Tillbridge Solar Project

EN010142

Volume 6
Environmental Statement

Appendix 12-5: LVIA Assessment of Landscape Effects
Document Reference: EN010142/APP/6.2

Regulation 5(2)(a)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

April 2024
Revision Number: 00

Table of Contents

1. Assessment of Landscape Effects 1
1.1 Overview 1

Tables

Table 1-1: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff 2
Table 1-2: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff – Hemswell 5
Table 1-3: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site) LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell 8
Table 1-4: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland 11
Table 1-5: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth 14
Table 1-6: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2E: Lincoln Cliff – Fillingham 18
Table 1-7: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland 19
Table 1-8: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 3B: Till Vale - Sturgate Airfield 23
Table 1-9: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages 26
Table 1-10: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland 29
Table 1-11: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages 32
Table 1-12: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 4: Marton Ridge 36
Table 1-13: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands 39
Table 1-14: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 5B: Trent Valley - Washlands 43
Table 1-15: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): Trent Valley - Cottam Power Station 46

1. Assessment of Landscape Effects

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 The Scheme as outlined in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description [EN010142/APP/6.1]** and associated figures, **Figure 3-1** to **Figure 3-10 [EN010142/APP/6.3]** of this Environmental Statement (ES) have been considered in assessing the likely impacts and effects of the Scheme, whilst taking into account the embedded mitigation.

1.1.2 Landscape effects (beneficial, neutral and adverse) associated with the construction, operation (including maintenance) year 1 and year 15, and decommissioning of the Scheme, are outlined below. The types and duration of impacts will be different during the different phases of the Scheme.

1.1.3 The assessment of likely landscape effects, including consideration of susceptibility and sensitivity, has been undertaken with reference to the baseline Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) descriptions defined by the Applicant in **Appendix 12-3: LVIA Landscape Baseline** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2]** and summarised in Section 12.7 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.4 The following sections and tables set out the landscape effects in full, covering significant and not significant effects and with reference to the LLCA defined by the Applicant. The likely impacts and effects are set out separately as follows:

a. Landscape effects in relation to the Principal Site: **Table 1-1** to **Table 1-9**; and

b. Landscape effects in relation to the Cable Route Corridor: **Table 1-10** to **Table 1-15**.

Table 1-1: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff (with respect to the Principal Site)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Within Order limits (Principal Site)	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA has an open character that is largely agricultural and with long-range views. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • Lack of field boundaries and open views to the east increase perception of development. • Locally dominant and incongruous detracting modern buildings at the former Hemswell RAF base. • Traffic movement and noise along the A631 and Middle Street, but becoming more tranquil away from these routes. • Dominance of intensive agriculture, with few elements of biodiversity or ecological value. On balance, susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking low value and medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 1A is assessed to be medium sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Medium
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff (with respect to the Principal Site)

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Landscape Change
Construction Phase (winter) Direct impacts during construction will involve localised works to a circa.1.2 km section to the eastern side of the Middle Street, potentially including minor road widening, vegetation removal and verge reinforcement up to around 3m from the existing highway edge; and around the A631 roundabout. Indirect impacts will include the perception of and reduced tranquillity arising from increased traffic around the entrance to the Principal Site from Middle Street and temporary traffic controls; and the influence of any minor verge works to the west side of Middle Street and to the roundabout. Construction of the wider site will have a very limited impact on perceptual qualities, as the expansive views to the west are limited to a narrow strip of LLCA 1A, to which there is very limited public access. Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity, although this will be in the context of moving traffic along Middle Street. Existing detracting elements at Hemswell Cliff locally influence views. There will be no change to the perceptual qualities of key views to the east. Construction activities will be short- to medium-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impact on LLCA 1A at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from very limited views of the Scheme within the wider westward panoramas of the Till Vale, where perception of the rural, agricultural landscape may be subject to the massing of solar panels. However, these views are limited to only a narrow strip of LLCA 1A, from which there is very limited public access. There will be no change to the perceptual qualities of key views to the east, and there will be no changes arising from perceptual influences from works or additional traffic along Middle Street, other than the presence of immature planting which is typical of the wider landscape. Any lighting within the Principal Site is unlikely to be perceptible and in the context of moving traffic on Middle Street. Existing detracting elements at Hemswell Cliff are locally prominent in views. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff (with respect to the Principal Site)

Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impact on LLCA 1A at this stage. Mitigation planting along the west side of Middle Street will screen westwards views, both of the panels but also any perceptual qualities of openness and views that inform value. There will be a greater degree of enclosure to the west, but with no change to the perceptual qualities of key views to the east. Existing detracting elements at Hemswell Cliff are locally prominent in views. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impact on LLCA 1A at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above, but with a very minor perceptual influence of increased traffic related to decommissioning using Middle Street and the proposed access route. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage. Effects are assessed to be neither adverse nor beneficial, as the loss of perceptual qualities arising from enclosure along Middle Street is balanced by improved landscape condition and quality, including green infrastructure benefits such as the provision of continuous ecological corridors.	Negligible (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-2: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff – Hemswell

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff – Hemswell (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Relationship to Order limits: Approximately 250m from Order limits (Principal Site).	**Value** Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the village of Hemswell and immediate surrounds, including parts of Lincoln Cliff. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • Historic village centre with listed buildings and built elements in good condition. • Older field boundaries with dense hedgerows that complement the village character, offering green infrastructure value but limiting wider views. • Localised open views from the Cliff, including across the Till Vale. • Modern development around the periphery of the village. • The absence of traffic increasing tranquillity, although some parts of the LLCA are closer to the A631 route and may experience noise through prevailing winds. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 2A is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff – Hemswell (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Medium
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) There will be no direct impacts during construction. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the south and from along Lincoln Cliff, which inform the rural village character. Such perceptual influences, including temporary lighting, will be limited due to the screening effects of woodland, dense hedgerows and garden vegetation. Tranquillity towards the south of the LLCA is reduced by traffic along the A631. No construction access will use routes in the village, although there will be an increase along the A631. Construction activities will be short- to medium-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the south and from along Lincoln Cliff, which inform the rural village character. Such perceptual influences will be limited due to the screening effects of woodland, dense hedgerows and garden vegetation, although some views will locally be available, along the southern edge of the village. Tranquillity towards the south of the LLCA is reduced by traffic along the A631. Any lighting within the Principal Site is unlikely to be perceptible and in the context of moving traffic on the A631. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the south and from along Lincoln Cliff, which inform the rural village character. Such perceptual influences will be limited due to the screening effects of woodland, dense hedgerows and	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff – Hemswell (with respect to the Principal Site)	
garden vegetation. Tranquillity towards the south of the LLCA is reduced by traffic along the A631. Established vegetation will further assist in the integration of the development into the wider landscape. Screening effects of woodland within the LLCA will be greater during the summer months. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above. No decommissioning traffic is expected to use routes in the village, although there will be an increase along the A631. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-3: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site) LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell (with respect to the Principal Site)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Adjacent to Order limits (Principal Site)	High
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the village of Harpswell and immediate surrounds, including parts of Lincoln Cliff. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A strong pattern of landscape elements and built form, derived from a balanced composition of the Grade I church. • The 'parkland' open space a key community green asset (protected through the Neighbourhood Plan) with mature trees, woodland and high levels of public access; all of which contrast with the wider landscape of the Till Vale. • Heritage value in the form of the Scheduled Monument, which is easily accessible through permissive paths and where interpretation signs increase the understanding of landscape character. • Historic, designed views of the surrounding countryside, including across the Till Vale from the former moat and prospect mound. • Small artisan businesses and open garden that offer interest to visitors, in an area where such attractions are limited. • The network of mainly permissive paths that offer greater recreational access in Harpswell than other spring-line villages. • Limited detracting elements, other than traffic along the A631. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be High. Taking High value and High susceptibility into account, LLCA 2B is assessed to be High sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	High
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	High
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	High

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell (with respect to the Principal Site)

Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	High
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) There will be no direct impacts during construction. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works such as the movement of plant and the presence of progressive solar infrastructure construction on perceptual qualities of views, predominantly from the southern edge of LLCA 2B, around Common Lane. Screening from existing trees will limit wider influence of the development. Proximity to works within the nearest fields may reduce tranquillity, including temporary night-time lighting. No construction access will use routes in the village, although there will be an increase in traffic along the A631. Construction activities will be short to medium-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on the perceptual qualities of views, predominantly from the southern edge of LLCA along Common Lane. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries. Such perceptual influences will be locally limited due to the screening effects of existing mature trees. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Hedgerows and woodland belts around the boundary to areas of solar infrastructure will be established and limit the wider influence of development on views. This will supplement existing vegetation and further assist in the integration of the development into the wider landscape. Screening effects of woodland within the LLCA will be greater during the summer months. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impact on LLCA 1A at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage. There may be some localised benefits due to improvement in landscape quality (e.g. through habitat enhancements) to the western edge of the LLCA.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Table 1-4: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site)

Relationship to Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Within the Order limits (Principal Site)	Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers areas of open farmland along Lincoln Cliff where the dominant character is agricultural, rather than the villages and immediate surrounds described under other LLCA. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A simple, open pattern that is largely reflective of intensive agricultural use, including loss of field boundaries and vegetation over time; development may be perceptible over longer distance. • The well-publicised, local policy protected, regionally distinctive topography of the scarp slope. • The wider influence the Cliff has on the surrounding landscape, particularly with the respect to perceptual qualities from adjacent LLCA, including over long distances and where the relationship with associated spring-line villages is visible. • Traffic movement and noise from Middle Street locally limiting tranquility. • Limited opportunities for recreational access, despite the presence of open views. • Dominance of intensive agriculture, with few elements of biodiversity or ecological value. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 2B is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site)

Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Direct impacts during construction will involve localised works to a circa. 1.2km section to the western side of the Middle Street, including minor junction improvements at Principal Site Access 4; removal of a short section of recently-planted hedge; and verge reinforcement up to around 3m from the existing highway edge. Improvements to the existing farm access track south of Harpswell will be undertaken and this will represent one of the four main construction access routes, although other the track (other than a short asphalt stub at Middle Street) will be surfaced with stone. A new hedgerow will be planted along the western side of Middle Street, alongside ecological mitigation (largely grassland) to an areas of existing arable farmland on the scarp slope. Areas of archaeological sensitivity will also be seeded with grassland. Indirect impacts will include the perception and influence of construction, including traffic movement, temporary night-time lighting and the gradual massing of solar infrastructure, within the adjacent LLCA; and reduced tranquillity arising from increased traffic around the entrance to the Principal Site from Middle Street. Construction activities will be short- to medium-term and reversible.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) Direct impacts during operation will arise from localised changes to a c.1.2km section to the western side of the Middle Street, potentially including minor road widening and verge reinforcement up to around 3m from the existing highway edge. A c.20m wide corridor of mitigation planting along the western side of Middle Street, along with ecological mitigation and areas of grassland to an adjacent area of existing arable farmland on the scarp slope, will not yet be established, with little initial change to the wider LLCA character. Indirect impacts will include the perception and influence of extensive solar infrastructure within the adjacent LLCA, although these will not change some of the inherent characteristics of the views and will not disrupt these views. Such changes will largely be restricted to the area immediately north and south of Harpswell. Traffic movement along the farm access track will be	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site)	
reduced to occasional maintenance vehicles. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Mitigation planting along the west side of Middle Street will have matured, limiting the perceptual qualities derived from the expansive views from the section nearest to the Principal Site, but also reducing the influence of the Scheme. Provision of this planting and the ecological mitigation will locally increase the condition and diversity of the LLCA, contributing to wider green infrastructure aspirations and potentially beneficial effects. The change derived from the solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impact on LLCA 1A at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above, but with a very minor perceptual influence of increased traffic related to decommissioning using Middle Street and the proposed access route. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor adverse effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage. The establishment of screen planting and ecological mitigation would result in local enhancement to landscape condition and green infrastructure, but the localised loss of perceptual qualities due to screening of long-range views where public access is available may be regarded as adverse.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-5: Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Adjacent to Order limits (Principal Site)	Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the village of Glentworth and the immediate surrounds, include along a section of Lincoln Cliff. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A historic village centre with listed buildings and built elements in good condition. • The Grade II* listed Glentworth Hall, located to take advantage of the presence of the Cliff, with views both to and from views the property. • Mature vegetation and woodland, including some that represent older field boundaries and complement the village character, offering green infrastructure value but limiting wider views. • Modern development around the periphery of the village, including farm outbuildings on Northlands Road. • A limited influence of traffic away from Middle Street that increases tranquillity.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 2A is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Medium
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the west from Lincoln Cliff and in including Glentworth Hall, which inform the rural village character. However, these perceptual influences, including temporary lighting, will be very limited due to the screening effects of woodland, hedgerows, localised topography (e.g. the reservoirs to the west of the village) and garden vegetation. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the west, including around Glentworth Hall and Lincoln Cliff, which inform the rural village character. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries However, these perceptual influences will be very limited due to the screening effects of woodland, hedgerows, localised topography (e.g. the reservoirs to the west of the village) and garden vegetation.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth (with respect to the Principal Site)	
The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on perceptual qualities, predominantly for views to the west, including around Glentworth Hall and Lincoln Cliff, which inform the rural village character. However, these perceptual influences will be very limited due to the screening effects of woodland, hedgerows, localised topography (e.g. the reservoirs to the west of the village) and garden vegetation. Mitigation screen planting and enhancement, the former focused around the periphery of the solar development areas, will further limit visibility and perceptual influences, although some more open aspects may remain e.g. from Middle Street. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth (with respect to the Principal Site)

Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-6: Assessment of landscape effects (**Principal Site**): **LLCA 2E: Lincoln Cliff – Fillingham**

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 2E: Lincoln Cliff – Fillingham (with respect to the Principal Site)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
1km from Order limits (Principal Site)	High
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
All Phases (Construction, Operation and Decommissioning) This LLCA covers the village of Fillingham and the immediate surrounds, include along a section of Lincoln Cliff. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • The relatively intact pattern of landscape elements and built form, derived from a combination of the village, mature trees, the presence of listed buildings. • The influence of both the Cliff (as a geomorphological feature and on wide LLCA) and the siting of Fillingham Castle above. • Fillingham Lake: a substantial waterbody in an areas where such features are very limited, with historic links to Fillingham Castle and partly accessible to the public. • Mature vegetation and woodland, including some that represent older field boundaries and complement the village character, offering green infrastructure value but limiting wider views. • Small areas of modern development around the periphery of the village and lack of recreational access around the Lake. • A limited influence of traffic away from Middle Street that increases tranquillity. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be High. There will be no direct impacts at all stages of the Scheme. Due to the extremely limited visibility and hence perceptual influences, particularly from publicly accessible areas (as evidenced by the ZTVs and site surveys), the magnitude of change is considered to be effectively ‘no change’ and the effect at all stages therefore neutral. As such LLCA 2E has been scoped out of further assessment.	High

Table 1-7: **Assessment of landscape effects (Principal Site): LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland**

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site))

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Within Order limits (Principal Site).	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers farmland between villages along the spring-line to Lincoln Cliff and on slightly elevated ground to the west of the Till Vale. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A generally simple pattern dominated by large-scale fields with little variation and dominated by intensive agricultural land use. • Generally commonplace features, with relatively few elements of higher value other than non-designated isolated farms and occasional veteran trees. • The open aspect (partly related to hedgerow loss) contrasting with older hedgerows and field patterns around villages within other LLCA. • Long-range views towards the Cliff and therefore an increased perception of new features or activities. • Limited built farm, other than isolated farmsteads and residential properties. • Very limited recreational access other than roads, although many of these are quiet lanes. • Higher tranquillity and darker skies away from main routes, including the A631. • Limited biodiversity or ecological interest, other than verges to roads subject to Local Wildlife Site (LWS) designations and margin strips to arable fields. • A major component in views from the Cliff, therefore having a perceptual influence on LLCA along the Cliff to the east. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Low value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 3A is assessed overall to be Low sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site))	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) The majority of the Principal Site and the entire solar development are located within LLCA 3A. Direct impacts during construction will physically alter features in the landscape, including excavation of trenches for cabling, earthworks and temporary storage of materials. Sensitive features, such as mature or veteran trees and watercourses, will be protected by the implementation of buffers, and remain unchanged other than crossing for the latter. Access routes will use existing field entrances where possible, but there will be localised (largely temporary) removal of sections of hedgerow where required. The overall structure of hedgerows, field patterns and watercourses within the LLCA will remain unchanged. Construction plant, including plant, vehicles and workers, will be introduced; alongside typical construction features such as fencing/hoarding, compounds and site offices. The presence and movement of construction machinery and associated features (e.g. topsoil piles) will degrade the condition of the landscape locally. Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. There will be a perception of the construction activity in the parts of the LLCA adjacent to the Principal Site, mainly those along the Cliff to the east, reducing the level of tranquillity in these areas. The introduction of these features will be temporary, short to medium term and reversible. As construction progresses, fencing, racks, solar panels, CCTV poles and elements associated with the BESS and Solar Stations and on-site substations will progressively be installed across an extensive area. In isolation, some of the construction activities may be similar to those associated with current agricultural practice in the LLCA, but overall will be on a much greater and more intensive scale.	High

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site))

Construction will not result in the permanent loss of valued features. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.

Operation Year 1 (winter) — High

Physical change will occur across the majority of the LLCA through the presence of solar panels and associated structures, including the two substations and office/store areas. The cable route extending south through the Principal Site will be underground.

Most of the existing physical elements of the landscape will remain unchanged, including the field pattern, blocks of small woodland and the scattered farmsteads and isolated buildings. However, the introduction of new infrastructure will represent a comprehensive alteration of the overall character of the LLCA, with extensive massing of incongruous features and a loss of the varied patterns of winter arable farming. There will effectively be a change in land use from agricultural to solar infrastructure across much of the LLCA. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries. Perceptual influence may extend outside the Principal Site boundary, although away from the Cliff this influence is likely to be limited by the low-lying topography and hedgerows or woodland blocks. New planting (including reinstated hedgerows) and ecological mitigation will be in place but will not yet have established.

The impacts will be reversible but long term, other than the new planting which will be permanent. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.

Operation Year 15 (summer) — High

The physical changes to the LLCA will remain broadly in line for year 1 as a result of the solar panels, associated structures, BESS and Solar Stations and on-site substations. Compared to the year 1 assessment, the species rich grassland beneath the panels will have established into a continuous sward underneath the solar panel array, although the presence of panels will limit perceptual influence of this feature, and there will be a loss of seasonal and dynamic elements, such as variation in crops, patterns in the landscape and movement of crops in the wind. Land use across much of the LLCA will arguably remain as a solar farm, rather than agricultural. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries.

Newly planted (including reinstated) and enhanced hedgerows will be established and maintained at 3m tall, providing an improved landscape structure and increased sense of enclosure to the Principal Site. The new belts of woodland will also be established, and species-rich grassland will increase habitat diversity in an area where the baseline is largely one of intensive farmland, contributing to an enhanced green infrastructure. Collectively, the new

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site))	
planting will reduce the perception of the Scheme from the wider LLCA and also respond positively to land management guidelines in the published assessments, enhancing the existing hedgerow pattern and managing the ecological structure of woodlands. The Scheme will alter much of the character of the LLCA but will also deliver an improved landscape structure and enhanced green infrastructure. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Decommissioning (winter) The activities relating to decommissioning will be similar to construction, although the perception of the change from the wider and adjacent LLCA will be reduced given the maturity of the proposed vegetation. New planting will be mature and will provide beneficial permanent effects, providing enhanced structure and ecological connectivity within the LLCA. More widely, changes will arise from the re-introduction of agriculture following removal of the solar infrastructure. The change arising from decommissioning activity will be short term and reversible; changes to land use will be permanent.	Medium

Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland (with respect to the Principal Site))	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change will result in a moderate effect on landscape character at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Table 1-8: Assessment of landscape effects (**Principal Site**): **LLCA 3B: Till Vale - Sturgate Airfield**

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3B: Till Vale - Sturgate Airfield (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Relationship to Order limits: With Order limits (Principal Site)	**Value** Very Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers both operational and disused areas of Sturgate Airfield. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • Largely monotonous character, with a degraded appearance from functional uses (e.g. waste disposal and storge) of former hardstanding and intensive farmland with limited or no field boundaries. • Historic interest of the former RAF airfield and links to World War II. • Focus of low-key flying activities, including facilities such as a café. • Very open character allows greater perception of features and increasing the influence of detracting elements across a wide landscape. • Tranquillity reduced by vehicle movements at the airfield and waste disposal site. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Very Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3B is assessed overall to be Very Low sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3B: Till Vale - Sturgate Airfield (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Very Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Part of the DCO boundary includes LLCA 3B although no solar infrastructure works are proposed within it, based on the current design. Any direct impacts will be related to ecological mitigation, e.g. seeding. Indirect impacts, including temporary lighting, will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities of views, predominantly for from the eastern edge of LLCA. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of solar infrastructure on perceptual qualities of views for the eastern edge of the LLCA. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Hedgerows and woodland belts, planting around the boundary to areas of solar infrastructure, may help to establish and limit the wider influence of solar development on views, although the extent of this planting may be restricted by airfield requirements and perceptual influences from LLCA 3a may remain the same as at Operation Year 1. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3B: Till Vale - Sturgate Airfield (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Decommissioning (winter) The activities relating to decommissioning will be similar to construction. The change will be short term and reversible.	Very Low

Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-9: Assessment of landscape effects (**Principal Site):** LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Principal Site)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Approximately 100m from Order limits (Principal Site).	Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers villages, often on slightly elevated land, set within agricultural landscapes along the broad north-south corridor of the River Till. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A relatively intact pattern of landscape elements around the villages that reflect the historic agricultural land use in the surrounding area. • Older village centres with listed buildings including churches that are often a prominent feature, with built elements in good condition. • Dense and tall hedgerows around small-scale paddocks and fields surrounding the villages, although these locally limit views and reduce perceptual influences. • Localised modern development within and around villages. • Localised traffic along main routes, although tranquillity is greater along quiet rural lanes; such routes are used for recreation where PRoW are limited. • Wider perceptual influence of Stow 'Minster' in rural views. Susceptibility to this type of scheme during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 3C is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Principal Site)

Decommissioning (winter) Broadly as above.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) There will be no direct impacts during construction of the Principal Site (for direct impacts related to the Cable Route Corridor, refer to assessments below). Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities of views, predominantly for from eastern edge of the LLCA. Screening from the dense hedgerows and trees that characterise the LLCA will limit wider influence of the development. Effects on tranquillity, including temporary lighting, will be reduced by the intervening distance to development. No construction access to the Principal Site is expected to use rural routes, although there will be an increase in traffic along the A631. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible; solar infrastructure will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities of views, predominantly for from eastern edge of the LLCA. Lighting will be very limited and largely operated through motion sensors, downwards directed and away from boundaries Screening from the dense hedgerows and trees that characterise the LLCA will limit wider influence of the development. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Indirect impacts will arise from the influence of construction works on perceptual qualities of views, predominantly for from eastern edge of the LLCA. Screening from the dense hedgerows and trees that characterise the LLCA will limit wider influence of the development. Mitigation screen planting and enhancement, the former focused around the periphery of the solar development areas, will further limit visibility and perceptual influences. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Principal Site)	
Decommissioning (winter) There will be no direct impacts at this stage. Impacts will be similar to those noted at Operation Year 15 above. No construction access will use rural routes, although there will be an increase in traffic along the A631. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-10: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland (with respect to Cable Route Corridor)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Within part of Cable Route Corridor.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers farmland between villages along the spring-line to Lincoln Cliff and on slightly elevated ground to the west. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A generally simple pattern dominated by large-scale fields with little variation and dominated by intensive agricultural land use. • Regular presence and movement of agricultural plant and activities associated with commercial agriculture. • Generally commonplace features, with relatively few elements of higher value other than non-designated isolated farms and occasional veteran trees. • The open aspect (partly related to hedgerow loss) contrasting with older hedgerows and field patterns around villages within other LLCA. • Long-range views towards the Cliff and therefore an increased perception of new features or activities. • Limited built farm, other than isolated farmsteads and residential properties. • Very limited recreational access other than roads, although many of these are quiet lanes. • Higher tranquillity and darker skies away from main routes, including the A631. • Limited biodiversity or ecological interest, other than verges to roads subject to LWS designations and margin strips to arable fields. • A major component in views from the Cliff, therefore having a perceptual influence on LLCA along the Cliff to the east. • Operational Stow Solar Farm, between Marton and Sturton by Stow.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland (with respect to Cable Route Corridor)	
Susceptibility to this type of scheme (specifically those works proposed within the Cable Route Corridor) during the construction stage is considered to be Low. Taking Low value and Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3A is assessed overall to be Low sensitivity to the Scheme during construction.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting or seeded agricultural land, are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3a is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with vegetation restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or agricultural land, are very typical of the LLCA and indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3a is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Very Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges and along watercourses; and excavation, resulting in a temporary change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. Boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced along the route, including temporary construction compounds. There will also be very localised vegetation removal and minor alterations to highways as a result of new passing places, access and junction	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland (with respect to Cable Route Corridor)	
improvements; and increased traffic movement along some rural roads. Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. There may be changes to perceptual qualities arising from more open, rural views. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, required following localised removal (including in relation to highways works); and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor or at access points. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland (with respect to Cable Route Corridor)	
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-11: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Relationship to Order limits: Includes part of Cable Route Corridor.	**Value** Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers villages, often on slightly elevated land, set within agricultural landscapes along the broad north-south corridor of the River Till. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A relatively intact pattern of landscape elements around the villages that reflect the historic agricultural land use in the surrounding area. • Older village centres with listed buildings including churches that are often a prominent feature, with built elements in good condition. • Dense and tall hedgerows around small-scale paddocks and fields surrounding the villages, although these locally limit views and reduce perceptual influences. • Localised modern development within and around villages. • Localised traffic along main routes, although tranquillity is greater along quiet rural lanes; such routes are used for recreation where PRoW are limited. • Presence and movement of agricultural plant and activities associated with commercial agriculture, particularly on the edges of the LLCA where fields are larger and more open. • Wider perceptual influence of Stow ‘Minster’ in rural views.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
The limited influence of traffic increases tranquillity. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 3C is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during construction.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting or seeded agricultural land, are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Low. Taking Medium value and Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3C is assessed to be Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with established following restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or agricultural land, are very typical of the LLCA and indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Medium value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 3C is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges, some of which have biodiversity and evidential heritage value, relating to old field patterns around	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
villages; and excavation, resulting in a change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. Boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced along the route, including a temporary construction compound at Normanby by Stow. There will also be very localised vegetation removal and minor alterations to highways as a result of new access and junction improvements; and increased traffic movement along some rural roads. Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. Boundary vegetation will be retained and protected, as much as is practicable. There may be changes to perceptual qualities arising from more open, rural views, including those towards landmarks such as churches. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, where required following localised removal; and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)

Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-12: Assessment of landscape effects (**Cable Route Corridor**): **LLCA 4: Marton Ridge**

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 4: Marton Ridge (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Includes part of Cable Route Corridor.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the village of Marton and part of the gentle north-south ridge that runs parallel to the River Trent. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • Presence of some intact pattern landscape elements, derived from a combination of the historic village centre with listed buildings. • Dense, tall hedgerows and mature trees around small-scale paddocks and fields providing green infrastructure but limiting wider views, generally around Marton; including an area of regenerating scrub south of housing on Adams Way. • Larger fields and influence of more intensive farming further away from Marton, including boundaries where hedges are gappy or absent. • Modern development around the edge of the Marton and along the A156. • Overhead high voltage power lines and pylons with an influence over the wider landscape. • Presence and movement of agricultural plant and activities associated with commercial agriculture, particularly on the edges of the LLCA. • Traffic and movement reduce tranquility near the two A roads. • Visibility of the subtle ridge from other LLCA increases perceptual influence. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Low value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 4 is assessed overall to be Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during construction.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 4: Marton Ridge (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting or seeded agricultural land, are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Low. Taking Low value and Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 4 is assessed to be Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with establishment following restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or agricultural land, are typical of the LLCA and indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Medium value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 4 is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction effects will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges and within the area of scrub south of Adams Way, some of which have biodiversity and and relate to old field patterns around villages; and excavation, resulting in a change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. Boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced along the route, including a single temporary construction compound east of Marton. There will also be very localised vegetation removal; and minor alterations to highways as a result of new access and junction improvements; alongside increased traffic movement along some main roads and farm tracks (including PRoW). Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. Boundary vegetation will be retained and protected, as much as is practicable. There may be changes to perceptual qualities arising from more open, rural views, particularly from	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 4: Marton Ridge (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Marton and the Trent banks and floodplain, particularly where the route runs through the regenerating scrub in the sloping field to the south of the village. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, where required following localised removal; and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 4: Marton Ridge (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-13: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Relationship to Order limits: Includes part of Cable Route Corridor.	**Value** Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers largely agricultural land along the River Trent. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • The River Trent as a significant landscape feature, with regionally important biodiversity, green/blue infrastructure and amenity functions. • Some elements of older, historic, smaller-scale field patterns such as riverside pasture adjacent the river. • Riparian woodland, including areas subject to local biodiversity designations. • Areas of intensive farmland, often with commonplace elements and where hedge boundaries are gappy or absent. • Presence and movement of agricultural plant and activities associated with commercial agriculture. • Prominence of high-voltage overhead lines and towers. • Wider perceptual influence of Cottam and West Burton power stations in adjacent LLCA. • Recreational access, including the Trent Valley Way and routes around Marton. • Open topography that increases perception of new features or activities.	Medium

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor during the construction stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 5A is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during construction.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting or seeded agricultural land are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development, although areas of newly-seeded improved riverside pasture may be more incongruous. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Medium. Taking Medium value and Medium susceptibility into account, LLCA 5A is assessed to be Medium sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with establishment following restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or restored agricultural land and pasture, are typical of the LLCA and indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Medium value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5A is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Very Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges; and excavation, resulting in a change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. There may be localised loss of improved riverside pasture. Rigs, boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced; this may be more apparent around the Trent, due to technical	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
constraints. There will also be very localised vegetation removal, and new access tracks linking to the nearest highway, with, with the introduction of traffic movement in an area where this is largely absent. Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. Boundary vegetation will be retained and protected, as much as is practicable. There may be changes to perceptual qualities arising from the open views along the Trent. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, where required following localised removal; and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. Restoration of improved pasture may require a longer timescale, with management. The change will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on landscape character at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5A: Trent Valley - Meadowlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-14: Assessment of landscape effects (Cable Route Corridor): LLCA 5B: Trent Valley - Washlands

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5B: Trent Valley - Washlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Includes part of Cable Route Corridor.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the largely open farmland surrounding the villages of Rampton and Cottam. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • A generally simple and monotonous pattern of elements away from the villages, dominated by open, intensive farmland with often gappy or absent hedgerows. • Evidence of more historic landscapes are associated with former parkland woodland and within the core of Rampton village. • Wider perceptual influence of Cottam and West Burton power stations outside the LLCA. • Prominence of high-voltage overhead lines and towers. • Presence and movement of agricultural plant and activities associated with commercial agriculture. • High levels of recreational access, particularly east of Rampton. • Open topography will increase perceptual influences. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor during the construction stage is considered to be Low. Taking the Low value and Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5B is assessed to be Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during construction.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting or seeded agricultural land are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Medium. Taking the Low value and Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5B is assessed to be Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5B: Trent Valley - Washlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with establishment following restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or restored agricultural land and pasture, are typical of the LLCA and indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Low value and Vey Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5B is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges; and excavation, resulting in a change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. Hedge boundaries in this LLCA are relatively limited, although there may be potential impacts on more mature hedgerows along Torksey Ferry Road. Impacts may also include byways and footpaths which, whilst often adjacent to the power station, provide amenity access for residents. Trenching and boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced along the route, including two temporary construction compounds. There will also be increased traffic movement along some rural roads, farm tracks (some of which are PRoW) and along the eastern section of Torksey Ferry Road (a byway). Temporary lighting will reduce night-time tranquillity. Boundary vegetation will be retained and protected, as much as is practicable. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, where required following localised removal; and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. This may include sections of hedgerow along Torksey Ferry Road. The change will be permanent.	Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5B: Trent Valley - Washlands (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on landscape character at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Table 1-15: Assessment of landscape effects (**Cable Route Corridor**): **Trent Valley - Cottam Power Station**

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5c: Trent Valley - Cottam Power Station (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)

Relationship to Order limits:	**Value**
Includes part of Cable Route Corridor.	Very Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor to specific change/landscape value	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase This LLCA covers the site of Cottam power station, including associated areas of restored land. Factors that increase or decrease landscape susceptibility with reference to the Scheme and type of change proposed, include: • The singular character of the LLCA, dominated by the power stations and associated infrastructure. • Large-scale elements such at the cooling towers and pylons are detracting elements, but long-standing features that are acknowledged local landmarks and have heritage and/or cultural interest. • The energy developments and future demolition of the towers reflect a landscape of change. • Restored areas, including the LWS, offer biodiversity and green infrastructure functionality. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor during the construction stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Very Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5c is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during construction.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with restoration of buried infrastructure, such as new hedgerow planting, reinstated hardstanding or seeded amenity and restoration land are typical of the LLCA and indicate capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Very Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5c is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Broadly as above, but where the presence of elements associated with establishment following restoration associated with buried infrastructure, such as hedgerow planting or restoration sites, are typical of the LLCA and	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5c: Trent Valley - Cottam Power Station (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
indicate a high capacity to accommodate this type of development. Susceptibility to the type of development proposed during the Cable Route Corridor at this stage is considered to be Very Low. Taking Very Low value and Very Low susceptibility into account, LLCA 5c is assessed to be Very Low sensitivity to the Cable Route Corridor during operation at this stage.	
Decommissioning (winter) Broadly in line with Operation Year 15: it is assumed that the buried cable will remain in place.	Very Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Landscape Change**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction will relate to the installation of the underground cable, which will require localised vegetation removal, such as hedges; and excavation, resulting in a change to the existing landform within a corridor up to 40m wide. Works may also be required within the power station site and in relation the connection to an existing bay in the 400kV National Grid Cottam Substation. This may include outdoor termination structures, modifications to existing equipment and works to parking or hardstanding areas. Trenching and boring equipment, hoarding, material storage and associated plant and machinery will be introduced along the route; along with temporary lighting. There will also be very localised vegetation removal and minor alterations to highways as a result of new access from the adjacent Torksey Ferry Road (a PRoW/byway). Such features will be broadly similar to the elements that characterise the power station. Boundary vegetation will be retained and protected, as much as is practicable. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be underground. New hedge or tree planting, where required following localised removal; and grassland proposed on top of the route will not have established. Resurfacing or reinstalment to other features within the power station will be complete. The change will be permanent.	Very Low

Local Landscape Character Assessment: LLCA 5c: Trent Valley - Cottam Power Station (with respect to the Cable Route Corridor)	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The planting and grassland will have established such that the route will be almost fully integrated into the wider landscape, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The change will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The underground cable will remain in place. Further establishment of any reinstated vegetation will have taken place over the lifetime of the Scheme.	Very Low
Level of Landscape Effect	**Level of Landscape Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The very low sensitivity of the receptor combined with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on landscape character at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)