s section of the route closest to the River Till. The of the route would not be affected, as there are each side and oblique views towards the first s route would be masked by the intervening hed changes to the first section of the route would construction, and commissioning with effects s construction, and commissioning with effects s construction traffic, noise and vibration from co activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. stages of the construction stage, ground, and li activities such as the construction of the solar p associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened by the foreground hedgerows and tro first section of the route would experience mo the construction activities. During the latter pai construction stage, views would be come availa elevated activities and there would be open vie where the route passes directly adjacent to the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connectio construction including fencing, gates, boundary other means of enclosure and works for the pr security and monitoring measures such as CCT down of internal tracks. There would also be la biodiversity mitigation works, including plantin, improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would proportion of the view and be a dominant feat section of the route. There would be consider the arable land use, but the field boundaries at associated tree cover would remain intact. The a fundamental change to the surroundings to t south of the second section of the route. Construction Access The transport receptor is adjacent to the sites of therefore they might be access activity. Cable Route Corridor The transport receptor is outside the 500m cab study area, though the far western limit touche the 500m line.	tes. The sides of the first e second section e no works to ection of the lgerows. The include the 'renabling works, such as onstruction roads, and the . At the early ower-level panel areas and be partially ee cover. The re open views of rt of the bble of the ews, particularly e boundary of the on with the y treatment and rovision of V and the laying indscape and g and the obstruct a wide ure at the first rable change to ind any re would not be the north and of panels and of panels and	hange from the south side of the els, but they would be ting hedgerows. The ienced within the ng arable fields with a	nto account at this stage. Scheme be magnitude of change of the Site	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.20] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the being no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing on and builds upon the proposed primary and ry mitigation that had been established as the aseline. Effects are those arising from activities for tion of the decommissioning to include site traffic, d vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.



	The transport receptor is largely within the 2km study area for the Cottam 1 substation, with the eastern section from St Edith's Church being outside.There are potentially views of the substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wit visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.20] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ty of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



		Construction: Very Low
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
•		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.20] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T097 / Normanby Road, Normanby by Stow

Baseline Context:

Normanby Road. The B1421, is located to the north of Stow where it exits the settlement at the junction with Church Road. The road takes a slight meandering alignment passing residential properties and farmsteads known as Flat Tops, West Farm and East Farm, before taking a straight route and then entering Willingham by Stow.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 4m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP20, VP14, LCC-C-A

Description of Route:

T097 is a short section of the road which runs south from a tributary of the River Till to the north of properties in Normaby by Stow, south to properties known as Flat tops on Coates Lane.

From the north, the road is bordered by hedges, the eastern one being tall and outgrown, whilst the western boundary hedge being more managed and relatively low cut. The roadside verges are narrow and there is a very narrow footway to the eastern extent of the road running down to East Farm where it widens slightly. Beyond East Farm the eastern boundary hedge is sparser and low-cut, offering views from dwellings over to the east and across Cottam 1 West Site where the field is proposed as bird mitigation immediately adjacent to this road. Views to the west are over arable farmland and of farmsteads in this small cluster of buildings.

Garden boundaries and pasture exist to the west of this road down to Coates Lane closing down views to the west with more intimate field patterns and increased field boundary vegetation in the immediate setting but views over hedgerows provide a more undulating landscape with field hedges and hedgerow trees layered across to the horizon which is wooded in places. Looking east, the landscape is more open in its immediate setting with hedgerows and hedgerow trees stretching beyond the adjacent fields to a partially wooded horizon and views of 'The Ridge' in the distance forming this horizon. To the south the village of Stow is evident, with vegetation screening some parts and Stow Church being a prominent feature.

Overall, this route is relatively intimate despite the speed at which traffic is able to travel due to the relatively well vegetated boundaries. The route varies along its length creating both intimate and open areas with views out.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.21] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T097 / Normanby Road, N	lormanby by Stow
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C	onstruction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
af ob be Ro set to co (e be Th th wo co ac sc of el wi Co ot st ac sc of el wi Co ot st ac sc of el wi Co ot st ac sc of el wi Co ot st ac sc of el wi Co ot st ot co ot st ot ot st st ot st ot ot ot e t t t t st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st st ot st st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot st ot ot st st st ot st ot s ot s ot st s s s ot s s ot s s s s	The first section of the route would not be significantly fiected, as there are no construction works to each side and oblique views towards the second section of the route would as masked by the intervening hedgerows lining Normanby boad and within the intervening field systems. The second section of the route would not be affected due to the distance of the Scheme and the existing field boundaries. The construction works would be located on one side of the route ast side, closest to Normanby by Stow) and they would only e adjacent to Normanby Road for a short section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would include the construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction trivities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the sual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early ages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level trivities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and ssociated infrastructure and inverters would be partially there the route passes near Normanby. The works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and there would also be landscape and to diversity mitigation works, including planting and the hypovement of the foreground hedgerows. CTV and the laying bown of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and to diversity mitigation works, including planting and the hypovement of the second section of the route. There ould not be a fundamental change to the arroundings to the west and east of the first and second section of the route. There is potentially access from this transport receptor, so here could be localised and temporary activity.	The foreground of the views from the first section and the final section of the route will not change. The foreground of the route from the middle section will change to the east from area of agricultural land to areas of panel this will be mitigated by the proposed Shelterbelt and additional tree planting that are part of the Scheme. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP14, VP20 and LCC-C-A.	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in a vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration of noise and vib generation an

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.21] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	This transport receptor is within the 2km study area for the Cottam 1 substation. There are potentially views of the substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin, within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strir prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character o infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.21] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Νοι Αρρικαδίε	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.21] January 2023

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Transport Receptor - T099 / Coates Lane, Stow

Baseline Context:

Coates Lane is located to the southeast of the settlement of Normanby by Stow. This section of the lane heads from the junction with Normanby Road at the location with the residential properties known as Flat Tops and then passes east towards the small settlement of Coates as far as the junction with receptor (T094), which is the local track between South Lane and Coates Lane. This route is a local green lane with a bridge crossing over the River Till just to the southwest of Normanby Gorse.

Looking southeast towards Cottam 1 South Site and northeast towards the Cottam 1 North Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1 North

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP14, VP19 and VP20.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as the bridge crossing with the River Till) passes as a local green lane through a system of medium scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with a good concentration of mature trees. The field system to the south of the track (at this section) is very regular and geometric with a particularly strong network of hedgerows arranged in rectangular blocks. In contrast, to the north of the track the fields are larger scale, more irregular with less hedgerows and tree cover. The main concentration of vegetation is associated with the course of the River Till, where it's course can be traced in the landscape by the riparian vegetation on its steep-sided channel. The second section of the route (as far as the junction with receptor T094) continues through the arable landscape where the formal geometric pattern of fields is interrupted by the course of the River Till and its smaller tributaries that take a very winding course through the landscape. This section of the route is also framed by the distinctive woodland known as Normanby Gorse.

There is a marked contrast between the first section of the route, which passes through a more open context due to the presence of the geometric fields, where some are divided by low hedgerows. Although there is a strong presence of tree cover to either side of the green lane, there are extended views both towards the north and south. In contrast, the second section of the route is set within a more enclosed context due to the tree cover in the tall hedgerows to each side and Normanby Gorse also provides enclosure and curtails visibility towards the north. The route is influenced by the arable fields and a landscape that is tranquil with very few manmade interventions, apart from the first section where it meets with Normanby Road. The woodlands at Normanby Gorse form a significant component and add balance to the landscape and the mature ash trees within the hedgerows are also a strong feature.

Overall, the route is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath this local bridge at the junction between the first and second sections. The watercourse is confined within a deep channel, but the tree cover on the local green lane and the strong presence of Normanby Gorse enhance the visual quality of the route. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature as well as the tussocky grassland on the steeply inclined banks of the watercourse. This route offers a pleasant journey towards a quiet landscape. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland, but where there is pasture, this gives the impression of an attractive landscape.

Sensitivity: Medium to High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.8 A] January 2023



sport Receptor – T099 / Coates Lane, Stow			
Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommiss of Change
The first section of the route would <u>not</u> be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located to the north side of the route only, <u>beyond the course of the River Till</u> . The second section of the route would <u>also not</u> be significantly affected, <u>and this is alsobut</u> due to the shortness of this section and the presence of a consistent hedgerow network <u>such that</u> the effects would be less evident than the first section <u>of the route</u> . The users of both sections of the route would however experience a <u>smallsignificant</u> level of change. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows and tree cover. The first section of the route would experience more open views of the construction activities. During the latter part of the construction tage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would <u>not</u> bostruct and <u>first section of the view and wo</u>	The foreground of the views from the route at the first and second sections would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to an area of panels, but only for a short straight length of the second section of the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with very some interesting features, but the panels would be set back from the roadside hedgerows.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP14, VP19 and VP20.	A similar proce Scheme being of the Site in w vegetation and secondary miti future baseline the duration of noise and vibra generation and

nissioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.



	Substation/s Transport receptor is within the 2km study area of Cottam 1 North substation.			
Magnitude	LowMedium	LowHigh	LowMedium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	<u>Adverse</u> Net
Significance of Effect	Minor-Moderate Not-Major Significant	Minor-Moderate NotMajor Significant	Minor-Moderate Not-Major Significant	Minor-Mode

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	Sequential Frequent VisibilityThe first section of the route would be significantly affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located to the north side of the route only. The second section of the route would be significantly affected, but due to the shortness of this section and the presence of a consistent hedgerow network the effects would be less evident than the first section. The users of both sections of the route would however experience a significant level of change.During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed), there is a hedgerow boundary to the north and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be less	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the so the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Si developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study are woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening se cumulative visibility.
	 boundary to the north and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be less frequent with some gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to the north side of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or manmade features. The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP14, VP19 and VP20 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Ingham Road in the south to join with Normanby Road in the west. 	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely signific Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumula the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Au Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Au The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, w from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic r network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across t formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wid helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the
	Sequential Occasional Visibility The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving more quickly (farm vehicles may be travelling at speed) and users may be travelling slowly as walkers slow down to appreciate the landscape. There are also larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructur with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and C highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These releval have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cu would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.8_A] January 2023

eutral & Short Term

oderate Not Significant

es of the landscape within the character area.

solar panel areas and the substation area within

/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative area. This is due to the distance, the intervening settlements and built form would also curtail

ificant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and ulative visibility is set out in further detail within

Augmented ZTV **[C6.4.8.15.2.6]** its Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

, which make one landscape type or area different routes and in contrast, the east west minor road ss the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is vide grassed verges and they have a major role in the area.

ture is shaped by evidence of historic settlement Coates, which are features value that are not evant characteristics of the landscape and land use cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites and infrastructure features. Moreover, these orm that plays a positive role in reducing the



Transport Re	Transport Receptor – T099 / Coates Lane, Stow		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	
Type of Effect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Neutral & Long Term	
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	
	Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant	
Significance	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	
0	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	
of Effect	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.2: Transport Receptors – Transport <u>Not</u> Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.2.8_A] January 2023



Transport Receptor – T105 / Stow Lane, Ingham

Baseline Context:

Stow Lane is located to the south of Ingham and to the north of Cammeringham where it follows a straight east west alignment. The lane forms a 'T' junction with the B1398 (Lincoln Road) in the east and then continues west to join with Ingham Road at Furze Hill.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP16, VP23, VP25

Description of Route:

T105 heads east from a small lane which heads south to Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill dwellings. The road is long, narrow, and straight with very intensively managed low-cut hedges on both sides and ditches along its route. There are very few hedgerow trees and occasional passing places for vehicles. The roadside verges are relatively narrow. Views in all directions are open and exposed but to the north a small block of woodland in the foreground and Coates Gorse and Fox Covert further afield are prominent features of the landscape. The Ridge is visible on the raised horizon to the west, whilst Cottam power station is a feature looking east. To the south a block of woodland at Brattleby Thorns and Gorse is evident in the otherwise open landscape.

Further west along this route, the immediate landscape constantly changes with areas of open hedgerows, ditches without hedgerow, ditches with hedgerow trees and lines of more regular specimen trees breaking up views to the north. The southern boundary of this road remains more uniform with low cut hedges and few hedgerow trees with ditches adjacent to hedgerows. The road becomes slightly more open, and the road verges are relatively wide. This whole route however affords open and vast views in all directions and the route is influenced by the intensively managed arable landscape with limited field boundary vegetation to all directions.

Overall, this route offers a straight journey across a very simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland. There are some many views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale along the route. This is a quiet and isolated location with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads until Ingham village. The experience is a relatively pleasant and invigorating one but would be an exposed and uninteresting pedestrian route.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.22] January 2023



C	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
d w w rr e si c c rr A lo a p la a v i b C c o s d b i r T T fr o b b T t c C T C C S T C C S S S S S S S S S S S S	he route would not be significantly affected due to the listance from the Scheme to the route. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (south side) and they would only be near to Stow Lane for a short section of the oute. The changes to the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation/ inabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects uch as construction traffic, noise and vibration from onstruction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on oads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. It the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and ower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel reas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be nartially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the atter part of the construction stage, views would become vailable of the elevated activities and there would be open iews, particularly where the route passes close to the ioundary of the Site/Sites at the second section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the onstruction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and ther means of enclosure and works for the provision of ecurity and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying lown of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and iodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the mprovement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a ramed proportion of the view and be a dominant feature for inly a short length at the first section of the route. There would ee a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. here would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings of the north and south of the second section of the route. Construction Access ransport receptor will be affected by the proposed onstruction access into Cottam 1 North and South sites. Cable Route Corridor . u	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section would change from the agricultural fields (south side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the existing hedgerows and will have new hedgerows reinforced with tree planting to mitigate views from this route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP16, VP23 and VP25.	A similar prod Scheme being of the Site in a vegetation an secondary mi future baselin the duration a noise and vib generation an
itude V	/ery Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
	Jeutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sho

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.22] January 2023

nissioning

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term



Significance	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negl
of Effect		Negligible Not Significant		i i c gi

Transport Receptor – T105 / Stow Lane, Ingham

In-Combination Effects	[Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility		Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by ir west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqu verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to t the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude Not Applicable		Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Not Applicable Effect Image: Constraint of the second se		Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.22] January 2023

gligible Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built

erm



Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant
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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.22] January 2023

gnificant



Transport Receptor - T107 / Ingham Road, Stow

Baseline Context:

Ingham Road is located to the east of the settlement of Stow and takes an east west route to join with Stow Lane east of Furze Hill. The road has a straight alignment and passes through the small settlement of Stow Pasture. It is bordered by small to medium scale field systems to each side with a strong hedgerow network and occasional blocks of trees.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP15 / VP16 / LCC-C-A

Description of Route:

The first section of the route starts to the east of Stow and continues east to Squire's Bridge which goes over the River Till. The second section of the route travels east from Squire's Bridge until it joins onto Stow Lane. The first section of the route is bordered by grass verges with strong hedgerows to either side with a few frequent hedgerow trees to give the route a pleasant character. The hedgerows are thick and well established with only a few gaps to the south side of the route that gives vast views of the flat landscape. This section of the route is home to multiple residential properties (north of route) along with The Pastures as the route gets close to Squire's Bridge. The character is of a settlement edge with more varied and some non-native vegetation to the roadside boundaries and neat, managed grass verges but with a good level of native and non-native tree cover. This continues out of the village to the north of the road, whilst native hedgerows and arable/pasture fields extend to the south. The road is long, narrow, and straight with views east eventually reaching 'The Ridge' in the distance and some woodland blocks in the mid-distance evident.

Travelling further east past the properties at Stow, the landscape becomes more agricultural with building and fields bordered by lengths of native hedgerows. These vary along the route but there are few hedgerow trees in the main. Some areas of open verge exist whilst other areas have hedges on both sides of the road. The verges are relatively wide, making for a pleasant and varied route along this road. Towards the eastern end of this road, the hedgerows become low cut and there are very few if any hedgerow trees in places.

The route looks north and south towards Cottam 1 West Site and southeast and northeast towards Cottam 1 South Site.

The first section of the route is more enclosed, and this makes the route appear and seem more intimate. As the route continues east the views open up and is only then broken up by the strong presence of woodland in the distance. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is also a distinctive feature as well as the wide grass verges on Ingham Road. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and muted landscape.

Overall, this route offers a journey across a simple landscape with few elements or features of interest, but it is nonetheless a pleasant route. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland. This is a quiet location with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads. This route offers an interesting journey along an attractive local lane with distinctive grass verges. The experience is a pleasant and invigorating but can be a little exposed in places.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.23] January 2023



Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommi
The second section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side and oblique views towards the first section of the route would be masked by the intervening hedgerows lining Ingham Road and within the intervening field systems. The first section of the route would not be affected where it passes near to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (south side) and they would only be adjacent to Ingham Road for a short section of the route. The changes to the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes near to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a framed proportion of the view and be a dominant feature for only a short length at the second section of the route. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any a	The foreground of the views from the route at the first section would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the existing hedgerows. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP15, VP16 and LCC-C-A.	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future basel the duration noise and vil generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.23] January 2023

nissioning

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
	The road partially crosses the 2km study area, to the south of Normanby by Stow.			

Transport Re	Transport Receptor – T107 / Ingham Road, Stow		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area	
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.	
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects	
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.23] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built



JOEAN PRODECT		
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
Effect	Effect	Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Significance Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
-		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
of Effect	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.23] January 2023

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gnificant



Transport Receptor - T109 / Unnamed Road, Stow

Baseline Context:

This unnamed road is located to the south of the settlement of Coates, where it exits Ingham Road and takes a meandering alignment through the arable fields and then bends back to rejoin Ingham Road at the junction with Stow Lane. The road shares its route with a public bridleway (Camm/31/1) which passes Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill at which point the bridleway continues east along the unnamed road and then south towards Thorpe Wood.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 0m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP12, VP16, VP23

Description of Route:

The first section of the route emerges south from Stow Lane. This route is bordered by grass verges on either side and low-cut hedgerow which then become taller which screen some views to the west. The second section where it travels over a small watercourse proceeds to then curve around to Lower Furze Hill where the track is open and exposed. Again, it crosses the small watercourse which links up to the River Till. The route looks southeast towards Cottam 1 South Site and west towards Cottam 1 West Site.

There is a subtle contrast between the first and the second section. The first section of the route has broken views to the east and the west providing for a relatively sheltered short section of this route. The second section of the route is opened up to open fields to the south and the bend of the track as it follows the curvature of a ditch which is a valuable feature, meandering through structured arable fields. The route looks south onto woodlands such as Thorpe Wood, Brattleby Gorse and Cammeringham Low Covert as they stand as visible markers in the distance. The built-up feature of Cold Harbour is also prominent to the east of the final section of the route.

The route is influenced by the surrounding field boundaries and ditches which offers an interesting route and experience in the landscape joining the Bridleway to the west. Overall, this route offers calm and tranquil views across the rolling landscape with good levels of woodland cover locally and long-distance views. Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
The first section of the route would not be significantly affected, as there are no construction works to each side and oblique views towards the second section of the route would be masked by the intervening field systems. The second section of the route would not be affected where it passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (east side) and they would only be adjacent to the road for a short section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the second section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a framed proportion of the view and be a dominant feature for only a short length at the second section of the route. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would rema	The foreground of the views from the route at the second section would change from the agricultural fields (to south side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind proposed shelterbelts and additional tree planting to mitigate views from this route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP12, VP16 and VP23.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.24] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	Substation/s Transport receptor is outside the 2km study area for Cottam 1 North substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Transport Re	Transport Receptor – T109 / Unnamed Road, Stow		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or area.	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features compris within the character area	
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottan cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betwee built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of lik Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burtor further detail within the following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop	
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road no different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by it west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller st prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranque verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area.	
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and inf settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as The value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects	
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.24] January 2023

Short Term

Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the rity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] velopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area / important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed he landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built ts.



SOLAR PROJECT		
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	NotApplicable	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant	
	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Negligible: Not Significant	
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.4.3: Transport Receptors – Transport Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.4.3.24] January 2023

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Transport Receptor – T113 / Furze Hill, Stow

Baseline Context:

Furze Hill is located to the south of Ingham Road and to the east of the residential property and farmstead known as Lower Furze Hill. The route shares its path with bridleway (Camm/31/1) where it heads south passing Thorpe Wood as far as the residential property known as The Grange.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 203m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP12, VP15, VP16

Description of Route:

The first section of the routes leads off Ingham Road and continues south from Furze Hill then curves east at Lower Furze hill and travels parallel to a U shape ditch just northeast of Lower Furze Hill. The track has open views in all directions as there is little no hedgerow planting or tree cover to close down views to the wider landscape. The route looks east towards Cottam 1 South Site and west towards Cottam 1 West Site.

This route as this bridleway offers extensive views in all directions. The woodlands to the southeast such as Thorpe Wood, Cammeringham Low Covert and Brattleby Gorse are the only features within this landscape to break up views. The built elements such as Furze Hill and Lower Furze Hill along with mast poles to Cold Harbour (to the east) are minor detracting features in the otherwise tranquil and open landscape but offer some variation to the route.

the route is influenced by the regular and geometric fields divided with very few hedgerow divisions and ditches. The collection of small woodlands to the southwest of Cammeringham are visible in the distance to the southeast with woodland evident to the north across the Ingham Road.

Overall, this route offers a journey across a simple landscape with very few elements or features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland. There are some extended views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale along the route, and which opens up views along its length as it approaches Thorpe Wood in the south. This is a relatively quiet location set back off the Ingham Road.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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	Construction	Operation (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Year 15)	Decommis
	The second section of the route would not be significantly affected where it passes near to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (east side) and they would only be adjacent to the bridleway for a short section of the route. The changes to the second section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a framed proportion of the view and be a dominant feature for only a short length at the second section of the route. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a flundamental change to the surroundings to the west and south of the first section of the route. Construction Access Transport receptor will not be affected by proposed construction access into Cottam 1 South Site. Cable Route Corridor Transport receptor is outside of the 500m study area for Cottam Cable	The foreground of the views from the route at the second section would change from the agricultural fields (to east of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back behind the proposed hedgerows and shelterbelts which will mitigate views from this route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields that are intensive use with very some simple features, and limited character.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on operation magnitude of change (Year 15) refer to Viewpoints VP12, VP15 and VP16.	A similar process of the Site in vegetation and secondary mit future baseling the duration of noise and vibring eneration end vibring eneration and vibring eneration end vibring en
gnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
f	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sho

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issioning

ocess to that of construction stage, but with the ng no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and nitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

hort Term



Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible
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Transport Receptor - T113 / Furze Hill, Stow

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or tarea.
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
		Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the l area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to t the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

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le Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built

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Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant
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Transport Receptor – T125 / Thorpe Lane, Brattleby

Baseline Context:

Thorpe Lane is located to the north of the A1500 Till Bridge Road, where it follows an east west alignment passing between the settlements of Sturton by Stow and Brattleby. The lane follows an east west route with a 'dogleg' section where it joins with Lowfields that serves the settlement of Aisthorpe.

Distance to Cottam Sites: 3m to Cottam 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP4, VP5, VP6.

Description of Route:

T125 runs from The Lodge at the entrance to The Grange and heads east to Brattleby where it forms a junction and joins onto B1398. There is a long S bend along the otherwise very straight route.

At the first section of the route, Thorpe Lane is bordered with relatively narrow grass verges and hedgerows on both sides. The hedgerow directly to the north of the road is taller and blocks views to the agricultural fields to the north. The new hedgerows directly to the south of the route are set low in a ditch and therefore offer extensive views to the south. Small power lines are a minor detractor in this section of the route. Travelling further east the hedgerows become more consistent but are low cut and offer views both north and south. The general scene is open in all directions with the long, straight road a strong feature. There are distant views of woodland blocks with some closer to the north including Brattleby Gorse, Brattleby Thorns, South Spinney and Beck Spinney and Thorpe Wood further northwest.

At the second section of the route the road runs round a small spinney to the north of the route before heading east again. Here the grass verges are wider on both sides and the hedgerows on both sides are set within ditches and maintained to approximately the same height. The hedgerows are set low and do not close down visibility to the surrounding agricultural fields. The view is located on Thorpe Lane, looking north with the southern extent of the Cottam South 1 Site in the foreground.

Travelling east along this route the scene remains much the same with very limited hedgerow trees and open views until Thorpe Lane Farm where the more manicured and managed landscape is evident. This also provides more features with hedgerow trees planted along the northern boundary of the road adjacent to fields of pasture creating a more enclosed feel and broken views to the north, whilst the landscape to the south remains the same. A managed area of willow coppice existing to a block to the north of the road with a line of formalised poplar trees further screening views north.

This northern boundary vegetation begins to blend less formal tree and hedge planting to roadside heading towards Brattleby and an increase in general tree cover and quality is associated with landscape at Brattleby Hall. the formal hedge to the south of the road affords views across to the south and west as the route rises slightly towards The Ridge. Views across the landscape at this point include Cottam power station and blocks of woodland and a predominantly wooded horizon.

The route is influenced by the varying hedgerow management along its length, the rising ground to the east and the long views to the west.

Overall, this route offers a journey across a simple landscape with some elements or features of interest. There are intensive levels of management within the arable farmland. There are a few extended views where the absence of hedgerows enhances the feeling of scale along the route. This is a guiet, tranguil route with a notable absence of settlement or other busy roads. This route offers an interesting journey along an attractive local lane with varying grass verges. The experience is a pleasant and invigorating.

Sensitivity: Medium

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

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The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Construction
The first section of the route would not be significantly affected by construction due to the existing hedgerow screening the site from the route. The second section of the route would not be affected due to the existing woodlands to the north of the route screening the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. The construction works would be located on one side of the route (north side) and they would only be adjacent to Thorpe Lane for a short section of the route. The changes to the first section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be partially screened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be open views, particularly where the route passes directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites at the first section of the route. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a framed proportion of the view and be a dominant feature for only a short length at the second section of the route. There would be a considerable change to the arable land use, but the field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	Substation/s Transport receptor is outside of the 2km study area for Cottam 1 North substation.			
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change we visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

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Short Term

Not Significant

or features of the landscape within the character

ising the solar panel areas and the substation area

am 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ikely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 on Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built s.



		Construction: Very Low
	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low
-		Operation (Year 15): Low
		Decommissioning: Very Low
		Construction: Adverse & Short Term
Type of	Type of Not Applicable Effect Image: Second	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr
Effect		Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
		Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
		Construction: Negligible Not Significant
Significance	Significance Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant
0		Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi
of Effect		Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
		Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

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Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.1: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Overview [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.1.1] January 2023

RouteCode	Status	Site	Distance (m)	Potential Cumulative (Combined)	Potential Cumulative (Sequential)	Relevent Viewpoint/s	Receptor Baseline	Primary Mitigation (Embedded)	Secondary Mitigation	Significant Effects	Notes
Blyt/24/1 Blyt/24/1 Blyt/24/2 Blyt/24/2	Cottam 3b option area439Cottam 3a option area774Cottam 3a option area774Cottam 3b option area290Cottam 3b option area290 <td>Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from the eastern edge of Blyton at the junction with public footpath (Blyt/25/1). The footpath follows an almost north south alignment and then meets with Pilham Lane in the south. Open aspect towards the northern section of the foopath. The southern section has limited visibility due to the bordering hedgerows and trees within the hedgerows. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway also provides screening and enclosure.</td> <td>Not applicable</td> <td>Not applicable</td> <td>No</td> <td>No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Site due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.</td>		Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from the eastern edge of Blyton at the junction with public footpath (Blyt/25/1). The footpath follows an almost north south alignment and then meets with Pilham Lane in the south. Open aspect towards the northern section of the foopath. The southern section has limited visibility due to the bordering hedgerows and trees within the hedgerows. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway also provides screening and enclosure.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Site due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.				
Blyt/25/1 Blyt/25/1 Blyt/25/2 Blyt/25/2 Blyt/25/3 Blyt/25/3		1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3b option area	545 795 664 833 714 858		N	LCC-C-S LCC-C-S VP62 VP62 LCC-C-S LCC-C-S	Public Footpath: Within the settlement of Blyton. Leading from High Street, the footpath follows an almost east west aligment and then meets with Church Lane in the west. Enclosed aspect towards the western end and the eastern section has some visibility towards the south over the bordering fields.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Site due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
Blyt/26/1 Blyt/26/1		1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area	774 438	Ν	N	LCC-C-S	Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from public footpath (Blyt/24/1 and 24/2). This is a short section of footpath that passes almost east west to meet with Church Lane. The footpath has an open aspect along its length, but the vegetation along the mainline railway provides screening and enclosure towards the south.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Site due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
Blyt/28/1 Blyt/28/1 Blyt/28/2 Blyt/28/2		1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3b option area	789 830 947 900	N	N	LCC-C-S	Public Footpath: Located to the south of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from Church Lane, the footpath follows a 'dog-leg' alignment and then meets with the A159 (Thonock Road) in the west. The footpath is bordered to the north by the settlement edge (at its southern part). There is a partly open aspect towards the south from the length of the footpath.	No applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
Blyt/29/1 Blyt/29/1 Blyt/29/2 Blyt/29/2		1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area 1 Cottam 3b option area	947 929 801 708	Ν	N	LCC-C-S	Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from public footpath (Blyth/30/3), the footpath follows for a short length and then meets with Church Lane in the south. The footpath is bordered to the north by the settlement edge at (its northern part). There is a partly open aspect towards the south from the length of the footpath.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying landform and the intervening woodland at the western edge of the settlement of Pilham. The vegetation bordering the mainline railway and tree planting along Station Road also close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.
Blyt/30/1 Blyt/30/1		1 Cottam 3a option area 1 Cottam 3b option area	<u>842</u> 946	N	N	LCC-C-S	Public Footpath: Within the settlement of Blyton. Leading from Church Lane, the footpath follows an almost east west alignment and then meets with Paddock Lane in the south. The footpath is bordered on all sides by the built settlement.		Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a or 3b Site/Site due to the surrounding built settlement.
Blyt/32/1		1 Cottam 3a option area	555	Ν	N	LCC-C-U	Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Blyton. Leading from Sandbeck Lane, the footpath follows an almost north south alignment and then meets with Blyton Road in the north. The footpath crosses the small scale field systems, passing Willow Tree Farm and the sewage works and also crosses over Laughton Highland Drain.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the very slightly undulating and low-lying landform. The intervening riparian vegetation along the course of the Laughton Highland Drain also closes down visibility. The properties at Bluebell Farm and Blyton Grange and the residential edge of Blyton also provide screening towards the Site/Sites.
Bram/66/1		1 Shared cable corridor and access	0	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located along access track just south of Marton, near the River Trent. The footpath heads south and then takes a 'right- angled' turn to meet with the A156 to the west of Bunker's Hill Warren. The footpath crosses the arable and pastoral landscape where there are hedgerows with some tree cover.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Shared Cable Corridor Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.
Camm/31/1 Camm/31/1		2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	<u>679</u> 217	Y	Y	VP11, VP12 and VP16		Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the east and west boundaries to each side of the bridleway of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.	Yes	Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Open visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the flat, low- lying landform and the absence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover along parts of the route, particularly the southern section of the route. New planting along the east and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.

Corr/22/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	137		I	1	Corringham. The footpath follows a route north from Church Lane,	the northwest	bordering the		Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the
Corr/22/2	1 Cottam 2 option area	658					boundaries of Cottam	northwest		temporary nature of the construction works
Corr/22/3	1 Cottam 2 option area	675				Pilham Lane. The bridleway is enclosed to the southern section due to the woodland cover around Old Hall and Hall Farm. The northern section of the route is more open, but views towards the Site/Sites are curtialed by intervening hedgerows and the vegetation bodering Corringham Beck.		boundaries (which share a boundary with Corringham Beck) of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites.		the effects would be limited.Some visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering the south side of Pilham Lane and the intervening field hedgerows to the south of the lane are likely to close down visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the northwest boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Corr/23/1 Corr/23/2	1 Cottam 2 option area 1 Cottam 2 option area	861 982	N	N	VP48	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Corringham. The footpath heads north from Poplar Lane along a minor track that forms a junction with Middle Street. The footpath is enclosed to all sides by built development.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to the built development within the settlement of Corringham.
Corr/771/1	1 Cottam 2 option area	625	Ν	N	VP48	Public Footpath: Located within the setlement of Corringham. The footpath passes from Church Lane and heads west to meet with the access to St Lawrence's Church. The footpath is enclosed to all sides by built development.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 2 Site/Sites due to built development within the settlement of Corringham.
Fill/767/1 Fill/767/1	2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	<u>274</u> 16	Y	Y	VP35, VP36 and LCC-C-H	Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth. The bridleway heads north from Willingham Road at North Farm to meet with bridleways (Fill/85/1 and Fill/85/2). The bridleway is partly enclosed along its length, since there is a field hedgerow to the west boundary.	Panels set back from boundaries of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover and hedgerows are also absent to the east side of the bridleway leaving open views towards the east. New planting along the boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Fill/85/1	2 Cable corridor and access	365	Y	Y	VP35 and VP41	Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth.	Panels set back from	New planting	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable
Fill/85/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	231			VP35 and VP41	The bridleway heads south from Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange to	the east and west	bordering the east		Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary
Fill/85/2 Fill/85/2	2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	16 0			LCC-C-G VP34, VP35 and LCC-C-G	meet with bridleways (Fill/767/1 and Fill/85/2). The bridleway is mostly open along its length, since there is an absence of field hedgerows, woodland and tree cover.	boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	and west boundaries to each side of the bridleway of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.		nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway to each side. New planting along the northwest boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Fill/86/1 Fill/86/1	2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	0	Y	Y	VP32 and VP33	Public Bridleway: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Fillingham. The bridleway heads south from Willingham Road to meet with bridleway (Ingh/24/1) which then crosses in a diagonal alignment towards the settlement of Ingham. The bridleway is open along its length due to the absence of field hedgerows and tree cover and there would be open views west towards the Site/Sites.		New planting bordering the east boundary of the bridleway where it forms the boundary with the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	Yes	Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Open visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the the absence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover along the route. New planting along the east and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Gitw/85/1 Gitw/85/1	2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	819 264	Y	Y	VP35 and VP41	Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth. The bridleway heads south from Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange to meet with bridleways (Fill/85/1, Fill/767/1 and Fill/85/2). The bridleway is mostly open along its length, since there are no field hedgerows to the boundary of the bridleway.	Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	New planting bordering the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway to each side. New planting along the east and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Heap/1170/1	2 High voltage cable corridor and access	273	N	N	n/a	Public Bridlway: Located to the northeast of the small settlement of Heapham. The bridleway heads north from Elm Tree Farm along Heapham Lane to join with Kirton Gate Lane before taking a 'right- angled' turn to meet with Bratt Field South Road. There is a dense	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access due to dense hedgerows and tree cover to each side of the bridleway.
Ingh/17/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	882	Ν	N	VP27	Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Ingham. The footpath heads from the B1398 (Middle Street) passing Cliff House to join with the A15 (Ermine Street) in the east.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Ingham.
Ingh/235/1 Ingh/235/1	1 Cable corridor and access 1 Cottam 1 option area	<u>894</u> 545	N	N	VP22	Public Footpath:Located within the setttlement of Ingham to the southwest part. The foopath is a short section that passes across The Green.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North or the Cable Coridor and Access due to the intervening settlement of Ingham.

Ingh/24/1	2 Cable corridor and access	859	v	v	VP26 and LCC-C-F	Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Panels set back from	Planting bordering	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable
Ingh/24/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	1				Ingham. The bridleway heads diagonally from its connection with east boundary of the		NU	Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary
Ingh/24/2	2 Cottam 1 option area	875				bridleway (Fil/86/1) towards Ingham before taking a turn south along Shorth Lane to meet with West End. The section of the bridleway that follows Short Lane is enclosed with tall hedgerows and good tree cover. Where the bridleway cuts diagonally across the field this follows a local watercourse and this section is open with a lack of hedgerows and tree cover.	the Cottam 1 North Sites.		nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway towards the west. New planting along the east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtial views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.
Ingh/25/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	809	Y	Y	VP26	Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Ingham. The footpath heads south from Long Lane and then makes a slight 'dog-leg' turn to meet with footpaths (Ingh/27/3 and 27/4) in the south. The northern section of footpath is open with no hedgerow, but bordered to the west by a regular line of young trees that are closely spaced. The southern section is bordered by a tall, dense hedgerow and very few individual trees.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Cottam 1 North of South Site/Sites due to distance and intervening hedgerows and tree cover.
Ingh/26/2	1 Cottam 1 option area	545	Y	Y	VP26	Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Ingham. The Panels set back from		No	Some potential visibility towards Cable
Ingh/26/3 Ingh/26/3	1 Cable corridor and access 1 Cottam 1 option area	1			VP18 and VP21 VP18 and VP21	footpath heads west along Long Lane, passing Low Farm where it makes a 'dog-leg' turn and then progresses as far as the minor tributary of the River Till where it meets with footpath (Stow/83/1). The western section of the footpath passes parallel to an existing hedgerow (with isolated trees) along its north side. The eastern section also follows the existing hedgerow on its north side, but becomes enclosed by a small woodland block close to the junction with Long Lane. The footpath is located just to the north of Coates Gorse, which forms a group with other small woodlands and provides screening to the south. southeast boundard of Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.	the southeast boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.		Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Very minor visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. There is an open boundary to the western most section of the footpath where it meets with footpath (Stow/83/1) leaving partially open views towards the west (there is an intervening north south boundary hedgerow between the Site/Sites and this location, which closes down some visibility). New planting along the southeast boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites at this location will curtail views in Year 1 and help close down visibility in Year 15.
Ingh/27/3	1 Cottam 1 option area	809	Y	Y	VP18 and VP21	Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Panels set back from	n Planting bordering	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable
Ingh/27/4	1 Cable corridor and access	894			LCC-C-E	Ingham. The footpath heads west from the junction with footpath northeast boundary	the northeast		Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary
Ingh/27/4	Cottam 1 option area Cable corridor and access	624 420			LCC-C-E VP22 and VP23	(Ingh/27/2) passing the sewage works and then taking a short 'dog-leg' of Cottam 1 South	boundary of the		nature of the construction works the effects
Ingh/27/5 Ingh/27/5	1 Cottam 1 option area	105			VP22 and VP23	turn just to the southeast of Low Farm. The footpath then takes a 'right-angled' turn south to meet with Stow Lane. The eastern section of the footpath is bordered by a strong hedgerow network with mature trees as far as the sewage works. The middle section of the footpath is more open with a low hedgerow and no hedgerow trees. The western section of the footpath is then bordered by tree cover (for a short section to the west of the sewage works) and then takes an open route (with very low cut hedgerows and no trees) before joining Stow Lane.	Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.		would be limited.Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites. The footpath has a more open section at its western end where it takes a 'right-angled' turn to meet with Stow Lane, leaving open views towards the south (there is an intervening hedgerow to each side of Stow Lane between the Site/Sites and this location, which closes down some visibility). New planting along the northeast boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites will curtail views in Year 1 and help close down visbility in Year 15.
Laug/32/1	1 Cottam 3a option area	557	Ν	N	LCC-C-U	Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Blyton. The footpath heads from the junction with Sandbeck Lane, then taking a northerly direction with a minor angled turn passing Willow Tree Farm and its associated reservoir. The footpath crosses over Laughton Highland Drain then heads north passing the sewage works then meeting with Blyton Road. The southern section of the footpath is partially enclosed and bordered by tree cover and hedgerows associated with Willow Tree Farm. The northern section of the footpath is also bordered by a strong hedgerow network.	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Cottam 3b Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Blyton and the strong hedgerow network with good tree cover.
Mton/66/1	1 Abnormal loads access	824	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Marton. The Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Abnormal
Mton/66/1	1 Shared cable corridor and access	587				footpath heads from Littleborough Lane at Ferry Farm Landing Stage,			Loads Access and Shared Cable Corridor and
Mton/66/2	1 Abnormal loads access	797				then following the eastern bank of the River Trent it then continues			Access, but due to the temporary nature of the
Mton/66/2 Mton/66/3	1 Shared cable corridor and access 1 Abnormal loads access	611 661				towards the small settlement of Trent Port. The footpath then diverts its course in a diagobnal alignment away from the river corridor to			construction works the effects would be limited.
Mton/66/3	1 Shared cable corridor and access	339				meet with the A156 (High Street).			
Mton/66/4	1 Abnormal loads access	653							
Mton/66/4	1 Shared cable corridor and access	0							
Mton/67/1	1 Abnormal loads access	797	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Marton. The Not applicable footpath heads from Littleborough Lane, then meeting with the eastern bank of the River Trent it then continues towards the small settlement of Trent Port to meet with footpath (Mlton 66/1 and Mlton/66/3).	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Abnormal Loads Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.
Mton/68/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	305	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the south of the settlement of Marton. Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards High Voltage

	1 Shared cable corridor and access	0			n/a	The footpath heads from the A156 (High Street) in an east west alignment to meet with the A1500 (Stow Park Road).				Cable Corridor Access and Shared Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.
Mton/69/1	1 Abnormal loads access	230	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Marton.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Abnormal
Mton/69/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	805			, u	The footpath heads from the A1500 (Stow Park Road) in an northerly	iter applicable	iter applicable		Loads Access, High Voltage Cable Corridor
Mton/69/1	1 Shared cable corridor and access	292				direction to meet with Willingham Road at Willingham Hill.				Access and Shared Cable Corridor and Access,
										but due to the temporary nature of the
										construction works the effects would be
										limited.
1000 /4				+				N		
Mton/823/1	1 Abnormal loads access	688	N	N	n/a		Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Abnormal
						the settlement of Marton. The footpath follows the east bank of the				Loads Access and Shared Cable Corridor and
Mton/823/1	1 Shared cable corridor and access	345				River Trent and there are two routes which run parallel before they				Access, but due to the temporary nature of the
						meet with the Byway Open to all Traffic (BOAT) which then connects				construction works the effects would be
						with the slipway at the small settlement of Trent Port.				limited.
Mton/824/1	4 Abnormal loads access	688	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath and Byway Open to all Traffic: Located to the west of	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards Abnormal
Mton/824/1	4 Shared cable corridor and access	345				the settlement of Marton. The footpath follows the east bank of the				Loads Access and Shared Cable Corridor and
						-				
Mton/824/2	4 Abnormal loads access	678				River Trent and there are two routes which run parallel before they				Access, but due to the temporary nature of the
Mton/824/2	4 Shared cable corridor and access	341				meet with the Byway Open to all Traffic (BOAT) which then connects				construction works the effects would be
Mton/824/3	4 Abnormal loads access	653				with the slipway at the small settlement of Trent Port.				limited.
						with the slipway at the small settlement of ment fort.				inniced.
Mton/824/3	4 Shared cable corridor and access	331								
				1						
				1						
				1						
Nthp/504/1	4 Cottam 3a option area	613	N	N	VP66	Ruway Open to all Traffic Legated to the parthurst of the errol	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Limited visibility towards the Cottam 3a
			IN	I N	VF 00		Not applicable	Not applicable	INU	
Nthp/504/2	4 Cottam 3a option area	615		1		settlement of Northorpe. The BOAT heads from Grange Farm and				Site/Sites due to the distance, slightly
						follows a north south direction to meet with a farm access track to the				undulating landform and intervening
						south of Scotton Nature Reserve. The southern section of the BOAT is				hedgerows.
						partly enclosed by the slightly undulating landform and there are a few				
						hedgerow trees. The northern section is open due to the absence of				
						field hedgerows.				
						neid nedgerows.				
Pilh/20/1	1 Cottam 3a option area	930	Y	v v	VP56	Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the small settlement of	Panels set back	Planting (where	No	Some potential visibility towards High Voltage
Pilh/20/1	1 Cottam 3b option area	0		· ·		Pilham. The footpath heads from Station Road in an east west	(where there is a	there is a shared		Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							1 1		-
Pilh/20/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	192				direction to meet with Bonsall Road just to the north of Bonsdale	shared boundary with	boundary with the		temporary nature of the construction works
						Farm. The western and mid-section of the footpath is bordered by	the footpath) from	footpath) bordering		the effects would be limited. No visibility
								1 · · •		
						strong hedgerows and mature tree cover to each side. The eastern	north and south	the north and south		towards the Cottam 3a Site/Sites due to the
						section of the footpath is open due to the low cut hedgerows and	boundaries of the	boundaries of the		intervening vegetation along the mainline
						absence of hedgerow trees.	Cottam 3b Site/Sites.	Cottam 3b		railway and the strong hedgerow network to
						absence of neugerow frees.	cottain 50 Site/Sites.	1 1		
								Site/Sites.		the north of the footpath. Open visibility
										towards the Cottam 3b South Site/Sites due to
										-
										the the absence of intervening hedgerows and
										woodland cover along the route (eastern
				1						
				1				1 1		section). New planting along the east and west
										boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility
										boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility
5 (40 C /4		205	N		102		Neteral	Netenslieskie		boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying
Scmp/196/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	895	Ν	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane)	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm.				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
Scmp/196/1 Scmp/31/1	1 Cottam 1 option area 2 Cottam 1 option area	895	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm.				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then				boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and
Scmp/31/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	800	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
						by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton	Not applicable			boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South
Scmp/31/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	800	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
Scmp/31/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	800	N	N	VP3	by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
Scmp/31/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	800	N	N	VP3	 by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to 	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
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Scmp/31/1 Scmp/32/1 Stow/70/1	2 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area 2 Abnormal loads access	800 769 948	N	N	VP3	 by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath then continues further north in a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath then continues further north in a meandering alignment (following the eastern bank of the River Till) to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow. 	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement.
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Scmp/31/1 Scmp/32/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1	2 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area 2 Abnormal loads access 2 Cottam 1 option area	800 800 769 948 845	N N	N	VP3	 by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the astern bank of the River Till) to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the continues further north in a meandering alignment (following the eastern bank of the River Till) to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow. The bridleway heads from Wooden Lane to meet with Marton Road where its takes a 'right-angled' turn to then join Willingham Road. The southern section of the bridleway follows a minor track and is 	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. Some potential visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature o the construction works the effects would be
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Scmp/31/1 Scmp/32/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/71/1	2 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area 2 Abnormal loads access 2 Cottam 1 option area 2 Abnormal loads access 2 Cottam 1 option area 2 Cottam 1 option area 2 Cottam 1 option area 2 High voltage cable corridor and access 1 Abnormal loads access 1 Abnormal loads access 1 Abnormal loads access 1 Cottam 1 option area	800 800 769 948 845 975 40 40 125 832	N N N	N N	VP3 VP3	 by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the action to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the action to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the continues further north in a meandering alignment (following the eastern bank of the River Till) to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow. The bridleway heads from Wooden Lane to meet with Marton Road where its takes a 'right-angled' turn to then join Willingham Road. The southern section of the bridleway follows a minor track and is bordered to the west by a low-cut hedgerow with few trees. The northern section of the bridleway shares the route with a private farm access and is bordered by a low cut hedgerow to the west (which supports some regular tree cover). There are open views towards the east from the bridleway. Public Bridleway: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow. The footpath: Located to the southers of the settlement of Stow. The footpath: Located to the southwest of the settleme	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. Some potential visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature o the construction works the effects would be limited. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening settlement of Stow and the strong hedgerow network. No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access due to the intervening built settlement of Stow and the mature tree cover bordering
Scmp/31/1 Scmp/32/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/70/1 Stow/71/1 Stow/71/1 Stow/71/1	2 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area 2 Abnormal loads access 2 Cottam 1 option area 2 High voltage cable corridor and access 1 Abnormal loads access 1 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area 1 Cottam 1 option area	800 800 769 948 845 975 40 40 125 832 290	N N N	N N	VP3 VP3	 by Stow. The footpath heads from the small settlement of Broxholme and follows a 'zig-zag' alignment (north south direction) passing across a tributary of the River Till to meet with the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the west of Tillbridge Farm. Public Bridleway: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northeast of Tillbridge Farm as a short straight section to meet with bridleway (TLFe/31/1). The bridleway then continues further north in a meandering alignment to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Footpath: Located to the southeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath heads from the A1500 (Till Bridge Lane) just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm as a very short straight section to meet with footpath (TLFe/31/1). The footpath the continues further north in a meandering alignment (following the eastern bank of the River Till) to meet with Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge. Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Stow. The bridleway heads from Wooden Lane to meet with Marton Road where its takes a 'right-angled' turn to then join Willingham Road. The southern section of the bridleway shares the route with a private farm access and is bordered by a low-cut hedgerow with few trees. The northern section of the bridleway shares the route with a private farm access and is bordered by a low cut hedgerow to the west (which supports some regular tree cover). There are open views towards the east from the bridleway. Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow. The footpath heads in a north south direction from Stow Park Road to then meet with footpath (71/3) which extends as far as Mere House to the west to the southweet of the settlement of Stow. 	Not applicable Not applicable	Not applicable	No	boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening hedgerows and settlement. Some potential visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature o the construction works the effects would be limited. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform, intervening settlement of Stow and the strong hedgerow network. No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access due to the intervening built settlement

Stow/71/2	1 Abnormal loads access	255	N	N	LCC-C-A	Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow. The footpath heads in an east west direction from footpaths (Stow/71/2 and 71/3). This section of the footpath is open where it passes across the large-scale arable fields. The woodland blocks between the fields add some enclosure and help to curtail views east	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access due to the intervening built settlement of Stow and the mature tree cover bordering the bridleway to the north.
Stow/71/2	1 Cottam 1 option area	978				west.				
Stow/71/2	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	413								
Stow/71/3	1 Abnormal loads access	255	Ν	Ν	LCC-C-A	Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Stow. The footpath heads in a north south direction from Stow Park Road to then meet with footpath (Stow/71/1) which extends as far as Stow Park Road. This section of the footpath is enclosed by tree cover bordering the route and mature trees within nearby gardensThe southern section of the bridleway is open due to the absence of bordering hedgerows and the large-scale field systems.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to the intervening built settlement of Stow and the mature tree cover bordering the bridleway to the north.
Stow/71/3	1 Cottam 1 option area	978								
Stow/71/3	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	413								
Stow/71/3	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	458								
Stow/72/1	1 Abnormal loads access	220			100.04	Dublis Frankricht ander der eine ander februarte freizigen die Generation	Neteralizable	Net englischie	Nie	Ale statistic descendents a financial transfer
		220 737	N	N	LCC-C-A	Public Footpath: Located to the east of the settlement of Stow. The	Not applicable	Not applicable	NO	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads
Stow/72/1	1 Cottam 1 option area					footpath heads in a north south direction from Ingham Road as far as				Access and High Voltage Cable Corridor and
Stow/72/1	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	181				the parish boundary to then meet with footpath (Stur/72/3). The				Access due to the intervening built settlement
Stow/72/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	881				northern section of the footpath is enclosed by tree cover bordering the route and mature trees within nearby gardens. The southern section of the bridleway is open due to the absence of bordering hedgerows and the large-scale field systems.				of Stow and the strong hedgerow network with mature tree cover. Limited visibility towards the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the distance, flat, low-lying landform and the strong hedgerow network.
Stow/83/1	1 Cable corridor and access	482	Y	Y	VP18 and VP21	Public Footpath: Located to the east of the settlement of Stow and to	Panels set back from	New planting	No	Limited visibility towards the Cable Corridor
Stow/83/1 Stow/83/1	Cottam 1 option area Cottam 1 permissive path	0 678				the southwest of the small settlement of Coates. The footpath heads from Ingham Road at Squire's Bridge in a 'slight diagonal' alignment towards Coates Hall and Hall Farm. The footpath then continues east, passing Presswood Cottages to then meet with footpath (Ingh/26/3) at the Ingham parish boundary. The western section of the footpath crosses an open field, but the tall shelterbelt to the west and the riparian vegetation along the River Till help close down views in this direction. There are open views towards the east but the small woodland blocks (including Coates Gorse) help to curtail distant views.	northern boundary of Cottam 1 South Site/Sites and from	, ,		and Access due to the distance, the shelterbelt to the west and the vegetation bordering the River Till. Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the open nature of the southern section of the footpath and lack of a strong hedgerow network and tree cover. New planting along the north and east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Stow/845/1	1 Abnormal loads access	17	N	N	LCC-C-A	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Stow, following a	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Some potential visibility towards High Voltage
Stow/845/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	742	N N		LCC C A	route that connects Church Road with Normanby Road. This is a very		Not applicable	NO	Cable Corridor and Access and Abnormal
Stow/845/1	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	177				short section of footpath that is fully contained by the built areas of				
Stow/845/1	1 High voltage cable corridor and access	540				the settlement.				Loads, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.
Stur/71/4	1 Abnormal loads access	652	N	N	VP9	Public Footpath: Located to the northwest of the settlement of	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards Abnormal Loads Access
Stur/71/4 Stur/71/4	1 Cottam 1 permissive path 1 High voltage cable corridor and access	777 715				Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from its junction with footpath (Stur/71/3) passing Village Farm and Orchard Farm and extending as far as Mere House where it meets with footpath (Stow/71/3).				and High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of
										Sturton by Stow.
Stur/72/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	986	Y	Y	VP9	Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the settlement of Sturton	Panels set back from	New planting	No	No visibility towards Abnormal Loads Access
Stur/72/2	1 Cottam 1 option area	976				by Stow. The footpath heads from Fleets Road in a northerly direction	southwest boundaries	bordering the		due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by
Stur/72/3	1 Abnormal loads access	867				where it then meets with footpath (Stur72/2) then passing Sturton by		southwest		Stow. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South
Stur/72/3	1 Cottam 1 option area	864				Stow Primary School it joins with footpath (Stow/72/1) at the parish	Site/Sites.	boundaries of the		Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening
Stur/72/3	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	636				boundary.The southern section of the footpath is enclosed by built development as far as the primary school, when the footpath then follows an open section with views towards the east.		Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.		hedgerow cover curtials some views. New planting along the southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Stur/73/1	1 Cable corridor and access	294	Y	Y	VP10 and LCC-C=C	Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the settlement of Sturton	Panels set back from	New planting	No	No visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access
Stur/73/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	17	-			by Stow. The footpath heads from the 'T' junction with footpath	southeast soundaries			due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by
Stur/73/1	1 Cottam 1 permissive path	646				(Stur72/3) then passing in and almost east west direction it joins with Fleet's Lane. The footpath crosses a large-scale, open arable landscape with no dividing hedgerows or tree cover, giving open visibility towards the east and southeast.	of Cottam 1 South	southwest boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.		Stow. The meandering hedgerow to the east of the sewage works also supports tree cover, which helps close down views in this direction. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover curtials some views. New planting along the southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help
										close down views in Year 15.
Stur/76/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	999	N	N	VP9	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath follows a route that links High Street with Twitchell and is bordered by residential properties to each side.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	Close down views in Year 15. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow.
	1 Cottam 1 option area		N	N	VP9 VP9	The footpath follows a route that links High Street with Twitchell and is bordered by residential properties to each side.			No	No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Stur/76/1 Stur/77/1 Stur/77/2		999 951 979				The footpath follows a route that links High Street with Twitchell and	Not applicable	Not applicable Not applicable		No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of
Stur/77/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	951				The footpath follows a route that links High Street with Twitchell and is bordered by residential properties to each side. Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath follows a route that links Fleet's Road with the A1500	Not applicable			No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow. No visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of

Stur/79/3	1 Cottam 1 option area	845				recreation ground and the residential edge, then taking a diagonal alignment across the open arable field to meet with the A1500 (Tillbridge Road). The northern section of the footpath is enclosed, but the southern section is open with views towards the east and northeast.				Thorpe Lane (where it joins with the A1500/TillbridgeRoad). Tree cover bordering the recreation ground and other hedgerow trees to the southeast help curtail views toward the east and northeast.
Stur/80/1 Stur/80/1	1 Cable corridor and access 1 Cottam 1 option area	824 0	Y	Y	VP8	Stow. The footpath heads from Fleet's Road passing across an open arable field to meet with Thorpe Lane. This is a very short section of	Panels set back from outhwest boundaries of Cottam 1 South ite/Sites.	New planting bordering the southwest boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.	No	Open visibility towards the Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover closes down some views. New planting along the southeast boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
TLFe/31/1	2 Cable corridor and access	832	Y	Y	VP3	Public Bridleway: Located to the east of the settlement of Sturton by	Panels set back from	New planting on the	No	Oblique visibility towards the Cable Corridor
TLFe/31/1	2 Cottam 1 option area	118			VP3		outh boundaries of	south boundaries of		and Access, but due to the temporary nature of
TLFe/31/2 TLFe/31/2	2 Cable corridor and access 2 Cottam 1 option area	767 0			VP5 and VP11 VP5 and VP11		Cottam 1 South ite/Sites.	Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.		the construction works the effects would be limited. Some oblique visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover closes down some views. New planting along the south boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
TLFe/32/1 TLFe/32/1	1 Cable corridor and access 1 Cottam 1 option area	<u>680</u> 10	Y	Y	VP7	Stow. The footpath heads from Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge and so then continues further south in a meandering alignment (following the Co	Panels set back from outh boudaries of ottam 1 South iite/Sites.	New planting on the south boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites.	No	Partly open visibility towards the Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited.Partly open visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening tree cover to the south side of Thorpe Lane closes down some views. New planting along the south boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15
Wlgm/515/1	1 Abnormal loads access	217	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Willingham to the centre. The footpath follows a route from High Street, passing	lot applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form. No
Wlgm/515/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	786				Reynard Church Hall, to meet with Grange Lane.				visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/538/1	1 Abnormal loads access	15	Y	Y	n/a		Panels set back from North and west	New planting on the north and west	No	Some visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access (short section on Cot Garth Lane of
Wlgm/538/1	1 Cottam 1 option area	292				meet with Cot Garth Lane in the south. The northern section of the	ooundaries of the Cottam 1 North ite/Sites.	boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites.		approximatly 70m), but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some minor visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site/Sites due to the intervening hedgerows and individual tree cover bordering Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane. New planting along the north and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15.
Wlgm/59/1	1 Abnormal loads access	593	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Willingham Nuby Stow. The footpath heads north from its junction with footpaths (Wlgm/59/3 and Wlgm/59/5) to meet with footpath (Kexb/59/4) at the parish boundary.	lot applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/59/2	1 Abnormal loads access	576	N	N	n/a		lot applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/59/3	1 Abnormal loads access	465	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the northwest of the settlement of N Willingham by Stow. The footpath heads in an almost north south direction from High Street for a short section (approximatly 170m) to meet with footpath (Wlgm/59/2). The footpath is enclosed by built form, except for its northern section at the junction with Wlgm/59/2 where visibility is focussed towards the north and west.	lot applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/59/4	1 Abnormal loads access	425								

Wlgm/59/5	1	Abnormal loads access	460	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Willingham by Stow. The footpath heads in an almost 'diagonal' direction from High Street for a short section (approximatly 170m) to meet with footpath (Wlgm/59/2). The footpath is enclosed by built form, except for its northern section at the junction with Wlgm/59/2 where visibility is focussed towards the north and west.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/59/5	1	Cottam 1 option area	869								
Wlgm/59/6	1	Abnormal loads access	435								
Wlgm/59/6	1	Cottam 1 option area	858								
Wlgm/61/1	1	Abnormal loads access	582	N	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Willingham to the northwest	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/62/1	1	Abnormal loads access	465	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Willingham by Stow. The footpath heads in a diagonal direction from the junction with footpath (Wlgm/59/3) for a short section (approximatly 160m) to meet with footpath (Wlgm/59/3) and the B1241.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/63/1	1	Abnormal loads access	214	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow. The footpath heads from Stow Road for a very short section to link with Grange Lane.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/63/1	1	Cottam 1 option area	826								
Wlgm/64/1	1	Abnormal loads access	213	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Wilingham by Stow. The footpath heads from Stow Road in an almost 'diagonal'direction to meet with Marton Road.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/64/1	1	Cottam 1 option area	916								
Wlgm/64/2	1	Abnormal loads access	289								
Wlgm/881/1	1	Abnormal loads access	422	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Willingham by Stow to the northeast part. The footpath heads from High Street for a short section to join with footpath (Wlgm/59/5).	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access due to intervening built form within the settlement of Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/881/1	1	Cottam 1 option area	769								
Wlgm/976/1	1	Abnormal loads access	98	Ν	N	n/a	Public Footpath: Located within the settlement of Willingham to the southwest part. The footpath heads from Park Road across a grassland field with groups of trees toeards the south boundary.	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	No visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access or the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites due to intervening built form within the settlement of
											Sturton by Stow.
Wlgm/976/1		Cottam 1 option area	920								
Wlgm/976/1	1										
Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2	1	Abnormal loads access	289								
Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2 NT Cottam BOAT5	1 BOAT	Abnormal loads access Shared cable corridor and access									
Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2 NT Cottam BOAT5 NT Cottam BW2	1 BOAT Bridleway	Abnormal loads access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access	289 238 3								
Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2 NT Cottam BOAT5 NT Cottam BW2 NT Cottam BW7	1 BOAT Bridleway Bridleway	Abnormal loads access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access	289								
Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2 NT Cottam BOAT5 NT Cottam BW2 NT Cottam BW7 NT Cottam FP1	1 BOAT Bridleway Bridleway Footpath	Abnormal loads access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access Shared cable corridor and access	289 238 3								
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Wlgm/976/1 Wlgm/976/2 NT Cottam BOAT5 NT Cottam BW2 NT[Cottam]BW7 NT[Cottam]FP1 NT[Cottam]FP3 NT[Cottam]RB4 NT[Cottam]RB6 NT North Leverton With Habblesthorpe FP9	1 BOAT Bridleway Bridleway Footpath Footpath Restricted Byway Restricted Byway Footpath	Abnormal loads access Shared cable corridor and access Abnormal loads access	289 238 3 168 0 0 0 0 0 1 834								
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NT Treswell BW18	Bridleway	Shared cable corridor and access	119				
NT Treswell BW20	Bridleway	Shared cable corridor and access	132				
NT Treswell FP3	Footpath	Abnormal loads access	869				
NT Treswell FP3	Footpath	Shared cable corridor and access	154				
NT Treswell FP4	Footpath	Shared cable corridor and access	0				
NT Treswell FP5	Footpath	Shared cable corridor and access	0				



Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.1: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Cumulative Developments [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.1.2] January 2023

RouteCode	Bumble Bee Farm	Field Farm	Gate Burton Energy Farm	High Marnham Solar	Tillbridge Solar	West Burton	Actual Visibility	Actual Visibil
Aist/37/1								Already Scoped Out
Aist/38/1								Already Scoped Out
Aist/38/2								Already Scoped Out
Aist/38/3								Already Scoped Out
Aist/39/1								Already Scoped Out
Aist/40/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyb/11/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/24/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/24/2								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/25/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/25/2								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/25/3								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/26/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/28/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/28/2								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/29/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/29/2								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/30/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/30/2								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/30/3								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/31/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/32/1								Already Scoped Out
Blyt/33/1								Already Scoped Out
Bram/66/1								Already Scoped Out
Camm/31/1	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Some potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction v visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Si landform and the absence of intervenir parts of the route, particularly the sout along the east and west boundaries of f and help close down views in Year 15. cumulative intervisibility cannot be ach

bility Justificantion
ole Corridor and Access, but due to the
n works the effects would be limited. Open
n Site/Sites due to the flat, low-lying
ning hedgerows and woodland cover along
outhern section of the route. New planting
of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1
5 Due to poor visibility into Cottam 1 sites achieved.

		-					
C	Ν	N	Y	N	Y	N	Some potential visibility towards High due to the temporary nature of the co limited.Some visibility towards the Co the south side of Pilham Lane and the of the lane are likely to close down vis Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lyin New planting along the northwest bou curtial visibility in Year 1 and close dow visibility into Cottam2 sites cumulative
Corr/22/1	N	N	Y	N	N N	N	Come notential visibility towards Uich
Corr/22/2	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Some potential visibility towards High due to the temporary nature of the co limited.Some visibility towards the Cot the south side of Pilham Lane and the of the lane are likely to close down vis Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lyin New planting along the northwest bou curtial visibility in Year 1 and close dow visibility into Cottam2 sites cumulative
Corr/22/3	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Some potential visibility towards High due to the temporary nature of the co limited.Some visibility towards the Cot the south side of Pilham Lane and the of the lane are likely to close down vis Corringham Beck and the flat, low-lyin New planting along the northwest bou curtial visibility in Year 1 and close dow visibility into Cottam2 sites cumulative
Corr/23/1		+					Already Scoped Out
Corr/23/2							Already Scoped Out
Corr/771/1		1					Already Scoped Out
1 ' '		1	1	1			/

h Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but construction works the effects would be cottam 2 Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering he intervening field hedgerows to the south visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering ring landform is also likely to curtail views. oundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will own visibility in Year 15. - Due to poor ve intervisibility cannot be achieved.

th Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but construction works the effects would be cottam 2 Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering he intervening field hedgerows to the south visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering ring landform is also likely to curtail views. oundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will own visibility in Year 15. - Due to poor ve intervisibility cannot be achieved.

h Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but construction works the effects would be cottam 2 Site/Sites. The hedgerow bordering he intervening field hedgerows to the south visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering ing landform is also likely to curtail views. oundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will own visibility in Year 15. - Due to poor ve intervisibility cannot be achieved.

Fill/85/1	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumulative developments therefore have extensive zones of the mounted solar panels it should be not specific topgraphy the area of theoret with receptor Fill767, the receptor is a 5.5 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm intervisibility. The receptor is also 0.9 however, vegetation associated with r development sites. No views of cumul
Fill/85/2	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumulative developments therefore have extensive zones of the mounted solar panels it should be not specific topgraphy the area of theoreti with receptor Fill767, the receptor is a 5.5 km from Gate Burton Energy Farm intervisibility. The receptor is also 0.9 k however, vegetation associated with r development sites. No views of cumula
Fill/86/1	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	No	Though the cumulative developments therefore have extensive zones of theo mounted solar panels it should be note specific topgraphy the area of theoreti with receptor Fill86, the receptor is ap Energy Farm and therefore has no pote km from the nearest Tillbridge Solar sit with nearby fields and tributaries close No views of cumulative developments
Gltw/85/1	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction visibility towards the Cottam 1 North woodland cover and hedgerows are al bridleway to each side. New planting a Site/Sites will curtial visibility in Year 1 to poor visibility into Cottam 1 cumula
Heap/1170/1								Already Scoped Out
Ingh/17/1								Already Scoped Out
Ingh/235/1								Already Scoped Out

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically s approximately 6.8 km from West Burton, m and therefore has no potential 9 km from the nearest Tillbridge Solar site n nearby fields closes down views into the ulative developments - Scope Out.

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically is approximately 6.8 km from West Burton, m and therefore has no potential 9 km from the nearest Tillbridge Solar site n nearby fields closes down views into the ulative developments - Scope Out.

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically approximately 6.1 km from Gate Burton otential intervisibility. The receptor is also 2 site however, dense vegetation associated oses down views into the development sites. ts - Scope Out.

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the n works the effects would be limited.Some n Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and also absent leaving open views from the g along the east and west boundaries of the 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. - Due llative intervisibility cannot be achieved.

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Ingh/26/2NYYYYYYNoSome potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction minor visibility towards Cottam 1 Nor the western most section of the footp (Stow/83/1) leaving partially open vie intervening north south boundary hee location, which closes down visibility in the western 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the western 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the western nost section of the footp intervening north south boundary hee location, which closes down some visibility in the western 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the western 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the western 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the contam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in the contam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in									
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temporary nature of the construction minor visibility towards Cottam 1 Nor the western most section of the footp (Stow/83/1) leaving partially open vie intervening north south boundary hee location, which closes down some visi boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in	Ingh/26/2								
minor visibility towards Cottam 1 Nor the western most section of the footp (Stow/83/1) leaving partially open vie intervening north south boundary her location, which closes down some visib boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	
(Stow/83/1) leaving partially open view intervening north south boundary here location, which closes down some visw boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in									minor visibility towards Cottam 1 Nort
intervening north south boundary here location, which closes down some visit boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in									the western most section of the footpa
location, which closes down some visi boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/ Year 1 and help close down visibility in									
Year 1 and help close down visibility in									location, which closes down some visil
									boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/S
									1 cumulative intervisibility cannot be a
Ingh/26/3	Ingh/26/3								

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited.Some th Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and also absent leaving open views from the lanting along the east boundaries of the and close down visibility in Year 15. - Due to we intervisibility cannot be achieved.

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited.Some th Site/Sites. There are few hedgerows and also absent leaving open views from the lanting along the east boundaries of the and close down visibility in Year 15. - Due to we intervisibility cannot be achieved.

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited. Very orth Site/Sites. There is an open boundary to otpath where it meets with footpath views towards the west (there is an nedgerow between the Site/Sites and this risibility). New planting along the southeast e/Sites at this location will curtail views in y in Year 15. - Due to poor visibility to Cottam e achieved.

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited. Very orth Site/Sites. There is an open boundary to otpath where it meets with footpath views towards the west (there is an nedgerow between the Site/Sites and this risibility). New planting along the southeast e/Sites at this location will curtail views in y in Year 15. - Due to poor visibility to Cottam e achieved.

Ingh/27/3	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/ section at its western end where it tak Lane, leaving open views towards the each side of Stow Lane between the Si down some visibility). New planting al Cottam 1 South Site/Sites will curtail v in Year 15 Due to poor visibility towa cannot be achieved.
Ingh/27/4	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/ section at its western end where it tak Lane, leaving open views towards the each side of Stow Lane between the Si down some visibility). New planting al Cottam 1 South Site/Sites will curtail v in Year 15 Due to poor visibility towa cannot be achieved.
ingi/27/4	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Some potential visibility towards Cable temporary nature of the construction visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/ section at its western end where it tak Lane, leaving open views towards the each side of Stow Lane between the Si down some visibility). New planting all Cottam 1 South Site/Sites will curtail v in Year 15 Due to poor visibility towa cannot be achieved.
Ingh/27/5								
Laug/32/1								Already Scoped Out
Mton/66/1		ļ						Already Scoped Out
Mton/66/2								Already Scoped Out
Mton/66/3								Already Scoped Out
Mton/66/4								Already Scoped Out
Mton/67/1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>					Already Scoped Out
Mton/68/1								Already Scoped Out Already Scoped Out
Mton/69/1 Mton/823/1					+			Already Scoped Out
Mton/823/1 Mton/824/1					+			Already Scoped Out
Mton/824/1 Mton/824/2					+			Already Scoped Out
Mton/824/2 Mton/824/3								Already Scoped Out
Nthp/504/1								Already Scoped Out
								Already Scoped Out
Nthp/504/2								Initeduy Scopeu Out

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited.Some ce/Sites. The footpath has a more open cakes a 'right-angled' turn to meet with Stow he south (there is an intervening hedgerow to e Site/Sites and this location, which closes along the northeast boundaries of the I views in Year 1 and help close down visbility wards Cottam 1 cumulative intervisibility

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited.Some ce/Sites. The footpath has a more open cakes a 'right-angled' turn to meet with Stow he south (there is an intervening hedgerow to e Site/Sites and this location, which closes along the northeast boundaries of the I views in Year 1 and help close down visbility wards Cottam 1 cumulative intervisibility

ble Corridor and Access, but due to the on works the effects would be limited.Some e/Sites. The footpath has a more open akes a 'right-angled' turn to meet with Stow be south (there is an intervening hedgerow to Site/Sites and this location, which closes along the northeast boundaries of the I views in Year 1 and help close down visbility wards Cottam 1 cumulative intervisibility

D:11- /20 /4	N		N/		1 1	N	NLa	
Pilh/20/1	N	N	Y	N	У	N	No	Though the cumulative developments
								therefore have extensive zones of theo
								mounted solar panels it should be note
								specific topgraphy the area of theoreti
								with receptor Pilh20, the receptor is ap
								Energy Farm, 3.3 km to Tillbridge Solar
								intervisibility. No views of cumulative of
Scmp/196/1	N	N	Y	N	У	N	No	Though the cumulative developments
								therefore have extensive zones of theo
								mounted solar panels it should be note
								specific topgraphy the area of theoretic
								with receptor Pilh20, the receptor is ap
								Energy Farm, 3.3 km to Tillbridge Solar
								intervisibility. No views of cumulative of
Scmp/31/1								Already Scoped Out
Stow/70/1								Already Scoped Out
Stow/71/1								Already Scoped Out
Stow/71/2								Already Scoped Out
Stow/71/3								Already Scoped Out
Stow/72/1								Already Scoped Out
Stow/83/1	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumulative developments
								therefore have extensive zones of the
								mounted solar panels it should be note
								specific topgraphy the area of theoretic
								with receptor Stow83, the receptor is a
								3.7 km from West Burton, 3.5 km from
								Tillbridge Solar site and therefore has r
								cumulative developments - Scope Out.
Stow/845/1								Already Scoped Out
Stur/71/4								Already Scoped Out
	N	N	Ν	N	Y	Y	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South
								intervening hedgerow cover curtials so
								southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites
								close down views in Year 15 Due to p
Stur/72/2								cumulative intervisibility cannot be ach
Stur/72/3	N	N	Ν	N	Y	Y	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South
								intervening hedgerow cover curtials so
								southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites
								close down views in Year 15 Due to p
								cumulative intervisibility cannot be ach
	N	N	Ν	N	Y	Y	No	The meandering hedgerow to the east
								cover, which helps close down views in
								Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the dista
								curtials some views. New planting alon
								Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1
								Due to poor visibility towards Cottam 1
Stur/73/1								be achieved.
Stur/76/1								Already Scoped Out
Stur/77/1								Already Scoped Out
								Already Scoped Out
Stur/77/2								Initeauy scoped Out

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically approximately 8.4 km to Gate Burton lar site and therefore has no potential e developments - Scope Out.

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically approximately 8.4 km to Gate Burton lar site and therefore has no potential e developments - Scope Out.

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically is approximately 13.2 km from Field Farm, om Gate Burton Energy Farm, 3.2 km from is no potential intervisibility. No views of ut.

uth Site/Sites, but the distance and some views. New planting along the ses will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help o poor visibility towards Cottam 1 achieved.

uth Site/Sites, but the distance and some views. New planting along the ses will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help o poor visibility towards Cottam 1 achieved.

ist of the sewage works also supports tree is in this direction. Some visibility towards istance and intervening hedgerow cover ong the southwest boundaries of the 1 and help close down views in Year 15. n 1 South cumulative intervisibility cannot

Stur/79/1		1		1				Already Scoped Out
Stur/79/2								Already Scoped Out
Stur/79/3								Already Scoped Out
Stur/80/1	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	No	Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South
						1	NO	intervening hedgerow cover closes dow
								southeast boundaries of the Site/Sites
								close down views in Year 15 Due to p
	N	Y	Y	N	V	Y	No	cumulative intervisibility cannot be ack Though the cumulative developments
	N	ř	ř	N	Y	ř	No	therefore have extensive zones of the
								mounted solar panels it should be note
								· ·
								specific topgraphy the area of theoreti
								with receptor TLFe31, the receptor is a
								5.1 km from Tillbridge Solar site, 5 km
								therefore has no potential intervisibilit
								Burton however, vegetation associated
								as existing vegetation associated with
								closes down views into the developme
TLFe/31/1								developments - Scope Out.
	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	No	Though the cumulative developments
								therefore have extensive zones of theo
								mounted solar panels it should be note
								specific topgraphy the area of theoreti
								with receptor TLFe31, the receptor is a
								5.1 km from Tillbridge Solar site, 5 km
								therefore has no potential intervisibilit
								Burton however, vegetation associated
								as existing vegetation associated with
								closes down views into the developme
								developments - Scope Out.
TLFe/31/2								
	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	No	Partly open visibility towards Cottam 1
								intervening tree cover to the south sid
								New planting along the south boundar
								Year 1 and help close down views in Ye
								2 South cumulative intervisibility canno
TLFe/32/1								
Wlgm/515/1								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/538/1								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/1								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/2								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/3								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/4								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/5								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/59/6								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/61/1								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/62/1								Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/63/1								Already Scoped Out

uth Site/Sites, but the distance and down some views. New planting along the es will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help o poor visibility towards Cottam 1 South achieved.

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically s approximately 14.3 km from Field Farm, m from Gate Burton Energy Park and ility. The receptor is also 1.7 km from West ted with nearby fields and tributaries as well th Thorpe Le Fallows and Tillbridge Lane ment sites. No views of cumulative

ts cover a significant surface area and neoretical visibility, with the case of groundoted that with effective screening and siteetical visibility could be zero. Specifically s approximately 14.3 km from Field Farm, m from Gate Burton Energy Park and ility. The receptor is also 1.7 km from West ted with nearby fields and tributaries as well th Thorpe Le Fallows and Tillbridge Lane ment sites. No views of cumulative

n 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and side of Thorpe Lane closes down some views. laries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 15. - Due to poor visibility into Cottam anot be achieved.

Wlgm/63/1				Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/64/1				Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/64/2				Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/881/1				Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/976/1				Already Scoped Out
Wlgm/976/2				Already Scoped Out



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Fill/86 (Fill/86/1)

Baseline Context:

Public Bridleway: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Fillingham. This section of the bridleway heads from Willingham Road in the north to meet with bridleway (Ingh/24/1) which then continues in a diagonal alignment to meet with public footpath (Ingh/17/1) at the junction with public bridleway (Ingh/24/2) before heading south towards the settlement of Ingham.

Looking directly west over Cottam 1 North Site.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Fill/86/1: 415m to Cottam cable corridor and access Fill/86/1: 0m to Cottam 1 North

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP32, VP33 and LCC-C-F.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as the first field boundary) heads from Willingham Road between two open arable fields where the wider surrounding fields are divided by ditches with few hedgerows. These fields are varying sizes and the tributaries of the River Till cut across them to form an irregular pattern. Many of the fields are elongated running in perpendicular alignment with Willingham Road. There is a small section of incidental scrub to the east side of the bridleway at this section. The second section of the route (as far as bridleway Ingh/24/1) continues across the arable fields which remain open with no hedgerows and only a scattering of small hedgerow trees.

There is little contrast between both sections of the route, which are open along the length with an absence of field hedgerows and tree cover giving open visibility west towards the Site/Sites.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where the woodlands on the horizon form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers little intimacy due to the higher elevation of the landform, the lack of field hedgerows and the intensive arable land use. The horizon closes down visibility towards the north from the bridleway since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience along the route is interesting and pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon, varied landform, and open arable fields. This is an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic. The route offers an interesting transition through the landscape with clear open views all round, including views towards the local collection of small woodlands comprising Larch Plantation and New Plantation. The track offers a transition across an open landscape with clear open views. This is an ordinary route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor. Overall, this route offers a journey for riders and walkers with some features of interest.

Sensitivity: *High to Medium*

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set a minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.1_A] January 2023



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Fill/86 (Fill/86/1)

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	C
	The first and second sections of the route would be significantly affected, as there are no hedgerows to each side giving rise to direct views over the construction works and views would be directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site. The works would be located on one side of the route (west) and although they would for a short section of the route, there would be oblique views from the field in the foreground towards the fields beyond. The changes to this section of the route would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would no the screened due to the absence of foreground hedgerows. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would be come available of the elevated activities and there would be open views. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access is close to Turpin's Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridor PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations.	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to an area of panels, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to the west side of the PRoW For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15]), please refer to Viewpoints VP32, VP33 and LCC-C-F.	A wis ro tl E d tr a
ude	Medium	High	Medium	L
:	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	A
ance t	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Ν

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.1_A] January 2023

Decommissioning Magnitude of Change

A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.

Low

AdverseNeutral & Short Term

Minor-Moderate Not Significant



Public Rights	s of Way Receptor – Fill/86 (Fill/86/1)	
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first and second sections of the route would be significantly affected, as there are no hedgerows to each side giving rise to direct views over the construction and operation works and views would be directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site.	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would appear consistently and with short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of travel for walkers (riders may be travelling at speed), this is an open boundary and so the distances between the areas of visibility would be frequent with no gaps between.	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to one side of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close	cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features.	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP32, VP33 and LCC-C-F and LCC-C-G and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Ingham in the south towards Willingham Road in the north.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may appear with longer time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving very slowly (riders may be travelling at speed) to appreciate the landscape and even though there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road netw different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strir prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character o infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): <u>MinorModerate-Major</u> Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significar Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.1_A] January 2023

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

n 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the n the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] ments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area mportant historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the il and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

rastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Fill/767 (Fill/767/1)

Baseline Context:

Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Fillingham. This section of the bridleway heads north from Willingham Road where it takes a 'dog-leg' turn just to the southeast of North Farm. The public bridleway meets with other bridleways comprising Fill/85/1 which heads north and Fill/85/2 which heads south.

Fill/767/1: 274m to Cottam cable corridor and access Distance to Cottam Sites: Fill/767/1: 16m to Cottam 1

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP35, VP36 and LCC-C-H.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route (as far as the first right-angled bend) heads from Willingham Road in a north south alignment between two arable fields defined by a strong hedgerow where the surrounding fields are in arable use and divided by similar hedgerows and ditches. These fields are mostly medium to large scale with a geometric pattern of varying shapes. A small tributary of the River Till breaks the regular pattern to the east with its meandering course. The hedgerow is located to the west side of the route and the bridleway is a crushed stone surfaced track. The second section of the route (as far as bridleway Fill/85/1) then continues east west across the arable fields which remain open, but there are hedgerows with a scattering of hedgerow trees.

There is little contrast between both sections of the route, which are open along their length with a field hedgerow providing the boundary to one side only. This field boundary has open parts where views are extended towards woodland plantations framing the horizon, such as Larch Plantation, which adds features of interest along the journey. There are distant views towards Glentworth and Fillingham (towards the northeast) in the context of the Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where the woodlands on the horizon form a significant component and add balance to the landscape in all directions. The location offers some intimacy due to the lower elevation of the landform, the presence of field hedgerows and the riparian vegetation along the tributaries of the River Till. The horizon closes down visibility towards the north from the bridleway since the landform rises to a high point on Kexby Road at approximately 25m to 30m AOD. The overall experience along the route is interesting and pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon, slightly varied landform, and open arable fields.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic and set away from Willingham Road behind intervening hedgerows. The route offers an interesting transition through the landscape with clear open views all round, including views towards the local collection of small woodlands comprising Larch Plantation and New Plantation. The track offers a transition across an open landscape with clear open views towards Fillingham in the east, but curtailed visibility towards the west due to the intervening hedgerows. This is a pleasant route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor. This route offers a journey for riders and walkers with some features of interest that are typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleways.

Sensitivity: Medium to High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Public Rights of Way Receptor – Fill/767 (Fill/767/1)

Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Chang
The junction of the first and second sections of the route yould only be significantly affected, where the bridleway akes a right-angled turn directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The works would be located on one side of the junction of the route (west) and although they yould for a short section of the route, there would be lirect views. The changes to this section of the route yould include the construction activities during site oreparation / enabling works, construction, and ommissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual netrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early tages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level ictivities such as the construction of the solar panel areas ind associated infrastructure and inverters would be creened by the foreground hedgerows. During the latter waitable of the elevated activities and there would be iews above the hedgerows.	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (at the right-angled bend) to an area of panels, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of features and so would be more evident at this location.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to the west, east and south of the PROW For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please refer to Viewpoints VP35, VP36 and LCC-C-H.	A similar pro Scheme bei of the Site ir vegetation a secondary r future base the duratior noise and vi generation a
ange in direction. There would be a change to the ble land use, but any field boundaries and any sociated tree cover would remain intact. There would to be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the st of this location.			
onstruction Access Il throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be ffected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access nto the Site/Sites. The first point of access is close to ilebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of ccess is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and 4. The third point of access is close to Turpin's ungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4.			
Cable Route Corridor PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area.			

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nissioning Magnitude ge

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.



	Substations PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations.			
Magnitude	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	<u>Adverse</u> Neu
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor-Mode

Public Rights of Way Receptor – Fill/767 (Fill/767/1)						
In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]					
 Sequential Frequent Visibility The junction of the first and second sections of the route would only be significantly affected the bridleway takes a right-angled turn directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites gives over the construction and operation works and views would be directly adjacent to be boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site. During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) we not appear consistently since this is only at a local point where the bridleway takes a right-and turn and with no short time lapses between instances. Although there is a slow speed of trans (riders may be travelling at speed), this is an enclosed boundary and so the distances betwee areas of visibility would be less frequent with some gaps between. The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (to the turn of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of pan during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features. The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible t in views from selected viewpoints VP34, VP35, VP36 and LCC-G-G and LCC-C-H and also areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Ingham south towards Willingham Road in the north. Sequential Occasional Visibility The panel areas may appear with shorter time lapses between appearances because althou observer may be moving very slowly (riders may be travelling at speed) to appreciate the lar and even though there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route. 	ring rise ent tocharacter area.There would be the introduction of new elements and features compr area within the character areawould ngledAesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cott cumulative developments would not be experienced across the major distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover betw and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.e corner elsThere are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of I Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burto out in further detail within the following figures:Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develo Figure					

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eutral & Short Term

derate Not Significant

s or features of the landscape within the

prising the solar panel areas and the substation

ttam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the ority of the 5km study area. This is due to the ween the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements

f likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 rton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] evelopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

ad networks, which make one landscape type or fined by important historic routes and in contrast, ve smaller string of settlements across the area. are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with the quality of the landscape and reducing the

infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are d interest to the landscape. These relevant ccommodate change without undue adverse t alter the overall character of the landscape and atures are often set within a well-vegetated ucing the overall cumulative effects.



SOLAR PROJECT		-
	Construction: Medium to Low	Construction: Low
	Operation (Year 1): Low	Operation (Year 1): Low
Magnitude	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low
-	Operation (Year 15): Low	Operation (Year 15): Low
	Decommissioning: Low	Decommissioning: Low
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Type of Effect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long
	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance of	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
0	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Sigr
Effect	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.2_A] January 2023

ong Term

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Pilh/20 (Pilh/20/1)

Baseline Context:

Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the small settlement of Pilham. This section of the footpath heads from Station Road in an east west direction to meet with Bonsdale Lane just to the north of Bonsdale Farm.

Pilh/20/1: 930m to Cottam 3a Pilh/20/1: 0m to Cottam 3b Pilh/20/1: 192m to Cottam high voltage cable corridor and access

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint/s: VP56, VP57 and VP58.

Description of the Route:

The first section of the route (as far as Glebe Farm) heads from Station Road in an east west direction between a mixture of grassland and arable fields. To the north of this section, there is no field boundary hedgerow bordering the public footpath and there is also an absence of hedgerow to Station Road. There is a broad rectangular arable field to the north of the footpath and to the south there is a series of small-scale grassland fields. The hedgerow to the south of this section of route is unmanaged and irregular with a good concentration of mature tree cover. The middle section of the route (as far as the right-angled turn) then continues east west across a similar series of arable and grassland fields. This section of the route is bordered to both sides by tall hedgerows with mature tree cover. There are also north south hedgerows with mature trees to the north of the route at this section. The final section of the route (as far as Bonsdale Lane) passes across a series of open arable fields that are larger in scale and divided by wide, low-cut hedgerows with very limited tree cover.

There is a notable contrast between all sections of the route with the first section being enclosed by the mature tree cover and tall hedgerows to the south, woodlands to the west and vegetation along the railway line to the north. The middle section of the route is enclosed on both sides by the tall hedgerows and trees within the adjoining hedgerows also provide structure, enclosure, and intimacy to this location. The final section of the route is open and there are distant views towards the rising landform of the Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a at Blyborough, Grayingham and Willhoughton. These open views are influenced by the skyline that is disrupted by tree clumps, mast poles, railway gantry and vegetation bordering the mainline railway.

The route is influenced by the existing vegetation bordering the mainline railway that curtails visibility towards the north. The route offers some interesting features locally with a tight knit section first, which then opens out with more invigorating views towards the surrounding landscape, which is large scale and exposed. The overall experience is that of a very pleasant location with strong feelings of enclosure and intimacy.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic and set away from the main settlement of Pilham within a strong framework of small and medium scale field systems. The route offers an interesting transition through the landscape with open sections and sections of curtailed visibility. This is a pleasant route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor.

Sensitivity: High

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set a minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Pilh/20 (Pilh/20/1)

Public Rights	ts of way Receptor – Plin/20 (Plin/20/1)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommissioning Magnitude of Change
	The first section of the route would not be significantly affected since it is not directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites and views would be curtailed by the intervening hedgerow and tree cover. The central and final section of the route would be significantly affected due to the direct proximity to the boundary of the Cottam 3b Site. The works would be located on both sides (north and south) of the central section of the route (west) but this section supports strong hedgerows and tree cover and so views would be filtered. The works would also be located on one side (north) of the final section of the route extending across a collection of arable fields as far as the mainline railway. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction fruction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened by the foreground hedgerows and mature tree cover. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would become available of the elevated activities and there would be views above the hedgerows between the mature trees. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. There would be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the east of this location. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to local road, that connects to Station Road, having a p	The foreground of the views from the route (along the middle and final sections) would change from the agricultural fields to an area of panels, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable and pastoral fields with a prevailing character of enclosure to the west and then with openness towards the east with a distinct absence of features and wide views.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage. For details on the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), refer to Viewpoints VP56, VP57 and VP58.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not Significant

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	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative
	Sequential Frequent Visibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u>
	The first section of the route would not be significantly affected since it is not directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites and views would be curtailed by the intervening hedgerow and tree cover. The central and final section of the route would be significantly affected due to the direct proximity to the boundary of the Site/Sites. The works would be located on both sides	There would not be the removal of or char landscape within the character area.
	(north and south) of the central section of the route (west) but this section supports strong hedgerows and tree cover and so views would be filtered. The works would also be located on one side (north) of the final section of the route extending across a collection of arable fields as far as the mainline railway. The effects would give rise to direct views over the construction and	There would be the introduction of new ele panel areas and the substation area.
	operation works and views would be directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 3b Site.	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] wh
	During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would not appear consistently along the central section of the route since this has bordering tree cover and hedgerows to filter the views, but there would be short time lapses between instances. Along the final section of the route, this is open with no intervening hedgerows and views would be experienced in close proximity and with clear visibility. There is a slow speed of travel, and this is an open boundary and so the distances between the areas of visibility along the final section of the route would be more frequent than the central section with no gaps between.	cumulative visibility with the cumulative de the majority of the 5km study area. This is woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover bet settlements and built form would also curt Site/Sites.
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (on both sides of the central section of the route and to the north side of the final section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in	There are local patches of cumulative visib effects, between the Cottam 3a Site and Ti out in further detail within the following fig
	close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features other than farm buildings, the mainline railway and the distant settlement edge of Pilham to the southwest.	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tills Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP56, VP57 and VP58 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Pilham in the west towards Bonsdale Lane in the east.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Ame</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Va presence, with wide areas retaining a stron levels of woodland cover create a relatively
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may be evident with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving very slowly to appreciate the landscape as the final section of the route has an open boundary with clear and direct views. Even though there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route, this is a concentrated section of the route where there is an open section along this final section. The first and central sections of the route may experience sequential occasional visibility however due to the screening provided by vegetation to each side of the route.	arable land use within a scattered pattern east to west and a more strategic road net characteristics of the landscape have some undue adverse effects. The cumulative visi overall character of the landscape within t
Magnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded M Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded M Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded N Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significan Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.3] January 2023

e Developments] nanges in individual elements or features of the elements and features comprising the solar which shows that with the Cottam 3a and 3b Sites, developments would not be experienced across is due to the distance, the intervening between the Site/Sites. The intervening urtail cumulative visibility between these sibility which may be focus of likely significant Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set figures: illbridge Solar Cumulative Developments <u>menity</u> Vales is shaped by the strong agricultural rong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low vely open and expansive landscape comprising an rn of settlement, linked by a series of minor roads network north to south. These relevant me ability to accommodate change without visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not alter the the Unwooded Vales Character Area 4a. Mitigation: Low m Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term m nt

d Mitigation: Minor Not Significant ant nt



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Stow/83 (Stow/83/1)

Baseline Context:

Public Footpath: Located to the east of the settlement of Stow and to the southwest of the settlements of Fillingham and Ingham.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Stow/83/1: 482m to Cottam cable corridor and access Stow/83/1: 0m to Cottam 1 North Stow/83/1: 678m to Cottam 1 permissive path

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP18, VP21, VP22 and VP23.

Description of the Route:

The first section of the route (as far as Presswood Cottages) extends from the small tributary of the River Till just to the north of Coates Gorse across a series of open arable fields. To the north of this section, the fields are geometric, but irregular and vary in size. These fields are bounded by straight hedgerows with limited tree cover. There is also a collection of woodlands to the north of this first section of the route. The middle section of the route (as far as The Bungalows) serves as access to various residential properties and farmsteads and is bordered by mature shelterbelts, woodlands, and narrow belts of trees. These woodlands and trees extend both north and south into the adjoining field systems adding intimacy and complexity to this section of the route. The final section of the route (as far as Ingham Road) cuts diagonally across an open, arable field to meet with Ingham Road at the bridge crossing over the River Till.

There is a notable contrast between all sections of the route with the first section being open with views extending both north and south across the landscape. The central section of the route is intimate and enclosed by the mature tree cover and built form. The final section of the route is similar to the first section being open but with visibility curtailed towards the west where the winding tributary of the River Till and its associated riparian vegetation (along with the dense shelterbelt to the north).

The final section of the route is influenced by the presence of Squire's Bridge and the close proximity to Coates Hall and Hall Farm also have an influence on the route within its central section. The tall shelterbelt and the riparian vegetation along the River Till are also key features.

Overall, there a strong presence of woodland and tree cover that adds balance and interest to the route. The route is also influenced by the open arable fields within the first section. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is also an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

Sensitivity: *High to Medium*

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.4 A] January 2023



Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change	Mitigation	Decommi
	(Year 1)	(Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	of Change
The first section of the route would be significantly affected since it is directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites, but views would be curtailed by the existing hedgerow to the north. The central and final section of the route would not be significantly affected due to the distance to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site/Sites. The works would be located on one side (north) of the first section of the route and this section supports a hedgerow and so views would be filtered and not direct. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be screened by the fireground hedgerow. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would also become available of the elevated activities. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the foreground hedgerows. These short-lived construction activities would obstruct a wide proportion of the view and be a dominant feature but only for a short section in the wider context of the route. There would be a change to the arable land use, but any field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the south and west of this location. Construction Access . ProW will not be affected by construction traffic due to t	The foreground of the views from the route (along the first section) would change from the agricultural fields to an area of panels, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding expansive arable fields with a distinct absence of other features other than distant woodlands such that the presence of the panels would be more apparent.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Schem would introduce panels to both sides of the PROW,. For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please refer to Viewpoints VP18, VP21, VP22 and VP23.	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation a secondary n future basel the duration noise and vi generation a

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.4<u>A</u>] January 2023

missioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing n and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for ion of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.



SOLAR PROJECT				
	PRoW receptor is partially within the 2km study area of the Cottam 1 North substation, particularly at section of PRoW where it passes underneath Coates and passes down towards Ingham Road.			
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Sł
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not S

Public Rights of Way Receptor – Stow/83 (Stow/83/1)

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]

Sequential Frequent Visibility

The first section of the route would be significantly affected since it is directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites, but views would be curtailed by the intervening hedgerow and tree cover. The central and final section of the route would not be significantly affected due to the distance to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site. The works would be located on the north side of the first section of the route and this section supports a hedgerow and so views would be filtered. The effects would give rise to direct but filtered views over the construction and operation works and views would be directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site.

During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would not appear consistently along the first section of the route since this has bordering hedgerows to filter the views, and there would be short time lapses between instances. Along the final section of the route, this is open with no intervening hedgerows and views would be experienced in close proximity, but at an oblique angle and not directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites since the River Till provides separation. There is a slow speed of travel, and there is an open boundary and so the distances between the areas of visibility along the first section of the route would be more frequent than the central and final section with no gaps between.

The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (on the north side of the first section of the route and to the west side of the final section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features other than farm buildings and the presence of Ingham Road (for the final section of the route).

The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP15, VP17, VP18, VP21, VP22 and VP23 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from the settlement of Ingham in the east, passing through the small settlement of Coates and heading towards Stow in the west.

Sequential Occasional Visibility

The panel areas may be evident with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving very slowly to appreciate the landscape as the final section of the route has an open boundary with clear and direct views. Even though there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route, this is a concentrated part of the route where there is clear visibility along this final section. The final section of the route may experience sequential occasional visibility due to the oblique views and the intervening separation provided by the course of the River Till.

Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]

Fabric of the Landscape

There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape within the character area.

There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area within the character area

Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape

Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.

There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within the following figures:

Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2,3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road networks, which make one landscape type or area different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.

Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity

Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.4 A] January 2023

Short Term

Significant



SOLAR PROJECT		
	Construction: Low	Construction: Low
	Operation (Year 1): Low	Operation (Year 1): Low
Magnitude	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low
-	Operation (Year 15): Low	Operation (Year 15): Low
	Decommissioning: Low	Decommissioning: Low
	Construction: Adverse & Short Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term
	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term
Type of Effect	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long
	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
	Construction: Moderate-Major Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant
Significance of	Operation (Year 1): Major Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant
0	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Sign
Effect	Operation (Year 15): MinorModerate-Major Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.4<u>A</u>] January 2023

ong Term

ignificant



Public Rights of Way Receptor - TLFe/31/2

Receptor Baseline:

Public Bridleway: Located to the west of Cammeringham, to the northeast of Sturton by Stow and the north of Thorpe le Fallows. This section of the bridleway follows a route north from Thorpe Lane before a taking a 'rightangled' turn towards the west at Lower Furze Hill.

Distance to Cottam Sites:

TLFe/31/2: 767m to Cottam cable corridor and access TLFe/31/2: 0m to Cottam 1 South

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP5, VP11 and VP12.

Description of the Route:

The first section of the route (as far as The Grange) extends from Thorpe Lane just to the west of the residential property known as The Lodge. The route extends across a series of open arable fields. To the north of this section there is Thorpe Wood, which us a significant feature in the context of the bridleway. To the west of this section of the route the fields are elongated and rectangular and the east the fields are geometric, but irregular and vary in size. These fields are bounded by a good framework of hedgerows but with limited tree cover. The second section of the route (as far as the junction with public bridleway Camm/31/1) follows a similar series of arable fields and is bordered by Thorpe Wood to the east. Thorpe Wood forms forms part of other woodlands that extent to the east of this location towards Battleby creating a well-structured landscape and adding intimacy and complexity to this section of the route.

There is a notable contrast between both sections of the route with the first section being open with views extending east across the landscape, but views towards the west are curtailed by the tall hedgerow. The second section of the route is intimate and more enclosed due to the presence of Thorpe Wood.

The route is influenced by the presence of the woodland blocks and the tree cover associated with Thorpe le Fallows. This location offers some intimacy and feeling of comfort due to the enclosure provided by the tall hedgerow that adjoins the bridleway to the west.

Overall, the route is also influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the close proximity to the residential property (The Lodge) to the south. There is a gap between the woodland on the horizon that extends the view towards the distant ridge line where the Scampton Airfield is just visible. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features.

Sensitivity: *High to Medium*

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.5 A] January 2023



1	Construction Magnitude of Change		Mitigation	Decommissioning
		Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	(Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Magnitude of Change
	The first section of the route would be significantly affected since it is directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites and views would not be curtailed by any intervening hedgerow and tree cover. The second section of the route would not be significantly and would only have oblique views towards the boundary of the Cottam 1 South Site. The works would be located on two sides (east and west) of the first section of the route and this section supports no hedgerows and tree cover to the east and so views would be open and direct at this side. The changes would include the construction activities during site preparation / enabling works, construction, and commissioning with effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. At the early stages of the construction stage, ground, and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure and inverters would be openly visible looking east but towards the west the hedgerow would provide screening. During the latter part of the construction stage, views would also become available of the elevated activities. Other works would be undertaken in connection with the construction including findening, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure and works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV and the laying down of internal tracks. There would also be landscape and biodiversity mitigation works, including planting and the improvement of the view and be a dominant feature but only for half of a section in the wider context of the route. There would be a change to the arable land use, but any field boundaries and any associated tree cover would remain intact. There would not be a fundamental change to the surroundings to the north of this location. Construction Access PROW receptor is outside of 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/	The foreground of the views from the route (along the first section) would change from the agricultural field to an area of panels, but they would be set back from the route and seen in the context of the dark backdrop of Thorpe Wood. The changes would be experienced within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a distinct presence of woodlands such that the presence of the panels would be less apparent.	Secondary mitigation such as planting, and grass seeding would be taken into account at this stage, but the Scheme would introduce panels to both sides of the PROW For details on the planting mitigation for the operation magnitude of change (Year 15), please refer to Viewpoints VP5, VP11 and VP12.	A similar process to that of construction stage, but with the Scheme being no longer operational. This is an assessment of the Site in winter but assumes retention of existing vegetation and builds upon the proposed primary and secondary mitigation that had been established as the future baseline. Effects are those arising from activities for the duration of the decommissioning to include site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation and site runoff.
Magnitude	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse & Short Term	Adverse & Long Term	AdverseNeutral & Long Term	Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Moderate-Major Significant	Major Significant	Moderate-Major Significant	Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.5_A] January 2023



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Туре

Public Rights of Way Receptor – TLFe/31/2

	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	<u>Sequential Frequent Visibility</u> The first section of the route would be significantly affected since it is directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites and views would not be curtailed by any intervening hedgerow and tree cover. The second section of the route would not be significantly and would only have oblique views towards the	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual eleme character area.
	boundary of the Cottam 1 South Site. The works would be located on both sides (east and west) of the first section of the route and this section supports hedgerows only to the west boundary and so views would not be filtered towards the east. The effects would give rise to direct views over the construction	There would be the introduction of new elements and features co substation area within the character area
	and operation works and views would be directly adjacent to the boundary of the Cottam 1 South Site. During the construction stage (the works) and during the operation stage (the panel areas) would	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the cumulative developments would not be experienced across the n
	appear consistently along the first section of the route to the east side since this has no bordering tree cover and hedgerows to filter the views, and there would be short time lapses between instances. Along the second section of the route, this is relatively more open with few intervening hedgerows, but	distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover b settlements and built form would also curtail cumulative visibility
	views would not be experienced in close proximity or directly adjacent to the boundary of the Site/Sites since the intervening field parcels and individual fields provide separation. There is a slow speed of travel for walkers (but riders may be travelling at speed), and there is an open boundary and so the distances between the areas of visibility along the first section of the route would be more frequent	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focu 1 Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and Wes set out in further detail within the following figures:
	than the second section where the panel areas afford separation by intervening field parcels and individual fields.	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative D Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative D
	The foreground of the views from the route would change from the agricultural fields (on the east side of the first section of the route) to reveal both the works during the construction stage and an area of panels during the operation stage, but they would be set back from the route. The changes would be experienced in close proximity and within the context of the surrounding arable fields with a prevailing character of openness and distinct absence of other development or man-made features other than farm buildings and occasional residential dwellings.	The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic to or area different from another. The strategic major road network contrast, the east west minor road network links several historic a across the area. Overall, the prevailing road network is formed by hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and they have a m landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.
	The works and the panel areas are in close proximity to the receptor and are clearly visible together in views from selected viewpoints VP5, VP11 and VP12 and also from areas between these viewpoints as the route takes a course from Thorpe Lane in the south, passing The Grange and heading towards Furze Hill in the north.	<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications a historic settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small ham
	<u>Sequential Occasional Visibility</u> The panel areas may be evident with shorter time lapses between appearances because the observer may be moving very slowly (riders may be travelling at speed) to appreciate the landscape as the first section of the route has an open boundary with clear and direct views towards the east. Even though there are larger distances between the viewpoints along the route, this first section is a concentrated part of the route where there is open visibility. The second section of the route may experience sequential occasional visibility due to the oblique views and the intervening separation provided by the intervening field parcels and individual fields.	are features value that are not highly recognised for adding intim relevant characteristics of the landscape and land use have some adverse effects. The cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Site landscape and its communications and infrastructure features. N well-vegetated context or associated with built form that plays a effects.
gnitude	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
e of Effect	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): wit Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term
	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term	Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.5_A] January 2023

ments or features of the landscape within the

s comprising the solar panel areas and the

he Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the e majority of the 5km study area. This is due to the er between the Site/Sites. The intervening ity.

ocus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton Vest Burton Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is

Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] ive Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

ic road networks, which make one landscape type ork is defined by important historic routes and in ic and distinctive smaller string of settlements by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and a major role in helping to define the quality of the

ns and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of mlets such as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which imacy and interest to the landscape. These me ability to accommodate change without undue Sites would not alter the overall character of the Moreover, these features are often set within a a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative

vith only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long



Significance of	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): wir Significant
	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant	Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant
	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant	Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.2: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.2.5<u>A</u>] January 2023

with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Camm/31 (Camm/31/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Bridleway: Located to the west of Cammeringham and to the northeast of Sturton by Stow. The bridleway follows a route north from Thorpe Lane before a taking a 'right-angled' turn at Lower Furze Hill and then a further turn to meet with Furze Hill at the junction with Ingham Road. The bridleway has a partly enclosed aspect along the route due to the bordering hedgerows, which have grown tall in parts. The woodland blocks and vegetation lining the River Till also help to close down visibility across the landscape in views from the bridleway.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Camm/31/1: 679m to Cottam cable corridor and access Camm/31/1: 217m to Cottam 1

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP11 / VP12 / VP16

VP11 – TLFe/31/2: The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (TLFe/31/2) looking towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. The view is ordinary and typical to the local character. The openness of the bridleway makes the environment unsettling. The overall environment is bland and unpleasant.

VP12 - Camm/31/1: The view is located along PRoW, bridleway Camm/31/1, looking southwest towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites The view is ordinary and typical to local character and the experience is pleasant with a sense of safety and security.

VP16 – Bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road, Furze Hill: The view is located at the junction with PRoW, bridleway Camm/31/1 and Ingham Road Furze Hill, looking south towards the Cottam South 1 Site and north towards the Cottam I North Site. The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the long straight alignment of Ingham Road. The River Till is just to the west of this viewpoint, where it passes beneath Squire's Bridge as a local bridge crossing and notable feature that breaks the monotony of Ingham Road. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of its tree cover in what is an otherwise open landscape with a strong presence of woodland in the distance. The riparian woodland that follows the meandering course of the River Till is the distinctive feature as well as the wide grass verges on Ingham Road. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and muted landscape with some interesting features. **Description of Route:**

The first section of the route travels south from Ingham Road to the west of Furze Hill. The route continues south towards Lower Fruze Hill where it then curves east and follows the lining of a ditch and once again turns south to towards The Grange with Thorpe Wood to its right-hand side.

There is little contrast between both sections of the route. The first section of the route has more built form in view and due to the presence of Ingham Road, the first section of the route can be busy and frequently used. The second section of the route is more tranquil and away from built form. Thorpe wood to the east of this section of the route adds to the tranquil nature of the location.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where the woodlands form distinctive shapes in the horizon. The route is influenced by the built form associated with local farms and the presence of ditches and tributaries in the landscape.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic in the second section but some in the first. The route offers an interesting transition through the landscape with clear open views all round, including views towards the local collection of small woodlands comprising Larch Plantation and New Plantation. The track offers a transition across an open landscape with clear open views. This is an ordinary route that takes account of the open arable landscape in close proximity to the receptor. Overall, this route offers a journey for riders and walkers with some features of interest.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.1] January 2023



Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – Camm/31 (Camm/31/1)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 227m from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site and therefore would perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to Ingham Road having a point of access into the Cottam 1 North Site. The access route is through a local track near Low Farm as it connects to fields C26 and C25. Cable Route Corridors PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations at Cottam 1 North.	The route is approximately 227m from the boundary of the site, not in close proximity to any Cable Route Corridor and substation but in close proximity to proposed construction access and would therefore perceive construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the east and west boundaries to each side of the bridleway of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Open visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site due to the flat, low-lying landform and the absence of intervening hedgerows and woodland cover along parts of the route, particularly the southern section of the route. New planting along the east and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N e

Public Rights of Way Receptor – Camm/31 (Camm/31/1)

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u>
	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f
	area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape
	Refer to Figure 8.15.1.3 [C6.4.8.15.1.3] which shows that with the Cottan
	cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority
	distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility between these Site/Sites
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like
	and Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail w
	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo
	Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.1] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area.

am 3a and 3b Sites, cumulative visibility with the ity of the 5km study area. This is due to the een the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and tes.

kely significant effects, between the Cottam 3a Site within the following figures:

elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]



		Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong age strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland of landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of se to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevan ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The cumu alter the overall character of the landscape within the Unwooded Vales C
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.1] January 2023

agricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a d cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east vant characteristics of the landscape have some mulative visibility for the Cottam 3b Site would not s Character Area 4a.

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Corr 22 (Corr/22/1) (Corr/22/2) (Corr/22/3)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the north of the settlement of Corringham. The footpath follows a route north from Church Lane, passing the properties of Old Hall and Hall Farm before reaching Pilham Lane. The bridleway is enclosed to the southern section due to the woodland cover around Old Hall and Hall Farm. The northern section of the route is more open, but views towards the Site/Sites are curtailed by intervening hedgerows and the vegetation bordering Corringham Beck.

Distance to Cottam Sites:	Corr/22/1: 491m to Cottam 2
	Corr/22/1: 137m to Cottam high voltage cable corridor and access
	Corr/22/2: 658m to Cottam 2
	Corr/22/3: 675m to Cottam 2

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP53

VP53 - Corr/22/1: The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Corr/22/1) at the junction with PilhamLane, looking southeast towards the northern extent of the Cottam 2 Site. The view is also looking north towards the southern extent of the Cottam 3b Site.

The footpath is a feature as it heads south from Aisby, but the wider outlook is disrupted by hedgerows and woodland blocks in places. Where there are distant views towards the skyline, they are often punctured by telegraph poles which appear dominant and consistent on the horizon. There is limited tree cover around Aisby and therefore the residential properties stand out in the landscape. The overall experience is a calm and intact landscape, but the presence of poles and other man-made features exert an ordinary influence over the other more attractive features.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route stems south from a route south of Aisby. The route travels south towards the west of Hall Farm. From here the route stems southwest and joins onto Church Lane where it joins onto Corringham.

There is little contrast between both sections of the route. The first section of the route offers for a more tranquil environment as the flat open landscape is enhanced by the low-cut hedgerows and the lack of trees in the landscape. The second section of the route is more densely packed, and views are closed down by built form associated with the settlement of Corringham.

The route is influenced by the built form of Corringham to the south and Aisby to the north. The route connects both settlements together without the busyness of the local route that travels alongside Corringham Beck to the east of Hall Farm.

Overall, the first section of the route is quiet and offers extensive views across the flat arable landscape with built form associated with Corringham closing down views to the south. The second section of the route is busy, and the view is closed down by the dense built form associated with Corringham. The tranquil nature of the route is lost in this section of the route.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.2] January 2023



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Corr 22 (Corr/22/1) (Corr/22/2) (Corr/22/3)				
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommis of Change
	The route is approximately 500m from the Cottam 2 site boundary and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance. Construction Access The PRoWs will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoWs and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW is partially within the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is within the 2km study area of the Cottam 2 Substation.	The route is approximately 500m from the Cottam 2 site boundary, not in close proximity to proposed construction access and in close proximity to Cable Route Corridors and substation and would therefore perceive construction effects at this distance.	Primary Mitigation: Panels set back from the northwest boundaries of Cottam 2 SiteSecondary Mitigation: New planting bordering the northwest boundaries (which share a boundary with Corringham Beck) of the Cottam 2 Site.Notes: Some potential visibility towards High Voltage Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards the Cottam 2 Site. The hedgerow bordering the south side of Pilham Lane and the intervening field hedgerows to the south of the lane are likely to close down visibility. The riparian vegetation bordering Corringham Beck, and the flat, low-lying landform is also likely to curtail views. New planting along the northwest boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site will curtail visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15.	A similar pro- Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baselin the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N o

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area.
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.2 [C6.4.8.15.2.2] which shows that with the Cottam 2 developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km so intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites, would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Tillbridge Solar. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail within t
	Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.2] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the ing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

r features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 2 Site, cumulative visibility with the cumulative study area. This is due to the distance, the es. The intervening settlements and built form

ely significant effects, between the Cottam 2 and in the following figures:

lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]



		<u>Overall Landscape Character of the Unwooded Vales</u> Overall, the character of the Unwooded Vales is shaped by the strong agri strong sense of rural tranquility. In contrast, the low levels of woodland co landscape comprising an arable land use within a scattered pattern of set to west and a more strategic road network north to south. These relevant ability to accommodate change without undue adverse effects. The minor Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landscape within the
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significar Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant Decommissioning: Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.2] January 2023

gricultural presence, with wide areas retaining a l cover create a relatively open and expansive settlement, linked by a series of minor roads east ant characteristics of the landscape have some nor patches of cumulative visibility for the Cottam 1 the Unwooded Vales Character Area.

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Public Rights of Way Receptor – Fill/85 (Fill/85/1) (Fill/85/2)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth. The bridleway heads south from Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange to meet with bridleways (Fill/767/1 and Fill/85/2). The bridleway is mostly open along its length, since there is an absence of field hedgerows, woodland, and tree cover.

Distance to Cottam Sites:	Fill/85/1: 365m to Cottam cable corridor and access
	Fill/85/1: 231m to Cottam 1
	Fill/85/2: 16m to Cottam cable corridor and access
	Fill/85/2: 0m to Cottam 1
1	

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint: Fill/85/1 Cable corridor and access: VP35 / VP41 Fill/85/1 Cottam 1: VP35 / VP41 Fill/85/2 Cable corridor and access: LCC-C-G Fill/85/2 Cottam 1: VP34 / VP35 / LCC-CG

VP34 – Fill/85/2: The view is located along the route of PRoW bridleway (Fill/85/2), looking in all directions towards the Cottam 1 North Site and south towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is also looking northwest towards the Cottam 2 Site.

The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleway. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is bland but pleasant.

VP35 – Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2, and Fill/767/1: The view is located on public right of way (PRoW), bridleway (Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/6/1) looking 'all-round' over the Cottam North 1 Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleways. This intimacy is then contrasted with open parts where there are gaps in the hedgerows and views are extended towards woodland plantations framing the horizon, such as Larch Plantation. There are distant views towards Glentworth towards the northeast forming part of the Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is pleasant as the slightly rolling landform adds to the character and increases the scale. There is an overall bland context to the views due to the intensive arable land use, but the sense of isolation and tranquility is an appealing feature.

VP41 – Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road: The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway (Gltw/85/1) at the junction with Kexby Road, looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site with Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The bridleway is a prominent feature in the landscape as it heads south from Kexby Road with clear, far-reaching views. The lack of foreground hedgerow opens visibility and there are also very few intervening hedgerows that increases the sense of scale. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character and the far-reaching open views are consistent with the wider landform characteristics of the area. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features.

LCC-C-G – ProW Fill/85/2: This viewpoint is located on PRoW, bridleway (Fill/85/2) at the junction with Willingham Road, looking in all directions over the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond.

The view is influenced by the open nature of the location with strong hedgerows that lack tree cover where the woodland blocks are prominent features in the landscape. The overall experience is pleasant as this is a quiet location with a distinct absence of settlement and disturbance.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route travels south from PRoW Gltw/85/1 and continues south the end of PRoW Fill/85/1. At this point the route travels southeast and then abruptly turns south again and continues past Glebe Farm to Willingham Road.

There is little contrast between both sections, the first section of the route is more tranquil, the route comes into contact with small tributaries and ditches that cut through agricultural fields. The vegetation associated with the tributaries offer some disruption in an otherwise flat landscape. The second section of the route is tranquil but as the route joins onto Willingham Road the tranquil nature subsides.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where the woodlands on the horizon form a significant component and add balance to the landscape.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic until the last section of the route as it connects to Willingham Road.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.3] January 2023



Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Public Rights of Way Receptor – Fill/85 (Fill/85/1) (Fill/85/2)				
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 270m from the Cottam 1 North site boundary and would perceive construction effects at this stage. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to Willingham Road having 3 points of access into the Site/Sites. The first point of access is close to Glebe Farm as it leads to field B2. The second point of access is close to North Farm as it leads to fields A2 and A4. The third point of access is close to Turnpins Bungalows as it provides access to fields C3 and C4. Cable Route Corridors PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area of the Cottam 1 North substation.	The route is approximately 270m from the Cottam 1 North site boundary, it is not in close proximity to Cable Route Corridors and substation however it is in close proximity to proposed construction access and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance.	 Primary Mitigation: Panels set back from the east and west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the east and west boundaries to each side of the bridleway of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover, and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway to each side. New planting along the northwest boundaries of the Cottam 2 Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation ar secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N o

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.3] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape
		There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feature
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the within the character area
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 Si developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km stud intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely si and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. Th within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Development Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Development
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road netword different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by import west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string of the strategic major strategic maj
		prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape a
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landscape landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without u
		for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landsc features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated com positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Low Operation (Year 1): Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Low Operation (Year 15): Low Decommissioning: Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Neutral & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Minor Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Minor Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.3] January 2023

atures of the landscape within the character area.

the solar panel areas and the substation area

Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative udy area. This is due to the distance, the The intervening settlements and built form would

significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail

ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] ents Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

vorks, which make one landscape type or area portant historic routes and in contrast, the east of settlements across the area. Overall, the and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges and reducing the visibility across the area.

structure is shaped by evidence of historic be le Fallows and Coates, which are features value scape. These relevant characteristics of the undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility lscape and its communications and infrastructure ontext or associated with built form that plays a



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Gltw/85 (Gltw/85/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Bridleway: Located to the west of the settlement of Glentworth. The bridleway heads south from Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange to meet with bridleways (Fill/85/1, Fill/767/1 and Fill/85/2). The bridleway is mostly open along its length since there are no field hedgerows to the boundary of the bridleway.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Gltw/85/1: 819m to Cottam cable corridor and access Gltw/85/1: 264m to Cottam cable 1

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP35 / VP41

VP35 – Junction of Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/767/1: The view is located on public right of way (PRoW), bridleway (Fill/85/1, Fill/85/2 and Fill/6/1) looking 'all-round' over the Cottam North 1 Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The view is typical in character to the wider open and arable land use where the tall and outgrown hedgerows add some intimacy along the route of the bridleways. This intimacy is then contrasted with open parts where there are gaps in the hedgerows and views are extended towards woodland plantations framing the horizon, such as Larch Plantation. There are distant views towards Glentworth towards the northeast forming part of the Scarps and Dipslope Character Area 6a. There is a sense of security and a safe quality to the landscape. Overall, the experience is pleasant as the slightly rolling landform adds to the character and increases the scale. There is an overall bland context to the views due to the intensive arable land use, but the sense of isolation and tranquility is an appealing feature.

<u>VP41 – Gltw/85/1 just off Kexby Road</u>: The view is located on the PRoW, bridleway (Gltw/85/1) at the junction with Kexby Road, looking south towards the Cottam 1 North Site with Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The bridleway is a prominent feature in the landscape as it heads south from Kexby Road with clear, far-reaching views. The lack of foreground hedgerow opens visibility and there are also very few intervening hedgerows that increases the sense of scale. The immediate view is typical of the local landscape character and the far-reaching open views are consistent with the wider landform characteristics of the area. The overall experience is pleasant but with some bland foreground features.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route begins just south of Glentworth Grange at Kexby Road. The route travels in a north south direction. The second section of the route joins onto PRoW Fill/85/1 as it heads further south onto Willingham Road.

There is little contrast between the first and the second section of the route. The first section of the route experiences more noise and fast-moving distractions due to the proximity to Kexby Road. The second section of the route is more tranquil and less affected by the built form associated with Glentworth.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where woodlands to the west such as Ash Holt, Larch Plantation, Big Wood and Fillingham Low Wood closes down views to the west and offers stimulation in an otherwise flat and tranguil environment.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to few passing traffic from Kexby Road. The route offers an interesting transition through the landscape with clear open views all round, including views towards the local collection of small woodlands comprising Larch Plantation and Ash Holt. The track offers a transition across an open landscape with clear open views towards Glentworth in the northeast and limited views to the west due to the intervening woodlands.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.4] January 2023



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Gltw/85 (Gltw/85/1)				
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 275m from the boundary of the Site and would perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW Receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations at Cottam 1 North Site.	The route is approximately 275m from the boundary of the Site, not in close proximity to any construction access, Cable Route Corridor and substation and would therefore would perceive any construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from boundary of Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Notes:</u> Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover, and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway to each side. New planting along the east and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vik generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fea area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton So further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developme

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.4] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ze

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

nents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]



		-
		Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by impresent minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strint prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the later.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wit visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
		Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signifi Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.4] January 2023

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

etworks, which make one landscape type or area mportant historic routes and in contrast, the east ring of settlements across the area. Overall, the il and hedged to both sides with wide grassed landscape and reducing the visibility across the

rastructure is shaped by evidence of historic orpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Ingh/24 (Ingh/24/1) (Ingh/24/2)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Bridleway: Located to the northwest of the settlement of Ingham. The bridleway heads diagonally from its connection with bridleway (Fill/86/1) towards Ingham before taking a turn south along Shorth Lane to meet with West End. The section of the bridleway that follows Short Lane is enclosed with tall hedgerows and good tree cover. Where the bridleway cuts diagonally across the field this follows a local watercourse, and this section is open with a lack of hedgerows and tree cover.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Ingh/24/1: 859m to Cottam cable corridor and access Ingh/24/1: 1m to Cottam 1 Ingh/24/2: 875m to Cottam 1

Status: 2

Nearest Viewpoint: VP26 / LCC-C-F

<u>VP26 – Ingh/24/2</u>: The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (Ingh/24/2), looking northwest towards Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest and lend an enclosed nature to views across the area. In terms of variety, there are several elements that create an interesting composition and there are also strong contrasts between open arable fields and enclosed woodlands in parts. The good combination of features adds colour, texture and harmony to views. Overall, the view is balanced, and the landscape is well-managed with strong colours that give an overall impression of an attractive and pleasant landscape.

LCC-C-F – ProW Ingh/24/1: This viewpoint is located on PRoW, bridleway (Ingh/24/1) looking west over the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest over the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest. The enclosed nature is only attributed to woodland cover as there are few other features to break up the landscape. There are strong contrasts in parts where wide-open views are possible that provide a greater sense of scale and these contrast with areas of intimacy that often occur close to the edges of settlements. The Bridleway is well used and the proximity to the land drain gives the route a distinctive 'sense of place'. The overall experience within this viewpoint is interesting and pleasant.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route begins at the southern end of PRoW Fill/86/1. The route as the section travels in southeast direction as it cuts through the arable fields in a meandering setting. The second section of the route continues on from lngh/24/1 and abruptly turns south to join onto the northwestern edge of the settlement of lngham.

There is little contrast between both sections of the route, the first section of the route travels in a meandering setting whereas the second section of the route is a straight line.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the landscape in the first section of the route and the built form associated with Ingham at the second section of the route. The route overall has contrasting tranquil and disrupted settings on either end of the route.

Overall, the first section of the route is in a quiet and tranquil position due to the vast arable fields in all directions. The second section of the route becomes more disrupted as it joins onto Ingham.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.5] January 2023



	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is 10m from the Cottam 1 North site boundary and would perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study areas for the substations.	The route is approximately 10m from the Cottam 1 North site boundary, it is not in close proximity to any construction access, Cable Route Corridor and Substation and would therefore perceive construction effects.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from east boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> Planting bordering the east boundary of the Cottam 1 North Sites. <u>Notes:</u> Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards the Cottam 1 North Site. There are few hedgerows and woodland cover, and hedgerows are also absent leaving open views from the bridleway towards the west. New planting along the east boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail views in Year 1 and close down visibility in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation at secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vik generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N o

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between t built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton So further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developme Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.5] January 2023

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rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ng the solar panel areas and the substation area

n 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the n the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] opments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8]



SOLAR PROJECT		-
		Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strin prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a with form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Min Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Tern Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signif Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.5] January 2023

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

Mitigation: Very Low

erm

nificant



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Ingh/26 (Ingh/26/2) (Ingh/26/3)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the west of the settlement of Ingham. The footpath heads west along Long Lane, passing Low Farm where it makes a 'dog-leg' turn and then progresses as far as the minor tributary of the River Till where it meets with footpath (Stow/83/1). The western section of the footpath passes parallel to an existing hedgerow (with isolated trees) along its north side. The eastern section also follows the existing hedgerow on its north side but becomes enclosed by a small woodland block close to the junction with Long Lane. The footpath is located just to the north of Coates Gorse, which forms a group with other small woodlands and provides screening to the south.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Ingh/26/2: 545m to Cottam 1 Ingh/26/3: 644m to Cottam cable corridor and access Ingh/26/3: 1m to Cottam 1

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: Ingh/26/2 Cottam 1: VP26 Ingh/26/3 Cottam 1 and cable corridor and access: VP18 / VP21

VP26 – Ingh/24/2: The view is located on PRoW, bridleway (Ingh/24/2), looking northwest towards Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The view is typical in character to the wider rolling arable landscape, which is interesting and pleasant where hedgerows and woodland add interest and lend an enclosed nature to views across the area. In terms of variety, there are several elements that create an interesting composition and there are also strong contrasts between open arable fields and enclosed woodlands in parts. The good combination of features adds colour, texture and harmony to views. Overall, the view is balanced, and the landscape is well-managed with strong colours that give an overall impression of an attractive and pleasant landscape.

VP18 – St Edith's Church and Coates Hall: The view is located at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall, looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards Cottam North Site. The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the listed buildings at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall. The River Till that passes beneath Squire's Bridge but is hardly evident in the landscape due to lack of tree cover in this open landscape. There is however a strong presence of woodland in the distance that adds balance and interest to the view. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and attractive landscape with pleasant views.

VP21 – Stow/83/1: The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Stow/83/1), looking directly north over the Cottam 1 North Site and directly south over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the lower elevation of the view, the bordering hedgerow to the south and the small woodland thicket (to the east) just to the northwest of Low Farm on Long Lane. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is also an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features. **Description of Route:**

The first section of the route beings on the western edge of Ingham and travels west towards the top of Low Farm. From here the route staggers to the north before resuming its west direction. The final section of the route passes through a local watercourse and passes through arable fields before joining onto PRoW Stow/83/1.

There is little contrast between the first section of the route when compared to the rest of the route. The first section of the route is influenced by the settlement of Ingham to the east and Low Farm to the west. The views in this section of the route are broken up by built form. The second and third section of the route is influenced by the open arable landscape.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where woodlands can be seen in the far distance providing stimuli to the view. The second section of the view is influenced by the open nature of the view combined with the woodlands in the horizon such as Coates Gorse and New Plantation closing down views.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic and set away from Ingham.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.6] January 2023



Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Public Rights of Way Receptor – Ingh/26 (Ingh/26/2) (Ingh/26/3)

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Chang
	The route is approximately 0m from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North site and would perceive construction effects at this distance.	The route is approximately 0m from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North site, it is not in close proximity to proposed construction access, Cable Route Corridor and substations and would therefore perceive construction effects at this distance.	Primary Mitigation: Panels set back from southeast boundary of Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> Planting bordering the southeast boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site.	A similar pr Scheme bei of the Site i vegetation secondary
	Construction Access PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route CorridorsPRoW is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW is outside of the 2km study area of Cottam 1 North substation.		<u>Notes:</u> Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Very minor visibility towards Cottam 1 North Site. There is an open boundary to the western most section of the footpath where it meets with footpath (Stow/83/1) leaving partially open views towards the west (there is an intervening north south boundary hedgerow between the Site/Sites and this location, which closes down some visibility). New planting along the southeast boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site at this location will curtail views in Year 1 and help close down visibility in Year 15.	future base the duratio noise and v generation
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & S
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible I

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.6] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the being no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing n and builds upon the proposed primary and y mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for tion of the decommissioning to include site traffic, d vibration from decommissioning activities, dust on and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant



Magnitude Not Applicable Magnitude Not Applicable Magnitude Not Applicable Magnitude Not Applicable	Public Rights	of Way Receptor – Ingh/26 (Ingh/26/2) (Ingh/26/3)	
Magnitude Net Applicable Magnitude Net Applicable Net Applicable Magnitude Net Applicable Net Applicable		In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
Magnitude Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable		No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat
Magnitude Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable			There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising t within the character area
Site Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures: Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network in several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narvow lanes that are done than and hey have a major role in helping to define the quality of the I area. Overall Londscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infin restillers. Moreover, these features are other away in the area to thighly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the lan landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with for the Cottam 1 SiteSites would not alter the overall charactor of the lang features. Moreover, these features are other set within a well-vegetad of positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Magnitude Not Applicable Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): With only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 1): With only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Very Low Type of Effect Not Applicable Not Applicable Construction: Adverse & Short Term Decommissioning: Very Low Operation (Year 1): With only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Decommissioning: Very Low <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 S cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site</td></td<>			Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 S cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Site
Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillindge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Develop The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network is formed by marrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area. Decenil Londscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and mile mater of the har are not highly recognised for adding initimacy and interest to the lan landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with for the Cottam 1 SteVistes would not alter the overall character of the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change with for the Cottam 1 SteVistes would not alter the overall character of the positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Magnitude Not Applicable Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Beneficial & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Op			There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Sol further detail within the following figures:
Magnitude Not Applicable Magnitude Not Applicable Construction: Negligible Not Significance Not Applicable Significance Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable			Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developmen Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developmen Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Development
Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the lan landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change withou for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the lan features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated of positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects. Magnitude Not Applicable Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Net Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant			The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by impor- west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil ar verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the land area.
Magnitude Not Applicable Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Wery Low Decommissioning: Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low Type of Effect Not Applicable Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Beneficial & Long Term Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Webdded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant			Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrast settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landsc landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the lands features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated con
Type of Effect Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term Significance of Effect Not Applicable Not Applicable Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant	Magnitude	Not Applicable	Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low
Significance Construction: Negligible Not Significant Not Applicable Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant		Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term
Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant	-	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signific Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.6] January 2023

eatures of the landscape within the character area.

g the solar panel areas and the substation area

Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, ites. The intervening settlements and built form

significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] nents Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

works, which make one landscape type or area portant historic routes and in contrast, the east ng of settlements across the area. Overall, the and hedged to both sides with wide grassed ndscape and reducing the visibility across the

structure is shaped by evidence of historic pe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value lscape. These relevant characteristics of the ut undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility dscape and its communications and infrastructure ontext or associated with built form that plays a

icant



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Ingh/27 (Ingh/27/3) (Ingh/27/4) (Ingh/27/5)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the southwest of the settlement of Ingham. The footpath heads west from the junction with footpath (Ingh/27/2) passing the sewage works and then taking a short 'dog-leg' turn just to the southeast of Low Farm. The footpath then takes a 'right-angled' turn south to meet with Stow Lane. The eastern section of the footpath is bordered by a strong hedgerow network with mature trees as far as the sewage works. The middle section of the footpath is more open with a low hedgerow and no hedgerow trees. The western section of the footpath is then bordered by tree cover (for a short section to the west of the sewage works) and then takes an open route (with very low-cut hedgerows and no trees) before joining Stow Lane.

Distance to Cottam Sites:	Ingh/27/3: 809m to Cottam 1
	Ingh/27/4: 894m to Cottam cable corridor and access
	Ingh/27/4: 624m to Cottam 1
	Ingh/27/5: 420m to Cottam cable corridor and access
	Ingh/27/5: 105m to Cottam 1

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: Ingh/27/3 Cottam 1: VP18 / VP21 Ingh/27/4 Cottam 1 and cable corridor and access: LCC-C-E Ingh/27/5 Cottam 1 and cable corridor and access: VP22 / VP23

VP18 – St Edith's Church and Coates Hall: The view is located at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall, looking south towards the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards Cottam North Site. The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the listed buildings at St Edith's Church and Coates Hall. The River Till that passes beneath Squire's Bridge but is hardly evident in the landscape due to lack of tree cover in this open landscape. There is however a strong presence of woodland in the distance that adds balance and interest to the view. The intensive levels of management within this arable farmland add decline to the natural qualities of the view, but the overall impression is that of a simple, calm, and attractive landscape with pleasant views.

VP21 – Stow/83/1: The view is located on the PRoW, footpath (Stow/83/1), looking directly north over the Cottam 1 North Site and directly south over the Cottam 1 North Site with the Cottam 1 South Site beyond. The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the lower elevation of the view, the bordering hedgerow to the south and the small woodland thicket (to the east) just to the northwest of Low Farm on Long Lane. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Willingham Road at approximately 20m AOD. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. This is also an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features.

<u>VP22 – Ingh/27/5</u>: The view is located on PRoW, footpath (Ingh/27/5) looking northwest towards the Cottam 1 North Site and southwest towards the Cottam 1 South Site. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features due to the presence of a varied horizon. The plantation woodlands and riparian vegetation are also distinctive features. This is an isolated location with a distinct absence of settlement, built form or other man-made features. The overall experience of the view is interesting and pleasant.

VP23 – Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road: The view is located at the junction with PRoW Bridleway Ingh/27/5 and Ingham Road looking directly south over the Cottam 1 South Site and north towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is influenced by the open arable fields and the woodlands on the horizon that form a significant component and add balance to the landscape. The location offers some intimacy despite the open nature to the north due to the bordering hedgerows to each side of Ingham Road and the small woodland thicket (to the east) associated with the tributary of the River Till. The horizon closes down the view since the landform rises to a high point on Long Lane at approximately 20m AOD rising to 30m AOD at the edge of the settlement of Ingham. The overall experience is interesting and very pleasant, with some depth to views and strong contrasting features, and due to the presence of the plantation woodlands on the horizon and varied landform. Overall, Ingham Road is a strong feature in the view as it connects the settlements of Ingham in the east to Stow in the west, however the grass verges are a distinctive feature.

LCC-C-E – ProW Ingh/27/2: This viewpoint is located on PRoW, footpath (Ingh/27/2) at the junction with Stow Road, looking west towards both the Cottam 1 North and Cottam 1 South Site. The view is typical in character to the string of settlements that follow the scarp slope where the experience is pleasant, and where the open arable landscape is a dominant feature with distant views towards the west. The vast, exposed landscape is the main feature of this view and hedgerows and hedgerow trees close to the road helps break down the vast arable fields in places. The overall experience is interesting, pleasant, and invigorating.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route beings on the southwestern edge of the settlement of Ingham. From here the first section of the route travels south down to Stow Lane. The second section of the route begins at the halfway point of the first section. The second section of the route travels in a western direction past the sewage works and ends just southwest of Low Farm. From here the third section of the route turns south and meets Stow Lane.

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There is little contrast between the first section of the route when compared to the rest of the route. The first section of the route is influenced by the settlement of Ingham to the northeast and Low Farm to the west. The views in this section of the route are broken up by built form. The second and third section of the route is influenced by the open arable landscape and the points in which it makes contact with Stow Lane.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where woodlands can be seen in the far distance providing stimuli to the view. The second section of the view is influenced by the open nature of the view combined with the woodlands in the horizon such as Coates Gorse and New Plantation closing down views.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to moving traffic in the points where it meets Ingham and Stow Lane. The sections which pass through arable fields remain tranquil.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Chang
	The route is approximately 400m from the Cottam 1 North boundary and would perceive construction effects at this distance. <u>Construction Access</u> PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. <u>Cable Route Corridors</u> PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. <u>Substation/s</u> PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area of the Cottam 1 North substation.	The route is approximately 400m from the Cottam 1 North boundary, it is not in close proximity to any construction access, Cable Route Corridor and substation and would therefore perceive construction effects at this distance.	 Primary Mitigation: Panels set back from northeast boundary of Cottam 1 South Site. Secondary Mitigation: Planting bordering the northeast boundary of the Cottam 1 South Site. Notes: Some potential visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site. The footpath has a more open section at its western end where it takes a 'right-angled' turn to meet with Stow Lane, leaving open views towards the south (there is an intervening hedgerow to each side of Stow Lane between the Site/Sites and this location, which closes down some visibility). New planting along the northeast boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site will curtail views in Year 1 and help close down visibility in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site ir vegetation a secondary n future basel the duratior noise and vi generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Public Pights of Way Pecentor - Ingh/27 (Ingh/27/2) (Ingh/27/4) (Ingh/27/5)

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.7] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust n and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant



	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the within the character area
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 S developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km stud intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The also curtail cumulative visibility.
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. Th within the following figures:
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developmen Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Developmen Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developmen
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by import west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape a
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity
		Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrastr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landsc landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without of for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the landsc features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated com positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significa Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.7] January 2023

ments or features of the landscape within the character area.

comprising the solar panel areas and the substation area

ne Cottam 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative the 5km study area. This is due to the distance, the e Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and built form would

cus of likely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail

Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] ive Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] Developments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]

ic road networks, which make one landscape type or area fined by important historic routes and in contrast, the east maller string of settlements across the area. Overall, the en tranquil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges e landscape and reducing the visibility across the area.

s and infrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic ch as Thorpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value to the landscape. These relevant characteristics of the nge without undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility of the landscape and its communications and infrastructure regetated context or associated with built form that plays a

Not Significant



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Stur/72 (Stur/72/1) (Stur/72/2) (Stur/72/3)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from Fleets Road in a northerly direction where it then meets with footpath (Stur72/2) then passing Sturton by Stow Primary School it joins with footpath (Stow/72/1) at the parish boundary. The southern section of the footpath is enclosed by built development as far as the primary school when the footpath then follows an open section with views towards the east.

Distance to Cottam Sites:	Stur/72/1: 986m to Cottam 1
	Stur/72/2: 976m to Cottam 1
	Stur/72/3: 867m to Abnormal loads access
	Stur/72/3: 864m to Cottam 1
	Stur/72/3: 636m to Cottam permissive path

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP9

VP9 – Fleets Road, Stur/79/1: The view is located on Fleets Road at the junction with PRoW, footpath (Stur/79/1), looking northeast towards the southwest boundary of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites. The view is typical to local character and with the residential development being within the context of the view this adds a sense of security, safety, and familiarity at this location. This is a relatively calm edge of the settlement; the dominance of Fleets Road is however distracting in what otherwise is a pleasant view. The hedgerows and tree cover provide a strong feature.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route begins on the eastern edge of the settlement of Stow. From here the route travels south and borders the eastern edge of stow and leads to the second section of the route which runs along the eastern edge of the settlement Sturton by Stow until finally it branches off into PRoW Stur/73/1

There is little to no contrast between the first and second section of the route. The first section of the route has Ingham Road acting as a strong presence. Due to the close distance to Stow this section of the route would experience noise distractions from the vhicles travelling on Ingham Road. The second section of the route is more tranquil, but it would still experience noise distractions due to the close proximity to Sturton by Stow.

The route is influenced by the settlements of Stow and Sturton by Stow which closes down views to the west.

Overall, the route is a busy location, being subject to passing traffic at Ingham Road and the settlements of Stow and Sturton by Stow.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

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Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – Stur/72 (Stur/72/1) (Stur/72/2) (Stur/72/3)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Change
	The route is approximately 1km from the Cottam 1 North site boundary and would not perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area of the Cottam 1 North substation.	The route is approximately 1km from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North site, it is not in close proximity to construction access, Cable Route Corridors and substations and would therefore not perceive any construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from southwest boundaries of Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the southwest boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> No visibility towards Abnormal Loads Access due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site/Sites, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover curtails some views. New planting along the southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site ir vegetation a secondary n future basel the duration noise and vi generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Public Rights	blic Rights of Way Receptor – Stur/72 (Stur/72/1) (Stur/72/2) (Stur/72/3)		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or f area.	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area	
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of like Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.8] January 2023

missioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the seline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]



		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by im west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller strir prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the la area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thor value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change wi visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character o infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signif Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.8] January 2023

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic norpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built

rm

nificant



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Stur/73 (Stur/73/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the northeast of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from the 'T' junction with footpath (Stur72/3) then passing in and almost east west direction it joins with Fleet's Lane. The footpath crosses a large-scale, open arable landscape with no dividing hedgerows or tree cover, giving open visibility towards the east and southeast.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Stur/73/1: 294m to Cottam cable corridor and access Stur/73/1: 17m to Cottam 1 Stur/73/1: 646m to Cottam 1 permissive path

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP10 / LCC-C-C

VP10 – Stur/73/1: The view is located on PROW, footpath (Stur/3/1) looking northeast with the Cottam 1 South Site in the immediate foreground. The view is influenced by the intensive arable landscape where the presence of hedgerows helps reduce the scale. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow) with a distinct absence of settlement or busy roads. The local road network passes across the landscape with some right-angled bends giving the opportunity to capture views towards the distant ridgeline. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is divided by a strong hedgerow network at this location, which helps to decrease the sense of scale. This is a quiet spot and Fleets Lane is an attractive local lane with distinctive grass verges but is open in parts due to the lack of verge side hedgerows. The overall experience is a pleasant and invigorating comprising a view from a quiet location in close proximity to the settlement of Sturton by Stow.

LCC-C-C - Stur/73/1: This viewpoint is situated on PRoW, footpath (Stur/73/1) looking east towards the Cottam 1 South Site and northeast towards the Cottam 1 North Site. The view is influenced by the intensive arable landscape where the presence of hedgerows helps reduce the scale. This is a quiet location (even though it is in close proximity to Sturton by Stow). The local road network passes across the landscape with some right-angled bends in the foreground context of the distant ridgeline. The viewpoint depicts a large-scale landscape that is divided by a strong hedgerow network, which helps to decrease the sense of scale. This is a quiet spot, and the overall experience is a pleasant and invigorating given the close proximity to the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The overall experience within this viewpoint is interesting and very pleasant due to the presence of the vast expanse of landscape.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route begins at the southern point of the PRoW Stur/72/3 and travels in a northeast direction till it joins onto Fleets Lane to the east.

There is little contrast between the first section of the route when compared to the rest of the route. The first section of the route is influenced by the settlement of Sturton by Stow to the west. The views in this section of the route are broken up by built form. The second and third section of the route is influenced by the open arable landscape.

The route is influenced by the open arable fields and the exposed nature of the location where woodlands can be seen in the far distance providing stimuli to the view. The second section of the view is influenced by the open nature of the view combined with the woodlands in the horizon associated with the River Till just past Fleets Lane.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to no passing traffic till it reaches Fleets Lane and is set away from Sturton by Stow.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.9] January 2023



	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 20m from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site and would perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to Fleets Lane having a point of access into fields E1 and E4. Cable Route Corridors PRoW is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area for Cottam 1 North Site substation	The route is approximately 20m from the boundary of the Cottam 1 North Site and is not in close proximity to the Cable Route Corridors or the substations however it is in close proximity to construction access and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from southeast boundaries of Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the southwest boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> No visibility towards Cable Corridor and Access due to the intervening settlement of Sturton by Stow. The meandering hedgerow to the east of the sewage works also supports tree cover, which helps close down views in this direction. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover curtails some views. New planting along the southwest boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape
	There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of
	distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and Gate Burton Cumulative Developmen Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.9] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ge

process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment e in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]



SOLAR PROJECT		[Reference: EN0
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqu verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to t the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Ter Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Sign Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.9] January 2023

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features o the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built S

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gnificant



Public Rights of Way Receptor - Stur/80 (Stur/80/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the east of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from Fleet's Road passing across an open arable field to meet with Thorpe Lane. This is a very short section of footpath with open views towards the north and northeast.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Stur/80/1: 824m to Cottam cable corridor and access Stur/80/1: 0m to Cottam 1

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP8

VP8 - Stur/80/1: The view is located on PRoW footpath (Stur/80/) looking northeast with the southwestern extent of the Cottam 1 South Site in the foreground and with Cottam 2 North beyond. The view is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath the Thorpe Lane at a local bridge. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and localized concentrations of riparian tree cover that soften the skyline in what is an otherwise open and featureless landscape. There are intensive levels of management within this arable landscape that add some decline to the natural qualities of the view, but interesting features remain adding to the overall character. The overall impression are views over a simple calm landscape at a local vantage point on the public footpath network just off Thorpe Lane.

Description of Route:

The route connects Fleets Road with Thorpe Lane in an east west direction. The route is small and cuts across a small section of an arable field to form the connection between the two roads.

The route is influenced by Fleets Road and Thorpe Lane. The PRoW acts as a simple connection route between the two roads. The route is influenced by the open and flat nature of the landscape with it being only interrupted by the roads and the woodlands associated with the River Till to the east.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to passing traffic of Fleets Road and Thorpe Lane.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.10] January 2023



Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – Stur/80 (Stur/80/1)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decomm of Change
	The route is approximately 340m from the Cottam 1 South boundary and would perceive any construction effects at this distance. Construction Access PRoW will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area for Cottam 1 North Site substation	The route is approximately 340m from the Cottam 1 South boundary, it is not in close proximity to proposed construction access, Cable Route Corridor and substation and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from southwest boundaries of Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting bordering the southwest boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> Open visibility towards the Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site, but the distance and intervening hedgerow cover closes down some views. New planting along the southeast boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site ir vegetation a secondary n future based the duratior noise and vi generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sl
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	Fabric of the Landscape There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fearea.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprisin within the character area
	<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority of distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likel Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developm Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develo Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.10] January 2023

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process to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

sing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the y of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

kely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 n Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

pments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] elopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] pments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]



SOLAR PROJECT		
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road net different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by in west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller stri prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the l area.
		<u>Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</u> Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infr settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to th the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change w visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a w form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.10] January 2023

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east tring of settlements across the area. Overall, the uil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

frastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of without undue adverse effects. The cumulative r of the landscape and its communications and a well-vegetated context or associated with built

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Public Rights of Way Receptor – TLFe/32 (TLFe/32/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located to the east of the settlement of Sturton by Stow. The footpath heads from Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge and then continues further south in a meandering alignment (following the eastern bank of the River Till) to meet with footpath (Scmp/32/1), which runs for a short section before joining with Tillbridge Road (just to the northwest of Tillbridge Farm). The south side of Thorpe Lane supports a dense belt of trees (running for a length of approximatly 350m), which helps close down visibility when looking north and northeast from the footpath at its northern section.

Distance to Cottam Sites:

TLFe/32/1: 680m to Cottam cable corridor and access TLFe/32/1: 10m to Cottam 1

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: VP7

VP7 – Thorpe Bridge TLFe/32/1: The view is located on Thorpe Lane at Thorpe Bridge at the junction with footpath (TLFe/32/1) where the lane crosses the River Till, looking northeast towards the southern extent of the Cottam 1 Site/Sites.

The viewpoint is influenced by the presence of the River Till that passes beneath Thorpe Bridge at this local stopping point off the lane. The watercourse is distinguished by the presence of rusty pastures and minor concentrations of riparian tree cover on the distant skyline in what is an otherwise open and featureless landscape. There are intensive levels of management within this arable farmland that add some decline to the natural qualities of the view. The overall impression are distinctive views over a simple calm landscape at a local stopping point on Thorpe Lane.

Description of Route:

The first section of the route beings on Thorpe Lane east of Thorpe Bridge. The route follows the meandering River Till as it travels along its eastern edge in a south direction. The second section of the route ends just north of Tillbridge Farm.

There is little contrast between the first section of the route when compared to the rest of the route. The first section of the route has Thorpe Lane acting as a major detractor in the otherwise tranquil landscape.

The route is influenced by the River Till and its setting. The meandering nature of the river influences the route and adds to the tranquility of the landscape. The view is limited to the west due to the River, however the views to the east are vast and open.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to the limited passing traffic on Thorpe Lane and is set away from Sturton by Stow.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.11] January 2023



Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – TLFe/32 (TLFe/32/1)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 0m from the Cottam 1 South boundary and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance. Construction Access All throughout the construction stage the PRoW will be affected due to Thorpe Lane having a point of access into the Cottam 1 South Site through field D10. Cable Route CorridorsPRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s PRoW receptor is outside of the 2km study area of Cottam 1 North Site substation	The route is approximately 0m from the Cottam 1 South boundary, it is not in close proximity to Cable Route Corridor and substation however it is in close proximity to proposed construction access and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from south boundaries of Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting on the south boundaries of the Cottam 1 South Site. <u>Notes:</u> Partly open visibility towards the Cable Corridor and Access, but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Partly open visibility towards Cottam 1 South Site, but the distance and intervening tree cover to the south side of Thorpe Lane closes down some views. New planting along the south boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15 	A similar pro Scheme beir of the Site in vegetation a secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vil generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – TLFe/32 (TLFe/32/1)		
	In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]	
	No Intervisibility	<u>Fabric of the Landscape</u> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or feat	
		There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising the within the character area	
		<u>Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape</u> Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 S developments would not be experienced across the majority of the 5km stud intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between the Site/Sites. The also curtail cumulative visibility.	
		There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely s and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton Solar Park. Th within the following figures:	
		Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Development Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Development Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Development	

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.11] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ze

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

atures of the landscape within the character area.

the solar panel areas and the substation area

Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the cumulative udy area. This is due to the distance, the The intervening settlements and built form would

significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Site/Sites This cumulative visibility is set out in further detail

ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] ents Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] ents Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]



SOLAR PROJECT		[Reference: ENUT
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road network different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by impor- west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller string prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranquil ar and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the landscape
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infrast settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Thorpe that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the landsc landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change without for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of the lands features. Moreover, these features are often set within a well-vegetated com positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.11] January 2023

works, which make one landscape type or area portant historic routes and in contrast, the east ng of settlements across the area. Overall, the and hedged to both sides with wide grassed verges be and reducing the visibility across the area.

astructure is shaped by evidence of historic pe le Fallows and Coates, which are features value scape. These relevant characteristics of the ut undue adverse effects. The cumulative visibility dscape and its communications and infrastructure context or associated with built form that plays a

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Public Rights of Way Receptor - Wlgm/538 (Wlgm/538/1)

Receptor Baseline:

Public Footpath: Located at the eastern edge of the settlement of Willingham by Stow. The footpath heads from Fillingham Lane passing the sewage works and Grange Farm in a 'slight diagonal alignment' to meet with Cot Garth Lane in the south. The northern section of the footpath is partly enclosed due to the presence of the sewage works and associated tree cover. The small, rectangular area of woodland to the west of Stone Pit Lane also provides screening and enclosure in views towards the east. The southern section of the footpath is open to the east (no bordering hedgerows), but the intervening hedgerows bordering Cot Garth Lane close down visibility towards the Site/Sites.

Distance to Cottam Sites: Wlgm/538/1: 15m to Abnormal loads access Wlgm/538/1: 292m to Cottam cable corridor and access

Status: 1

Nearest Viewpoint: n/a

Description of Route:

The first section of the route begins at Fillingham Lane and the route travels in a southeast direction to join onto Cot Garth Lane. The route is short and is mainly used for easy connection between the two Lanes.

There is little to no contrast between the first section of the route when compared to the rest of the route. Both sections of the route is influenced by the settlement of Willingham by Stow and its surrounding settlements and local lanes.

The route is influenced by Fillingham Lane and Cot Garth Lane. The route acts as a easy connection link between both Lanes and has limited views due to intervening hedgerows.

Overall, the route is a quiet location, being subject to passing traffic at Fillingham Lane and Cot Garth Lane.

Embedded Mitigation:

Embedded Mitigation would be taken into account at the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. This Embedded Mitigation is also referred to as primary mitigation and would include; panels to be set a minimum of 15m from adjacent PRoW, panels to be set a minimum of 50m from adjacent residential property boundaries, panels to be set minimum of 20m from major watercourses and minimum of 8m from minor watercourses and panels to be set a minimum of 3m from Site boundaries. Existing hedges are also to be allowed to grow out and will be managed to a height of 5m. Hedgerow trees will be encouraged to grow out to add further thickening and growth to the field boundaries with the addition of new hedgerow trees as appropriate, randomly spaced along the length of existing hedges.

Lighting will be limited to downlights within substations and battery banks only and used when maintenance or security is required. Lighting will be PIR operated and will be calibrated to vehicle and personnel movements. All visible lighting would be 50W, installed at a maximum height of 4m with cowls fitted to prevent light spillage. Lighting required within panelled areas will be manually operated. There will be no lighting on perimeter fencing.

The visual effects with only the Embedded Mitigation taken into account equate to those effects set out for the operation stage (Year 1) and this includes secondary mitigation which will have been carried out but will have had limited physical or visual impact at this Embedded Mitigation stage.

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors - PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.12] January 2023



SOLAR PROJECT				
Public Rights	Public Rights of Way Receptor – Wlgm/538 (Wlgm/538/1)			
	Construction Magnitude of Change	Operation Magnitude of Change (Year 1)	Mitigation (Operation Magnitude of Change at Year 15)	Decommi of Change
	The route is approximately 300m from the Cottam 1 North boundary and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance. Construction Access Prow will not be affected by construction traffic due to the distance between the PRoW and the proposed construction access. Cable Route Corridors PRoW receptor is outside of the 500m cable route corridor study area. Substation/s The PRoW receptor is within the 2km study area of Cottam 1 north substation.	The route is approximately 300m from the Cottam 1 North boundary, it is not in close proximity to proposed construction access and Cable Route Corridor however it is in close proximity to Cottam 1 North substation substation and therefore would perceive construction effects at this distance.	 <u>Primary Mitigation:</u> Panels set back from north and west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Secondary Mitigation:</u> New planting on the north and west boundaries of the Cottam 1 North Site. <u>Notes:</u> Some visibility towards the Abnormal Loads Access (short section on Cot Garth Lane of approximately 70m), but due to the temporary nature of the construction works the effects would be limited. Some minor visibility towards the Cottam 1 South Site due to the intervening hedgerows and individual tree cover bordering Cot Garth Lane and Stone Pit Lane. New planting along the north and west boundaries of the Site/Sites will curtail visibility in Year 1 and help close down views in Year 15. 	A similar pro Scheme bein of the Site in vegetation an secondary m future baseli the duration noise and vib generation a
Magnitude	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Neutral & Short Term	Neutral & Long Term	Beneficial & Long Term	Neutral & Sh
Significance of Effect	Negligible Not Significant	Negligible Not Significant	Minor-Moderate Not Significant	Negligible N

In-Combination Effects [Cumulative Sites]	Cumulative Effects [Cumulative Developments]
No Intervisibility	<i>Fabric of the Landscape</i> There would not be the removal of or changes in individual elements or fe area.
	There would be the introduction of new elements and features comprising within the character area
	Aesthetic Aspects of the Landscape Refer to Figure 8.15.2.1 [C6.4.8.15.2.1] which shows that with the Cottam 1 cumulative developments would not be experienced across the majority o distance, the intervening woodlands, hedgerows, and tree cover between to built form would also curtail cumulative visibility.
	There are local patches of cumulative visibility which may be focus of likely Site/Sites and Gate Burton Energy Park, Tillbridge Solar and West Burton S further detail within the following figures:
	Figure 8.15.2.6 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Gate Burton Cumulative Developme Figure 8.15.2.8 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b Tillbridge Solar Cumulative Develop Figure 8.15.2.9 Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b West Burton Cumulative Developm

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.12] January 2023

nissioning Magnitude ge

rocess to that of construction stage, but with the eing no longer operational. This is an assessment in winter but assumes retention of existing and builds upon the proposed primary and mitigation that had been established as the eline. Effects are those arising from activities for on of the decommissioning to include site traffic, vibration from decommissioning activities, dust and site runoff.

Short Term

Not Significant

features of the landscape within the character

ing the solar panel areas and the substation area

m 1 Site/Sites, cumulative visibility with the of the 5km study area. This is due to the en the Site/Sites. The intervening settlements and

ely significant effects, between the Cotton 1 Solar Park. This cumulative visibility is set out in

ments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.6] lopments Augmented ZTV [C6.4.8.15.2.8] oments Augmented ZTV [C6.3.4.15.2.9]



Public Rights of Way Receptor – Wlgm/538 (Wlgm/538/1)		
		The landscape is shaped by the wide range of local and strategic road ne different from another. The strategic major road network is defined by ir west minor road network links several historic and distinctive smaller str prevailing road network is formed by narrow lanes that are often tranqui verges and they have a major role in helping to define the quality of the l area.
		Overall Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Overall, the character of the landscape and the communications and infra settlement with farms, nucleated villages, and small hamlets such as Tho value that are not highly recognised for adding intimacy and interest to the the landscape and land use have some ability to accommodate change we visibility for the Cottam 1 Site/Sites would not alter the overall character of infrastructure features. Moreover, these features are often set within a we form that plays a positive role in reducing the overall cumulative effects.
Magnitude	Not Applicable	Construction: Very Low Operation (Year 1): Very Low Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Very Low Operation (Year 15): Very Low Decommissioning: Very Low
Type of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Adverse & Short Term Operation (Year 1): Adverse & Long Term Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Adverse & Long Terr Operation (Year 15): Beneficial & Long Term Decommissioning: Neutral & Short Term
Significance of Effect	Not Applicable	Construction: Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): Negligible Not Significant Operation (Year 1): with only Embedded Mitigation: Negligible Not Signi Operation (Year 15): Negligible Not Significant Decommissioning: Negligible Not Significant

Environmental Statement Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Appendix 8.3.5.3: PRoW Receptors – PRoW Not Significant [Reference: EN010133/APP/C6.3.8.3.5.3.12] January 2023

networks, which make one landscape type or area important historic routes and in contrast, the east string of settlements across the area. Overall, the quil and hedged to both sides with wide grassed e landscape and reducing the visibility across the

nfrastructure is shaped by evidence of historic horpe le Fallows and Coates, which are features the landscape. These relevant characteristics of e without undue adverse effects. The cumulative er of the landscape and its communications and well-vegetated context or associated with built

erm

nificant