Tillbridge Solar

Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142

Volume 6
Environmental Statement
Appendix 12-6: LVIA assessment of Visual 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

tillbridgesolar.com

@: info@tillbridgesolar.com T: 0800 046 9643

Table of Contents

Tables

1. Assessment of Visual 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) has been considered in assessing the likely impacts and effects of the Scheme, whilst taking into account the embedded mitigation.

1.1.2 The visual effects 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 construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.

1.1.3 The following sections and tables set out the visual effects for the representative viewpoints in full, covering significant and not significant effects:

a. **Table 1-2**: Visual assessment with reference to the Principal Site; and

b. **Table 1-3**: Visual Assessment of Representative Viewpoints: Cable Route Corridor

1.1.4 The baseline descriptions of the representative viewpoints, including consideration of visual value, are provided in **Appendix 12-4** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2]**).

1.1.5 The locations of the representative viewpoints are shown on **Figure 12-12** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]**. They are provided as follows, with reference to LI Technical Advice Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref. 12-1):

a. ‘Type 1’ baseline representative views: **Figure 12-13** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]**

b. ‘Type 3’ visualisations, also included wirelines of cumulative schemes: **Figure 12-14** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]**.

1.1.6 Elevations provided are in metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.1.7 No views or significant change in visual impact would occur at the representative viewpoints listed below in **Table 1-1**. These locations were visited and the view recorded as part of the baseline appraisal. However, these have not been taken forward to the detailed visual assessment due to the absence of views of the Scheme at all stages.

Table 1-1: Representative Viewpoints scoped out of the Assessment.

Viewpoint number and Figure	Location	Distance	Justification for omission
Viewpoint 6 Figure 12-13d	Bridleway (Gltw/85/1) south of Glentworth	1.2km (Order limits, Principal Site) 1.5km (nearest solar PV panels)	No views expected due to screening by intervening woodland and topography. Views through a low point in topography only allow glimpses of the top of Blythe Close woodland, which would indicate no visibility of the Principal Site.
Viewpoint 22 Figure 12-13m	Sturgate Airfield	1.5km (Order limits, Principal Site) 2.2km (nearest solar PV panels)	No appreciable visibility of the Scheme is expected due to a combination of distance screening, the latter including a line of vegetation between the far end of the runway and the waste disposal facility.

Table 1-2: Visual Assessment of Representative Viewpoints: Principal Site

Viewpoint 1: A631, Hemswell Road junction (Figure 12-13a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 40m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 491781, N: 390604	25m	Road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will almost exclusively be travelling in vehicles on the A631, a busy route with fast-moving traffic: it is unlikely to be frequented by recreational receptors. Users are likely to have only a passing interest in the view, although this view is noted in the Neighbourhood Plan and the rural context may also be of interest to some that use the route to holiday destinations on the East Coast. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be low. When combined with the low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be low. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Low

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
<u>Construction Phase</u> Construction activity, including earthworks, will occupy much of the of view, extending along the southern side of the A631. New deer fences, BESS and Solar Stations, panels and CCTV poles will be progressively installed across the view at close range, with a set-back of around 40m from the road at this point. Immature planting will occupy the foreground, but as a minor element that will not provide any screening at this stage. The majority of the new features will be prominent in the view along a relatively long section of the A631 and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation. There will be an increase in construction traffic but in the context of an existing busy road. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	High
<u>Operation Year 1 (winter)</u> The solar panels infrastructure will be visible across much of the view. A narrow buffer of undeveloped land will be provided, increasing to a wider corridor further to the east and west along the A631 from this point. Any woodland planting will be immature and not provide screening or integration into the wider landscape at this stage. Grassland	High

Viewpoint 1: A631, Hemswell Road junction (Figure 12-13a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
beneath the panels will not be fully established. The solar infrastructure will be prominent and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in a pronounced change within much of the view and for a relatively long section of the A631. The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting in the foreground and along other sections of the A631, particularly further east and west of this location, will have established. The existing hedge at this location will be allowed to grow taller and supplemented with additional planting to further increase vegetation width and height. The design of the planting and expected height of woodland and hedgerows will be such that the solar infrastructure is expected to be screened, other than occasional glimpses, such as through field boundary openings. The established planting will alter the composition of the view from the baseline situation, resulting in a greater degree of enclosure and less expansive views, although woodland belts and tall hedges are not out of character for the area and such features will add interest along a section of the A631 that is currently dominated by intensive agriculture. Views to the top of the Cliff are likely be retained, but an appreciation of the wider change in topography at the base of the scarp slope, and views towards Harpswell, may be marginally reduced. Overall, the solar infrastructure is likely to be unobtrusive in the view. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements; and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements are likely to be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 1: A631, Hemswell Road junction (Figure 12-13a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage. As much of the change result from the presence of mature vegetation, the effect is not considered to be adverse nor beneficial.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 2a: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking east) (Figure 12-14a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 250m from nearest solar PV panels
E: 492417, N: 389319	29m	Road, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will be users of Common Lane including limited numbers in vehicles (likely to be local traffic with a lower appreciation the view); and occasional recreational users, including cyclists, horse riders and walkers. Recreational receptors are likely to appreciate the view towards the Cliff, which is noted in the local Neighbourhood Plan. The route is not a Public Right of Way (PRoW) and is likely to be the focus of mainly short walks from the village, including into the adjacent field and moat area. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Viewpoint 2a: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking east) (Figure 12-14a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible in the middle distance, across the southwestern quadrant of this view; and above the hedge to the left (northeast). One of the four proposed construction access routes will descend the scarp slope from Middle Street, along the existing farm track, allowing access to the site along a route next to the existing barn. Traffic movement will be visible along this route, but no construction traffic will use Common Lane. New mitigation woodland planting will be located at the far side of the field to the right (south) but will be immature at this stage and not provide screening. New deer fences, BESS and Solar Stations, panels and CCTV poles will be visible within the more distant quadrant to the southeast and may also be visible above the hedge to the left, although these will not interrupt the more open aspect directly towards Hermitage Farm and the Cliff above. Construction of the Substation A will be visible to the south. The new features will be noticeable in the view and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The field in the foreground has been identified for ecological mitigation; at this point, it will have the appearance of a ploughed winter field, very similar to the baseline. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels will be visible within the middle distance in the south-eastern quadrant of the view; BESS and Solar Stations will also be visible, alongside the top of the Substation A to the south. Panels, fencing and CCTV poles are likely to be partly visible above the hedgerow to the left. A buffer of woodland planting between the more distant panel area will be in place but being immature, it will not yet provide screening or integration into the wider landscape. Grassland or other planting in the large foreground field, provided as biodiversity enhancement, will not be established. The solar infrastructure features will be noticeable and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in a degree of change across within the peripheral areas of the view, although longer-range views of the Cliff are not likely not be disrupted. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting including a woodland belt to the far side of the field in the foreground, to the right of the view, will have established; and the existing hedge to the left of the view will be managed to limit views of solar infrastructure in the	Low

Viewpoint 2a: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking east) (Figure 12-14a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
field beyond. The design of the planting and maintained height will be such that the view of the solar infrastructure will be screened or limited to glimpses. The field in the foreground will be managed for biodiversity and will offer a more visually varied and pleasing aspect, contrasting with the existing intensively farmed, monocultural fields. The established planting will alter the composition of the view from the baseline situation, resulting in a slightly increased level of enclosure, although woodland belts and tall hedges are not out of character in the area. Views to the top of the Cliff within the centre of the view will be retained, but new planting along Middle Street will extend the woodland and tree cover along the scarp. Overall, the Scheme will likely be unobtrusive in the view. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements; and permanent for the screening vegetation.	
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established around the panel areas and the existing hedge will screen views of decommissioning, such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. There will be in increase in construction traffic on the distant access route to Middle Street. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage. Ecological mitigation in the foreground may result in affects that are not perceived as adverse.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 2a: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking east) (Figure 12-14a of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

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

Viewpoint 2b: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking west) (Figure 12-14b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	Within Order limits
E: 492417, N: 389319	29m	Road, recreational	(Principal Site) 25m to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be users of Common Lane, including limited numbers on vehicles (likely to be local traffic with a lower appreciation the view); and occasional recreational users, including cyclists, horse riders and walkers that will be moving more slowly. The route is not a PRoW and is likely to be the focus of mainly short walks from the village. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible across the full extent of the view and extending into the distance, beyond Billyards Farm. New mitigation hedge planting will be located in the foreground, along the boundary to Common Lane, but will be immature at this stage. New deer fences, solar panels, BESS and Solar Stations and CCTV poles will be progressively constructed in the view, also limiting the longer-distance aspect, including towards Harpswell Wood which is noted in the Neighbourhood Plan Character Assessment. The new features will be highly incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, although the field	High

Viewpoint 2b: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking west) (Figure 12-14b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
beneath the panels will remain largely similar to the ploughed winter baseline. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. No construction traffic will use Common Lane. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels and the foreground timber and wire mesh deer fence will dominate the the view, limiting the expansive baseline views towards woodland and Billyards Farm. Hedgerow planting along Common Lane will be immature and provide no screening at this stage. The solar infrastructure will be dominant and very incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in extensive change across the whole view, although the field beneath the panels will remain largely similar to a ploughed winter baseline. The change will be long-term and reversible.	High
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting along Common Lane in the immediate foreground will have established and will screen solar infrastructure. The character of the view will be different, with a loss of long-distance views of intensively farmed fields that are noted in the Neighbourhood Plan documents, to be replaced by a strong sense of enclosure from the tall native hedgerow. The native hedgerow would represent an enhancement to the landscape quality and condition that is present within the wider context, including the relatively young woodland belt that provides enclosure immediately to the north. As such, the magnitude of visual change is considered to be low. The infrastructure elements of the Scheme itself will be unobtrusive in the view. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements; and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established around the panel areas and the existing hedge will screen views of decommissioning, such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 2b: Common Lane, east of Harpswell (looking west) (Figure 12-14b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage. Although the introduction of the native hedgerow may be regarded as a beneficial change with respect to the current intensively farmed landscape and would not be out of character with the wider area, the loss of long-range views informs an overall adverse level of effect.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 3: Green Space, Harpswell Hall, (Figure 12-13b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor types	300m from Order limits (Principal Site) 550m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 493453, N: 389917	41m	Recreational, residential	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases	High

Viewpoint 3: Green Space, Harpswell Hall, (Figure 12-13b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Receptors will largely be recreational, using the PRoW, permissive open space and paths; including as access from the complex of workshops and open garden at Hall Farm, to the moat. Receptors are likely to appreciate the wider context of the Scheduled Monument site and the contrasting character of the open space relative to the wider intensively farmed landscape. The view is also representative of residential receptors, with views across the adjacent lane. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the High value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High.

Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Construction activity, including topsoil stripping/storage and movement of vehicles, may theoretically be glimpsed through a very small gap within the trees around the moat at the far end of the open space. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Such elements, should they be visible, will be beyond two intervening fields and may appear similar in character to activities associated with intensive agriculture at this distance. New panels may possibly be visible. Activities may also be theoretically glimpsed through the trees along the southern edge of the open space, but even during the winter months the level of screening, combined with intervening distance, is such that that visibility is likely to be very limited at most. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
<u>Operation Year 1 (winter)</u> Solar panels may, as a worst-case, be glimpsed through the small gap within the trees at the far end of the open space, although these would be across two intervening fields. New mitigation planting at the far side of the intervening field will be immature and not provide screening at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low
<u>Operation Year 15 (summer)</u> Hedge planting to the boundary at the far side of the intervening fields beyond the moat will be mature is likely to screen panels, alongside the more general baseline screening provided by the mature trees around the open space.	No change

Viewpoint 3: Green Space, Harpswell Hall, (Figure 12-13b of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established at the far side of the intervening field will screen views of decommissioning, such that views are likely to be effectively unavailable. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint 4: B1398 Middle Street, above Harpswell (Figure 12-14c of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 600m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 494013, N: 389494	70m	Road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will largely be road users in vehicles. Although receptors travelling along Middle Street have continuous exposure to the well-documented Cliff views, traffic speeds are high and there are very few opportunities to stop and appreciate the view. This viewpoint is on a private farm access with no parking available and Middle Street is not considered to be an attractive prospect for leisure cycling or walking. Susceptibility is therefore considered to be Medium. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible across much of the middle distance within the view. In isolation, some elements of work may appear similar to activities associated with intensive agriculture at this distance, but the level of construction activity will be extensive. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but progressive installation of racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. Construction of the two substations will to be visible, with Substation A and B being approximately 1.5 km and 5 km distant respectively. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Relatively high levels of vehicle movement will be present along the track from the viewpoint, with alterations to the junction including surfacing to a short section and realigned verges to allow visibility and movement for long vehicles. The remainder of the track will be upgraded but remain surfaced with stone. The recently-planted hedge will have been removed and new hedge planting either side of the track entrance will be immature. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Medium

Viewpoint 4: B1398 Middle Street, above Harpswell (Figure 12-14c of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New panels will be visible across a large proportion of the view, occupying much of the middle distance. The two proposed on-site substations will also be visible. The BESS and Solar Stations will punctuate the panel areas and although relatively small-scale, collectively may appear numerous. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but the massing of panels, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations, will introduce a more industrial, functional character to the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. New planting, both along the road and as wider screening and green infrastructure enhancements, will be immature and generally not visible, except where adjacent to the access track entrance. The stone surface access track will remain. Some of the inherent characteristics of the view in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent. It should be noted that planting (unrelated to the Scheme) undertaken during winter 2022/2023 may limit views at this stage, with effects being lower. A worst-case is presented here.	Medium
Operation Year 15 (summer) New solar panels will be visible, including BESS and Solar Stations that will punctuate the panel areas and, although relatively small-scale, collectively may appear numerous. Substation A, the closer of the two, will be visible at approximately 1.5 km distance. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but the massing of panels, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations, will introduce an industrial and functional character to the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline seasonal variations in colour of arable crops. The minor junction improvements will remain. However, mature hedge and woodland planting, both along the road and as a wider corridor of green infrastructure enhancements, will be established and provide a high level of screening along Middle Street, limiting visibility of the solar infrastructure to a short section of Middle Street at this location that is likely to be glimpsed at speed from vehicles and largely perpendicular to the direction of travel. The open views that are referenced in Neighbourhood and Local Plan policies will be lost and the enclosed character of the road at this point would represent a visual change, but this is balanced against the planting that will complement and connect with existing woodland along Middle Street and offer a degree of improvement in terms of the pattern of woodland and hedgerows. Such planting is not out of keeping with the area, with similar planting both to the north and south near Harpswell and Glentworth respectively. The low magnitude of change reflects these factors. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low

Viewpoint 4: B1398 Middle Street, above Harpswell (Figure 12-14c of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be visible but heavily screened by mature mitigation tree planting along Middle Street. There will be an increase in construction traffic along the access road. Much of the scheme will revert to agriculture, reflecting the wider context. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 5: Kexby Road, West of Glentworth (Figure 12-13c of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 494253, N: 387687	34	Road, recreational, residential	880m to Order limits (Principal Site) 990m to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will be road users in vehicles travelling along a rural road at relatively low speeds; and recreational receptors on foot, cycle or horseback using lanes around Glentworth that are noted in the Neighbourhood Plan as providing amenity value to residents. Receptors will also include those in the property at the edge of Glentworth village (nos. 18 and 20), which benefit from open, rural views. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Visibility of construction activity is likely to be limited to glimpses of localised earthworks and vehicle movement, along with the construction of solar elements such as racks and panels, all within a very small part of the view located immediately either side of the wooded agricultural reservoirs. Construction of the nearest proposed on-site substation (Substation A) may also be glimpsed (1.3km distant). Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. These elements are unlikely to be very visible; plant movement in isolation may appear broadly similar in character to functional activities associated with intensive agriculture at this distance. Much of the site is screened by the gently rising land, along with woodland around the agricultural reservoirs and intervening field boundaries. No construction access will take place along Kexby Road. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
<u>Operation Year 1 (winter)</u> Visibility of solar elements such as racks and panels will be available but within a very small part of the view, immediately either side of the agricultural reservoirs. The nearest proposed on-site substation (Substation A) may	Very Low

Viewpoint 5: Kexby Road, West of Glentworth (Figure 12-13c of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
also be glimpsed (1.3km distant). Much of the Principal Site is screened by subtle topography, along with woodland around the agricultural reservoirs and intervening field boundaries. The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Proposed mitigation planting along Northlands Road will be established, screening views of solar elements and the on-site substation but also resulting in a slight increase in vegetation in the wider view. The remainder of the site will be screened by topography and existing woodland around the agricultural reservoirs and intervening field boundaries. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established around the panel areas and the existing topography and vegetation will screen views of decommissioning, such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. No construction access will take place along Kexby Road. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 7: B1398 Middle Street, Glentworth Cliff Farm (Figure 12-14d of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 495202, N: 387695	68m	Road, Residential, Recreational	1.2km from Order limits (Principal Site) 1.5km to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will include residents in houses to the east side of Middle Street (behind the view shown) that experience panoramic views from the Cliff to the west, although these are subject to localised screening by trees on the western verge of Middle Street. Receptors will also include road users in vehicles: although receptors travelling along Middle Street have continuous exposure to the well-documented Cliff views, traffic speeds are relatively high and there are very few opportunities to stop and appreciate the view. A section of footway leading from the properties to Hanover Hill will be used by residents, although at this point Middle Street is not considered to be an attractive prospect for leisure cycling or walking. Susceptibility is considered to be High, due to residential views. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor to the type of development proposed is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible across the northern third of the panorama, beyond Glentworth, intervening fields and woodland blocks; and occupying a relatively narrow band of land in the middle distance. In isolation, some activities may appear similar to those associated with intensive agriculture at this distance, but the level of construction activity will be extensive within this Principal Site area. Progressive installation of racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. Construction of Substation A will be visible at approximately 2.3 km distance. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. One of the proposed on-site substations will be visible but as a very minor element. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint 7: B1398 Middle Street, Glentworth Cliff Farm (Figure 12-14d of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar panels within the northernmost third of the panorama, beyond Glentworth, intervening fields and woodland blocks; will occupy a relatively narrow band of land in the middle distance. One of the on-site substations may be visible but as a very minor element. The BESS and Solar Stations will punctuate the panel areas and appear numerous. The massing of panels and racks, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations and Substation A, will introduce a more industrial, functional character to the periphery of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of distant winter field patterns. Many of the inherent characteristics of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views; will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) New solar panels will be visible within the northernmost third of the panorama, beyond Glentworth, intervening fields and woodland blocks; but occupying a relatively narrow band of land in the middle distance. One of the proposed on-site substations may be visible but as a very minor element. The BESS and Solar Stations will punctuate the panel areas and appear numerous. The massing of panels and racks, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations and Substation A will introduce a more industrial, functional character to the periphery of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline seasonal variations in colour of arable crops. New planting, as screening and green infrastructure enhancements, will be established within the Principal Site. Whilst providing limited screening to the panels from this distance and elevation, it will complement and offer a degree of improvement relative to the existing the pattern of woodland and hedgerows, through enhanced green infrastructure and reinforcement of positive landscape character features. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent. Many of the inherent characteristics of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies and long-range views; will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be visible across a narrow band in the middle distance of the northern third of the view. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will partially reduce overall visibility and much of the scheme will revert to agriculture, reflecting the wider context. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 7: B1398 Middle Street, Glentworth Cliff Farm (Figure 12-14d of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 8: B1398 Middle Street, above Fillingham (Figure 12-13e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 495493, N: 385963	61m	Road, Residential, Recreational	2.3km to Order limits (Principal Site) 2.8km to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will include residents in the adjacent houses on High Street and may represent those at Fillingham Castle, situated to the east on the ridge but with where no access was available at the time of site survey. Recreational users may also experience this view when accessing a public footpath south of Fillingham Castle via High Street. Receptors will also include road users in vehicles: although receptors travelling along Middle Street have continuous exposure to the well-documented Cliff views, traffic speeds are high and there are very few opportunities to stop and appreciate the view. There is no footway at this point and Middle Street is not considered to be an attractive prospect for leisure cycling or walking. Susceptibility is considered to be High, due to residential views. When combined with the High value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, may be glimpsed within part of the northern half of the panorama, occupying a relatively narrow band of land in the middle distance and subject to filtered screening by intervening trees and woodland. Works may appear similar to activities associated with intensive agriculture at this distance, although more extensive in this part of the view. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements, although as a very minor element in an expansive view, which extends to the southwest and to a considerable distance from the Principal Site. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 8: B1398 Middle Street, above Fillingham (Figure 12-13e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New panels will be glimpsed within part of the northern half of the panorama, occupying a very narrow band of land in the middle distance and subject to localised, filtered screening by intervening trees and woodland. The panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the massing of incongruous elements, introducing a more industrial, functional character to this part of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. However, this will be a very minor element in an expansive view, which extends to the southwest and to a considerable distance from the Principal Site. Panels, at this distance, may be perceived as water bodies or agricultural protection. Much of the inherent character of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views, will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) New panels will be glimpsed within part of the northern half of the panorama, occupying a very narrow band of land in the middle distance and subject to localised, filtered screening by intervening trees and woodland. The panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the massing of incongruous elements, introducing a more industrial, functional character to this part of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline seasonal variations in colour of arable crops. However, this will be a very minor element in what is an expansive view, particularly to the southwest extending a considerable distance away from the Principal Site. Panels, at this distance, may be perceived as water bodies or agricultural protection. Much of the inherent character of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views, will not change. New planting as screening and green infrastructure enhancements will be established and, whilst providing limited screening to the panels from this elevation, will complement and offer a degree of improvement relative to the existing the pattern of woodland and hedgerows. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, may be visible across a very narrow band in the middle distance of the northern half of the view. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will marginally reduce overall visibility. Much of the scheme will revert to agriculture, reflecting the wider context. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 8: B1398 Middle Street, above Fillingham (Figure 12-13e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view result in minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 9: Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange (Figure 12-14e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 270m to nearest solar PV panels
E:492255, N: 387145	27	Residential, recreational, road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors include residents at properties on Flaxby Road such as Glentworth Grange and Low Farm, although the level of screening by including garden boundary vegetation to individual properties varies. Recreational receptors	High

Viewpoint 9: Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange (Figure 12-14e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

will be users of the bridleway and also the quiet section of the rural Kexby Road towards Glentworth. Road receptors in vehicles are likely to be largely local residents in cars at relatively low speeds, or involved in agricultural work. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be High. When combined with the medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase New planting (potentially as advanced mitigation) will be visible in the foreground, but immature and not expected to provide screening to construction activity at this stage. Advance planting may be provided but a worst-case scenario is assumed here. Construction activity will occupy much of the view beyond, including localised earthworks, movement of plant and access route construction. Construction of Substation A is likely to be visible, almost in line with Harpswell Church in this view and at approximately 1.5 km distance. New deer fences, BESS and Solar Stations, panels and CCTV poles will be progressively installed, with panels being particularly noticeable on the gentle ridge that runs across the middle distance of the view; and the BESS and Solar Stations more prominent along the slight crest. These new features will be prominent and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	High
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels will be visible across almost the entire width of view, occupying the middle distance up to and including the rising land and low ridge towards Billyards Farm. BESS and Solar Stations will be located within some of the fields, with smaller elements such as deer fences and CCTV poles along the developable area boundary to the far side of the field in the foreground. The upper part of Substation A may be glimpsed above the panels. A buffer of undeveloped land and new woodland planting between the nearest property and the solar panels will be present, with the latter being immature and not yet provide screening or integration into the wider landscape. Advance planting may be provided but a worst-case scenario is assumed here. Grassland within this area and beneath the panels will not have been fully established. The western on-site substation will be visible to the northeast. Solar infrastructure will be prominent and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in a pronounced	High

Viewpoint 9: Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange (Figure 12-14e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
change across the horizontal extent of the view, although longer-range views of the Cliff will not be disrupted. The panels will introduce an industrial, functional character with seasonally unvarying, grey panel colours that will contrast with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting in the foreground will be established. This will largely comprise a woodland belt, which is proposed to be set back across an area of intervening grassland with potential to also include elements such as scattered trees (wood pasture) and scrub. This will provide a buffer to the woodland from properties, partly offsetting the loss of long-range views from properties, but reducing the visual influence of the solar infrastructure beyond. The visibility of solar elements will be reduced, although there will be foreshortening of the baseline open views. The design intent of the planting and expected mature woodland height is such that most of the solar infrastructure will be screened, but it is possible that some elements of the development will be visible above the woodland. The ability to appreciate the change in topography at the base of the scarp slope and views towards Harpswell and the church will be reduced through greater enclosure. However, woodland belts and tall hedgerows are present in the wider area and may represent an attractive feature for residents, with greater structure, colour form and seasonal variation. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will largely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter)	Major adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 9: Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange (Figure 12-14e of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage. However, it should be noted that much of this change will arise through the introduction of vegetation and a more limited outlook in comparison with the baseline, but one that would not be out of character with the wider area whilst offering diversity and visual interest.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 10: Kirton Gate Lane (by-way) (Figure 12-13f of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	500m to Order limits (Principal Site) 530m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 488659, N: 389172	20m	Recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will be recreational users of the byway and adjacent temporary permissive bridleway, both of which provide access to views that allow an appreciation of wider rural setting for residents in an area where PRoW are very limited. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Viewpoint 10: Kirton Gate Lane (by-way) (Figure 12-13f of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Visibility of construction activity is likely to be limited to potential glimpses of vehicle movements and construction of elements including panels and BESS and Solar Stations beyond the hedges to the east (approximately 500m distant) and north (minimum 800m distant). The very slight change in topography and screening from field boundaries will limit views, with any visibility most likely in the direction of the Cliff. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Where visible, activities such as plant movement may not be dissimilar to operations associated with intensive agriculture within the wider landscape. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) Additional screen planting located beyond the hedge to the far eastern side of the field will not yet be mature. Assuming that the hedges are at the baseline height of around 2m, panels and the BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed above vegetation, mainly to the east with some theoretical visibility to the north, although this would be around 800m distant. Glimpses of the upper elements of Substation B may also be available, to northeast beyond Grange Cottages. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Proposed mitigation planting beyond the eastern boundary of the field in the foreground will provide screening to solar infrastructure. Existing hedges will be managed to increase height and reduce visibility of panels. There may be theoretical visibility of the BESS and Solar Station and Substation B; but these would be very limited. Taller vegetation may reduce views towards the Cliff and the ability to appreciate of the wider landscape, although such views are distant and limited. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter)	Very Low

Viewpoint 10: Kirton Gate Lane (by-way) (Figure 12-13f of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will largely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined the with very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 11: Bratt Field Middle Road, Sturgate (Figure 12-14f of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 488008, N: 389344	23m	Residential, recreational	690m to Order limits (Principal Site) 710m to nearest solar PV panel s

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be residential, within the adjacent detached property but where views subject to varied degrees of screening; and recreational users of the byway, which provides access to views of the wider rural setting for residents in an area where PRoW are very limited. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Visibility of construction activity is likely be very limited, with glimpses of distant vehicle and plant movements alongside construction of elements including panels, Substation B and the BESS and Solar Stations across intervening fields and partly screened by low hedgerows. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The nature of this view, whereby visibility of the Principal Site rapidly reduces within a few metres of this specific viewpoint location due to screening and a slight reduction in elevation, means that the extent of visibility along this route is highly localised. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) Additional screen planting located beyond the hedge to the far eastern side of the field will not yet be mature, but any visibility of solar elements such as panels, the upper elements of Substation B and the BESS and Solar Stations is likely to be glimpsed and very restricted. As noted above, visibility of the Principal Site at this point is highly localised. The change will be long-term and reversible. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low

Viewpoint 11: Bratt Field Middle Road, Sturgate (Figure 12-14f of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) Proposed mitigation including management of hedges to allow taller growth and the planting of taller, wider tree belts around the boundary of the Principal Site will further limit views, although these may be more constrained along School Lane due to maintenance requirements under the existing overhead power line. Glimpses will be available and the open aspect towards the Cliff may be marginally reduced by increased vegetation. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will largely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will theoretically be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 12: School Lane, Springthorpe (Figure 12-13g of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 487743, N: 389820	22m	Residential, recreational, road	610m to Order limits (Principal Site) 630m to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be residential, within properties to the edge of Springthorpe with views subject to varied degrees of screening; road users; and recreational users of the road, which provides access to views and the wider rural setting for residents. Susceptibility is considered to be High, due to the proximity of residential receptors. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Visibility of construction activity is likely to be very limited, with glimpses of vehicle movements and possibly construction of elements including panels north side of School Lane. This will be from a point beyond Church Farm, behind existing hedges and in conjunction with the 11kV overhead power line poles. The proposed on-site substation north of Springfield Grange will be screened by barns at Church Farm. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Where visible, activities may be perceived as being broadly similar to those associated with intensive agriculture within the wider landscape. No construction traffic will use this section of School Lane. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) Visibility of solar infrastructure will be very limited, with theoretical glimpses of taller elements such panels to the north side of School Lane. These will be from a point beyond Church Farm, behind existing hedges and in conjunction with the 11kV overhead power line poles. The change will be long-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 12: School Lane, Springthorpe (Figure 12-13g of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) During summer months, and with reference to wider proposed mitigation across the Scheme, views of the development will be screened by intervening hedges. No change in the view is expected.	No Change
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established around the panel areas and the existing topography and vegetation will screen views of decommissioning. No change in the view is expected.	No Change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity 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 in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint 13: Public footpath (Hems/787/2) on Lincoln Cliff, Hemswell (Millfield) (Figure 12-14g of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	410m from Order limits (Principal Site) 1.1km to nearest solar PV panels
E: 493495, N: 390433	67m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will include residents in the adjacent property and recreational users of the footpath. Based on the large picture window of the former and the fact that few PRoW offer views from the Cliff in the Study Area, susceptibility is High. When combined with the High value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible across much of the middle distance within the southern half of the view. In isolation, some activities may appear similar to those associated with intensive agriculture at this distance, but the level of construction activity will be extensive. The progressive installation of racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations; and the construction of the more distant substations, will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The two proposed on-site substations will be visible, although as distant elements at 2km and 4.1km (western and eastern respectively). Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Medium
Operation Year 1 (winter) New panels will be visible across much of the middle distance, within the southern half of the view. The BESS and Solar Stations will punctuate the panel areas and although relatively small-scale, collectively may appear numerous. The massing of panels, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations, will introduce a more industrial, functional character to the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the browns and greens of winter field patterns of the baseline. The two on-site substations will be visible within the panels but as more distant elements. New planting as screening and green infrastructure enhancements will be immature and not visible at this distance.	Medium

Viewpoint 13: Public footpath (Hems/787/2) on Lincoln Cliff, Hemswell (Millfield) (Figure 12-14g of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
Many of the inherent characteristics of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) New panels will be visible across a large proportion of the view, occupying much of the middle distance. BESS and Solar Stations will punctuate the panel areas and, although relatively small-scale, collectively may appear numerous. The massing of panels and racks, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations, will introduce a more industrial and functional character to the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline seasonal variations in colour of arable crops. The two proposed on-site substations may be visible but as more distant elements. More extensive new planting, as wider screening and green infrastructure enhancements, will be established although providing only limited screening to the panels from this elevation. Many of the inherent characteristics of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views towards will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Medium
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be visible across much of the middle distance within the view. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will locally reduce visibility, although this will be limited due to viewpoint elevation; and much of the scheme will revert to agriculture, reflecting the wider context. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 13: Public footpath (Hems/787/2) on Lincoln Cliff, Hemswell (Millfield) (Figure 12-14g of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a major effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Major adverse (significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 14: Harpswell Moat (Figure 12-14h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	270m from Order limits (Principal Site) 430m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 493042, N: 389729	32m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors include recreational users of a permissive path on the raised western bank of the moat which forms part of the Scheduled Monument of Harpswell Hall. Receptors are likely to be engaged in outdoor recreation, where views associated with the Scheduled Monument and historic connections to designed vistas from the former Hall are likely to contribute to the experience. The permissive paths include signage and interpretation boards. As such, the susceptibility is High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed where longer-range views are available across open farmland to the west	Very Low

Viewpoint 14: Harpswell Moat (Figure 12-14h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

and where hedges are absent or low, such as towards Harpswell Grange. Some activities such as plant movement may appear similar to those associated with intensive agriculture at this distance. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The construction of the on-site substations is expected to be screened by woodland (Substation A) or glimpsed (Substation B). The woodland belt along Common Lane prevents views to the south, although glimpses may be available of activities around the existing barn near the access track from Middle Street. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) New panels, the upper elements of Substation B and the BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed above hedgerows and through gaps in vegetation beyond two intervening fields, mainly to the to the northwest around Harpswell Grange, in the middle- and long-distance. However, these will be a very minor elements in the view, much of which is subject to screening and filtering by intervening vegetation. New planting along field boundaries in the middle distance and in intervening fields will be immature and not provide screening at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Proposed mitigation hedgerow planting along the field boundaries in the middle distance, alongside further ecological mitigation planting within two of the intervening fields, will almost completely screen solar infrastructure other than very limited glimpses. The open aspect, which will have informed the location of the historic former prospect mound, may be marginally reduced through field boundary planting, but tree planting has historical precedent (refer to **Plate 8-1** in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]** and will improve the character and condition of the existing intensive farmland whilst providing interest in the middle-distance. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will largely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 14: Harpswell Moat (Figure 12-14h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 15: Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth (Figure 12-13h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	97m to Order limits (Principal Site) 1km to nearest solar PV panels
E: 497403, N: 388742	64m	Road, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will largely be road users in vehicles, predominantly local residents and agricultural traffic, with some using Dog Kennel Road as a short cut to Hemswell Cliff. Receptors may also include recreational users of a relatively quiet rural lane that can be accessed from Coachroad Hill in Glentworth; Dog Kennel Lane is noted as a 'cycling route' within the Character Profile that supports the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan. As such, receptors may anticipate some enjoyment from the local landscape and the well-publicised views of the Cliff. Susceptibility is considered to be medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be glimpsed beyond Middle Street and across the top of the Cliff as distant elements, either side of Blythe Close woodland. However, localised topography and existing vegetation will limit views, resulting in distant glimpses within a wide panorama that continues east (outside the view shown) and includes detractors at Hemswell Cliff. The progressive installation of racks, panels, Substation A and the BESS and Solar Stations will result in the localised massing of incongruous elements, although as relatively minor elements in the view. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The western access point from Middle Street is likely to be screened from this location. New planting along Middle Road in the foreground will be immature. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint 15: Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth (Figure 12-13h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels, Substation A and the BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed beyond Middle Street and across the top of the Cliff as distant elements, either side of Blythe Close woodland. However, localised topography and existing vegetation will limit views, resulting in distant glimpses within a wide panorama that continues east and includes detractors at Hemswell Cliff (outside the view shown). The panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the massing of incongruous elements, introducing a more industrial, functional character to this part of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. However, these will be minor elements in an expansive view that extends more widely to the north and east, albeit these elements are within the recognised views to the west from the Cliff. New planting along Middle Street in the foreground will be immature. Some of the inherent character of the view from the Cliff, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views, will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Proposed woodland planting along Middle Street will have established and will limit views of both the Principal Site and also the wider Till Vale, resulting in a continuous corridor of vegetation extending from the woodland on Coachroad Hill to remnant groups of trees to the north (right) of the view. This will screen the solar infrastructure, but also prevent views west from the Cliff, which are well-publicised and the focus of policy protection in both Local and Neighbourhood Plans. However, woodland along this Cliff has local precedent, and the loss of such views from this short section should be balanced against the provision of biodiversity and visual interest within a largely intensively farmed landscape. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) No views of works associated with during decommissioning are expected, due to screening of both the Principal Site and the access from Middle Street. The continued presence of new woodland along Middle Street results in a change from the baseline situation as noted for Operation Year 15 above, although at this point it is argued that such woodland would be integrated into and accepted as a part of the landscape.	Very Low

Viewpoint 15: Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth (Figure 12-13h of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual 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 visual amenity 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 16: Weldon Road, Hemswell, PRoW Hems/19/1 (Figure 12-13i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	440m to Order limits (Principal Site) 1.km to nearest solar PV panels
E: 493153, N: 390604	42m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be both recreational users of the well-used footpath to Harpswell with an appreciation of view including those of the Cliff, as well as nearby residential properties which have a rural aspect on the edge of the village. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High.	High

Viewpoint 16: Weldon Road, Hemswell, PRoW Hems/19/1 (Figure 12-13i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as filtered, distant views beyond the A631 and towards Harpswell Wood and east of Hemswell Grange. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or limited by intervening woodland, including field boundary vegetation in the foreground. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as filtered, distant views beyond the A631 and towards Harpswell Wood and east of Hemswell Grange. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or limited by intervening woodland, including field boundary vegetation in the foreground. Panels, at this distance, may be perceived as water bodies or agricultural protection. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations may theoretically be glimpsed as filtered, distant views beyond the A631 towards Harpswell Wood within a very small field of view. The vast majority of the Principal Site will be screened intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. Panels, where visible, may be perceived as distant water bodies or agricultural protection. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will contribute to screening, although at distance from the viewpoint. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 16: Weldon Road, Hemswell, PRoW Hems/19/1 (Figure 12-13i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The high sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 17: Common Lane, Heapham Cliff (Figure 12-14i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 489827, N: 388358	25m	Residential, recreational	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 30m to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will mainly be in vehicles using Common Lane, largely local residents and/or agricultural users; with some recreational use, e.g. cyclists. The viewpoint is at some distance from the nearest village and this section of straight road is less likely to be the focus of walkers than locations closer to Heapham. The viewpoint may also be representative of nearby residential receptors, although views from properties are largely screened at ground level by dense boundary vegetation. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of deer fences, CCTV poles, racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed within the fields to both sides of Common Lane. Visibility will be through the infrequent field gates such as that illustrated in the viewpoint, but some element such as taller plant movement may also be visible above the top of the hedges which are between 2 and 3m tall in the baseline view. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction traffic will not use this section of Common Lane. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
<u>Operation Year 1 (winter)</u> New solar infrastructure including deer fences, CCTV poles, racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed within the fields to both sides of Common Lane. Visibility will be through the infrequent field gates such as that illustrated in the viewpoint. The hedges, which are between 2 and 3m tall in the baseline view, will be allowed to	Low

Viewpoint 17: Common Lane, Heapham Cliff (Figure 12-14i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
grow taller during construction, although it is assumed here that they will be at the same height as a worst-case scenario. A corridor of mitigation and enhancement planting is proposed for the southern (far) side of the hedge to the south, although this will be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Existing hedgerows will be managed to become taller and supplemented by corridors of additional mitigation and enhancement planting, including along the southern side of Common Lane to the left of this view. These will screen views, but solar infrastructure will be occasionally glimpsed through the occasional field gates, as show on this viewpoint. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements and plant movement may be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 17: Common Lane, Heapham Cliff (Figure 12-14i of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

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

Viewpoint 18: Common Lane west of Heapham Grange (Figure 12-13j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 550m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 488670, N: 388378	18m	Road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will largely be in vehicles using Common Lane and likely to be residents and/or agricultural users; with occasional recreational use, e.g. cyclists. The location less likely to a focus for walkers; the immediate surroundings are considered less attractive than the enclosed, wooded lanes within Heapham to the west. Susceptibility is considered to be Low. Views are of a generally functional agricultural landscape. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Low. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Low

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Visibility of construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations may be glimpsed beyond intervening field boundaries, but largely screened by vegetation and buildings associated with properties and farmsteads. Visibility is likely to be limited to a small section of the view to the south of South Grange and, at a greater distance, along the north side of Common	Very Low

Viewpoint 18: Common Lane west of Heapham Grange (Figure 12-13j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Lane. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction traffic will not use this section of Common Lane. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations may be glimpsed beyond intervening field boundaries alongside other vegetation and buildings associated with properties and farmsteads. Visibility is likely to be limited to a small section of the view to the south of South Grange and at a greater distance along the north side of Common Lane. Mitigation and enhancement planting is proposed for the western edge of the panel area, to the south of South Grange, although this will be immature at this stage. The area to the right (south) of Common Lane is proposed for biodiversity mitigation and enhancement, although this is likely to predominantly comprise grassland for ground nesting birds with little visual change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Existing hedgerows will be managed to become taller and supplemented by corridors of additional mitigation and enhancement planting, including the western edge of the panel area, to the south of South Grange. This is expected to screen views of the scheme, such that no visibility of solar infrastructure will be available. Visual changes arising from the provision of ecological mitigation to the south side of Common Lane are expected to be limited, as it is likely to be used as grassland for ground-nesting birds. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 18: Common Lane west of Heapham Grange (Figure 12-13j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage. Changes arising from the ecological mitigation are not expected to be adverse.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 19: Grange Cottages, School Lane, Springthorpe (Figure 12-13k of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 489229, N: 390141	28m	Residential, road	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 17m to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will mainly be in vehicles using School Lane, largely local residents and/or agricultural users; many using the route as a short-cut from Springthorpe to the A631. The viewpoint is at some distance from the nearest village and this section of straight road is less likely to be the focus of walkers than locations closer to Springthorpe. The viewpoint is also representative of nearby residential receptors in Grange Cottages which have views from the front elevation across a functional agricultural landscape, although with some low-level ground floor screening. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of deer fences, CCTV poles, racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be visible within the fields across the majority of the view. Construction of Substation B will be very prominent beyond the field in the foreground, with an approximately 40 m section of hedge removal. Visibility will be above the top of the hedges which are around 2m tall in the baseline view and, assuming they are at the same height, will provide only very limited screening as the worst-case scenario. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction traffic will not use this section of Common Lane. Enhancement planting to the far side of the hedge in the foreground, as well as further biodiversity planting (including woodland) to the east (right) of the view will be immature at this stage.	High

Viewpoint 19: Grange Cottages, School Lane, Springthorpe (Figure 12-13k of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including deer fences, CCTV poles, racks, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be visible within the fields across the majority of the view; as well as the Substation B beyond the field in the foreground. Visibility will be above the top of the hedges which are around 2m tall in the baseline view and, assuming they are at the same height, will provide only very limited screening as the worst-case scenario. Grassland beneath the panels will not be fully established. Enhancement planting to the far side of the hedge in the foreground, as well as further biodiversity planting (including woodland) to the east (right) of the view will be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	High
Operation Year 15 (summer) Existing hedgerows will be managed to become taller and supplemented by corridors of additional mitigation and enhancement planting, including along the far side of the field in the foreground. Management of the hedge along School Lane will need to consider the overhead high-voltage line, although a similar combination of hedge and overhead line along Heapham Lane (reference Viewpoint 17) affords good screening. Further woodland planting will be located to the right of the view, intended to screen views of the on-site substation and the wider development from Grange Cottages. Some solar infrastructure including deer fences, CCTV, panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed above the hedgerows and through the occasional field gates, including to the left (west) of this viewpoint. The open character of the view will change to become more enclosed, although the baseline view includes traffic on the A631 and is largely of a functional agricultural landscape. The additional planting will provide visual and biodiversity variety and interest. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view largely screen views of decommissioning such that only glimpses of taller elements and plant movement may be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint 19: Grange Cottages, School Lane, Springthorpe (Figure 12-13k of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 20: A631 East of Corringham Windmill (Figure 12-14j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 35m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 488141, N: 390878	22m	Road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will almost exclusively be in vehicles travelling on the A631, a busy route with fast-moving traffic: it is unlikely to be frequented by recreational receptors. In general, travellers are likely to have only a passing interest in the view, although the rural context may be of some interest to some users who use the route to holiday destinations on the East Coast. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be low. When combined with the low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be low. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Low

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase Construction activity, including earthworks and movement of plant, will occupy much of the of view, extending along the southern side of the A631. New deer fences, BESS and Solar Stations, panels and CCTV poles will be progressively extended across the view at relatively close range, with a set-back of around 20m from the road to the panels at this point. Construction of Substation B will be visible. Immature planting will be located along the southern boundary to the A631 but as a minor element that will not provide any screening at this stage. Solar infrastructure will be prominent in the view along a relatively long section of the A631 and will be incongruous with respect to the baseline situation. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	High
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels will be visible across the full extent of the foreground view, with potential glimpses of Substation B and the Solar Stations and BESS above the panels. The hedgerow planting will be immature and not provide screening or integration into the wider landscape at this stage. Grassland beneath the panels will not be fully	High

Viewpoint 20: A631 East of Corringham Windmill (Figure 12-14j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
established. The solar infrastructure will be very prominent and incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in a pronounced change within much of the view and for a relatively long section of the A631. The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting in the foreground along the southern boundary of the A631, including to supplement hedges that will be allowed to grow taller, will be established. The design of the planting and expected height of woodland and hedgerows will be such that the view of the solar infrastructure is expected to be screened or limited to elements very limited glimpses, e.g. through hedge openings. The established planting will alter the composition of the view from the baseline situation, resulting in a greater degree of enclosure and less expansive views, although woodland belts and tall hedges are not out of character in the area and such features will add interest along a section of the A631 that is currently dominated by intensive agriculture. Overall, the solar infrastructure is likely to be unobtrusive in the view. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements; and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view will screen views of decommissioning such that glimpses of taller elements are likely to be visible, although for long sections of the road. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 20: A631 East of Corringham Windmill (Figure 12-14j of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage. As much of the change result from the presence of mature vegetation, the effect is not considered to be adverse nor beneficial.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 21: Corringham Village Hall (Figure 12-13l of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	1.1km to Order limits (Principal Site) 1.1km to nearest solar PV panels
E: 487073, N: 391175	22m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will be users of the village hall and community facilities. The viewpoint is also representative of residential receptors in around 20 properties along the eastern edge of Corringham that have a similar rural aspect, albeit with varied degrees of localised screening. The view is referenced in the Neighbourhood Plan and extends to the Cliff and the Grade II listed windmill. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Viewpoint 21: Corringham Village Hall (Figure 12-13l of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations may theoretically be glimpsed as filtered, very distant views beyond the A631 and towards Harpswell Wood and east of Hemswell Grange. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or limited by intervening woodland, including field boundary vegetation in the foreground. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as filtered, distant views beyond the A631 and towards Harpswell Wood and east of Hemswell Grange. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or limited by intervening woodland, including field boundary vegetation in the foreground. Panels, at this distance, may be perceived as water bodies or agricultural protection. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations may theoretically be glimpsed as filtered, distant views beyond the A631 towards Harpswell Wood within a very small field of view. The vast majority of the Principal Site will be screened intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. Panels, where visible, may be perceived as distant water bodies or agricultural protection. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will contribute to screening, although at a distance from the viewpoint. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 21: Corringham Village Hall (Figure 12-13l of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual Effect and Significance
Construction Phase The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 23: Cow Lane - Grove Farm Cottage (Figure 12-13n of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	530m to Order limits (Principal Site) 830m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 488884, N: 387329	17m	Residential, recreational, road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will include those travelling along Cow Lane that are likely to be mainly residents and/or agricultural traffic, but also occasional recreational users using the quiet rural route. The section immediately to the east of the	High

Viewpoint 23: Cow Lane - Grove Farm Cottage (Figure 12-13n of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

viewpoint provides interest when the species-rich meadows (managed through the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust as a Roadside Nature Reserve) are in flower. In addition, the view is representative of residential receptors, although this particular view is subject to localised screening and does not reflect the orientation of all views. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High.

Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations, will be glimpsed as filtered, distant elements within a limited field of view in the direction of Heapham Cliff and Billyards Farm. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or with views heavily limited by intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. No construction traffic for the Principal Site will use Cow Lane at this point, but traffic will use the route during the Cable Route Corridor construction. This will require the removal of short sections (maximum 50 m) of hedgerow, the nearest of which is around 200 m beyond the viewpoint, on the north side of Cow Lane. These will allow the construction of temporary passing places, in this case within the Local Wildlife Site. Visually, these elements will result in very limited change in this view; and the increase in traffic will be temporary and short term in duration. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as filtered, distant elements within a limited field of view in the direction of Heapham Cliff and Billyards Farm. The majority of the Principal Site will be screened or limited by intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. Panels, at this distance, may be perceived as water bodies or agricultural protection. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will be immature at this stage. Replacement planting where short sections of hedge have been removed for the Cable Route Corridor passing places will be immature. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low

Viewpoint 23: Cow Lane - Grove Farm Cottage (Figure 12-13n of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) Views during the summer months are restricted by intervening vegetation, as demonstrated on the summer baseline photography. Further to this, mitigation planting will be mature and provide additional screening to the boundary of the Principal Site, including around parcel ref. 32 towards Heapham Cliff. No visibility of solar infrastructure is expected. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	No change
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible, as a worst-case. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the no change of change in the view will result in a Neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Decommissioning (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor (not significant)

Viewpoint 24: Middle Street above Glentworth Hall (Figure 12-13o of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 494730, N: 388551	65m	Road	210m from Order limits (Principal Site) 1.1km to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will largely be road users in vehicles: although those travelling along Middle Street have continuous exposure to the well-documented Cliff views, traffic speeds are high and there are very few opportunities to stop and appreciate the view. There is no footway at this point and Middle Street is not considered to be an attractive prospect for leisure cycling or walking. This view has heritage interest through the presence of Glentworth Hall but this particular location and orientation are not highlighted in the village Neighbourhood Plan. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be glimpsed within a relatively small field of view in the north of the panorama, in the fields north of Kexby Road and Glentworth Grange and above the former Hall Stable Block. Proposed works to the biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas that will extend further into the centre of the view, above Glentworth Hall, are likely to be very limited. The progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements, although as a very minor element and not directly in line with the Hall. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. The majority of the Principal Site, including the two substations, will be screened by mature woodland on Coachroad Hill. No visibility of the construction access from Middle Street is visible from this location. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint 24: Middle Street above Glentworth Hall (Figure 12-13o of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New panels and solar infrastructure are likely be glimpsed within a relatively small field of view in the north of the panorama, in the fields north of Kexby Road and Glentworth Grange and above the former Stable Block. The panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the massing of incongruous elements, introducing a more industrial, functional character to this part of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. However, this will be a very minor element in the view and not directly in line with the Hall. The majority of the Principal Site, including the two substations, will be screened by mature woodland on Coachroad Hill. Biodiversity mitigation and enhancements to the southern edge of the Principal Site will not yet have established and will not be visible. Much of the inherent character of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views, will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) New panels and solar infrastructure may be glimpsed within a relatively small field of view in the north of the panorama, within the fields north of Kexby Road and Glentworth Grange and above the former Stable Block. The panels and BESS and Solar Stations will result in the massing of incongruous elements, introducing a more industrial, functional character to this part of the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns. However, this will be a very minor element in the view and not directly in line with the Hall. The majority of the Principal Site, including the two substations, will be screened by mature woodland on Coachroad Hill. Ecological mitigation and enhancements to the southern edge of the Principal Site will have established and offer a degree of improvement relative to the existing pattern of woodland and hedgerows. Much of the inherent character of the view, in terms of expansive skies and long-range views, will not change. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, may be visible across a very narrow band in the middle distance of the northern half of the view. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will marginally reduce overall visibility. Much of the scheme will revert to agriculture, reflecting the wider context. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low

Viewpoint 24: Middle Street above Glentworth Hall (Figure 12-13o of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual 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 visual amenity 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 visual amenity 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 in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The Medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 25: Kexby Road West of Westlands Farm (Figure 12-13p of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	2m from Order limits (Principal Site) 610m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 491675, N: 386936	19	Road, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will include those travelling at low speed along Kexby Road that are likely to be mainly residents and/or agricultural traffic, but also occasional recreational users using the quiet rural route. The latter may include walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase The field in the foreground is proposed for biodiversity mitigation and enhancement, but planting will be immature and not expected to provide screening; any associated construction would be on a scale similar to existing agricultural activities. Construction of the solar infrastructure will occupy the fields beyond the 11kV overhead line, including localised earthworks and movement of plant. New deer fences, BESS and Solar Stations, panels and CCTV poles will progressively be installed on the gentle rise that runs across the middle distance of the view. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Some activities may be similar to those associated with intensive agriculture that is typical of the wider area, although others will be incongruous. These will occupy a relatively narrow band within the overall field of view. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels will be visible across the centre of the view in the middle distance, occupying a narrow band of rising land towards Billyards and Manor Farms. BESS and Solar Stations will be located within some of the fields, with smaller elements such as deer fences and CCTV poles along the developable area boundary to the far side of	Low

Viewpoint 25: Kexby Road West of Westlands Farm (Figure 12-13p of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

the field in the foreground. The panels will introduce a more industrial, functional character through the seasonally unvarying, grey panel colours that will contrast with baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns; but these will occupy a relatively narrow band within the overall field of view. A buffer of land proposed for biodiversity enhancements will occupy this field, with new woodland planting along the southern boundary of the infrastructure still immature and not yet provide screening or integration into the wider landscape. New habitats (such as species-rich grassland, scattered trees, wetland and scrub) within the biodiversity area and grassland beneath the panels will not yet be fully established. No on-site substations will be visible in this view due to screening by woodland. The change will be long-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) A woodland belt along the southern boundary of the solar infrastructure area will be established, screening views of the panels on the rising fields beyond, although there may be some theoretical visibility above the tree line. Biodiversity enhancements within the field in the foreground will include elements such as species-rich grassland, scrub, wood pasture and wetland. These will provide interest and variety within the view, including ecological diversity which would be regarded as beneficial effect. They will also reflect and complement the existing woodland blocks that are a characteristic of the immediate landscape. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground is likely to screen views, such that no visibility of the works is expected. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	No Change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 25: Kexby Road West of Westlands Farm (Figure 12-13p of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

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 visual amenity 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 in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage. However, it should be noted that much of this change will arise through the introduction of vegetation and a more limited outlook in comparison with the baseline, but one that would not be out of character with the wider area whilst offering diversity and interest. On balance, given possible theoretical views of the solar infrastructure, effects are neither adverse nor beneficial.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint 26: Bridleway (Gltw/85/1) North of Willingham Road (Figure 12-13q of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 740m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 492299, N: 386629	23m	Recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will recreational users of the bridleway, which is part of circular route between Fillingham and Glentworth along quiet rural lanes and with open view towards the Cliff. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**

Viewpoint 26: Bridleway (Gltw/85/1) North of Willingham Road (Figure 12-13q of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Construction Phase (winter) The field in the foreground, through which the bridleway runs, is proposed for ecological mitigation and enhancement, but any planting will be immature and not expected to provide screening. Construction and works associated with habitat creation would be similar to existing agricultural activities. Construction of the solar infrastructure will occupy the fields beyond Kexby Road although no traffic will use the road itself. There may be glimpses of plant and panels as these are progressively installed. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. These new features will be incongruous with respect to the baseline situation but occupying only a very narrow band on rising ground south of Billyards Farm, within a wide field of view. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as filtered, distant elements within a limited field view on the rising ground south of Billyards Farm, just above Kexby Road. The majority of the site will be screened by woodland, field boundaries and subtle topography. Biodiversity enhancements within the fields to the foreground will occupy much of the view: these will include elements such as species-rich grassland, scrub, wood pasture and wetland, which will be immature and/or not established at this time; much of the field may appear similar to a fallow agricultural area. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will also be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Views during the summer months at this stage will be screened by established mitigation woodlands within a belt running north of the properties along Kexby Road. Further planting, including provision of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, will provide additional localised screening along the south side of the road. Biodiversity enhancements within the fields in the foreground will include elements such as species-rich grassland, scrub, wood pasture and wetland. These will provide interest and variety within the view, including ecological diversity which would be regarded as a beneficial effect. They will also reflect and complement the existing woodland blocks that are a characteristic of the immediate landscape and will be accessible via the bridleway. No visibility of solar infrastructure is expected and any changes from the baseline are considered to be beneficial. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low

Viewpoint 26: Bridleway (Gltw/85/1) North of Willingham Road (Figure 12-13q of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view is expected to screen views of decommissioning such that visibility of plant movement and other works is not expected. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage. This change will arise through the introduction of more diverse habitats and vegetation in comparison with the intensively farmed baseline, which is considered to be beneficial. However, this effect is not considered to be significant: the change is result of mitigation and enhancement, rather than the Scheme itself.	Moderate beneficial (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint 27: Willingham Road, Bridleway Fill/85/2 (Figure 12-13r of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 492848, N: 385248	21m	Residential, recreational	1.4km to Order limits (Principal Site) 2.1km to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
<u>All Phases</u> Receptors will recreational users of the bridleway, which is part of circular route between Fillingham and Glentworth via quiet rural lanes and open view towards the Cliff; and those in vehicles of the road itself, the majority of which are likely to be nearby residents or agricultural users. The view is also partly representative of receptors in adjacent properties, although these views are subject to localised screening and may not reflect that of the viewpoint. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
<u>Construction Phase (winter)</u> Only a very small part of the Principal Site is visible, as a glimpse of fields to the northeast of properties on Kexby Road. The remainder of the Principal Site is screened by subtle topography, intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation. The areas proposed for biodiversity enhancement along the southern edge of the Principal Site are also screened; any construction activity in these is expected to be minimal. There may be glimpses of plant and panels as these are progressively installed but these will occupy such a restricted area within a wide-ranging view that they may appear as typical intensive farming activities. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
<u>Operation Year 1 (winter)</u> New solar infrastructure including panels may theoretically be glimpsed as very filtered, distant elements within a limited field of view to the northeast of houses on Kexby Road. The remainder of the site is screened by woodland,	Very Low

Viewpoint 27: Willingham Road, Bridleway Fill/85/2 (Figure 12-13r of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
field boundaries and subtle topography. Mitigation planting around the Principal Site will also be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) Views of the Principal Site at this stage are likely to be completely screened by existing woodland and field boundary vegetation, supplemented by established mitigation woodland around the southern boundary of the Principal Site along Kexby Road. Biodiversity enhancements to the southern edge of the Principal Site may marginally increase the level of tree cover within the view, reflecting the wider character of the landscape, but likely to be perceived as no appreciable change to the baseline.	No Change
Decommissioning (winter) The existing and proposed vegetation is expected to screen views of the Principal Site such that no views of decommissioning are expected to be available.	No Change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a Neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Decommissioning (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a Neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint 28: Yawthorpe (Figure 12-13s of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 489643, N: 391853	22m	Residential, recreational	1.1km from Order limits (Principal Site) 1.1km to nearest solar PV panels

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be residents in the hamlet of Yawthorpe, all of which have principal south-facing views from their front elevations that benefit from slight elevation. Receptors will also be in vehicles, but these are likely to be almost all residents of Yawthorpe, as the single-track road does not offer any onward road or recreational links. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be High. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles and the progressive installation of panels and BESS and Solar Stations, will be glimpsed as partly filtered, distant elements within a limited field of view along the far (southern) side of the A631, between Harpswell Low Farm and a point near Springthorpe Grange. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. Any views will be in the context of traffic on the A631. The remainder of the Principal Site will be screened by a combination of intervening woodland, field boundary vegetation and subtle topography. The proposed Substation B and construction access will be screened in this particular view by woodland in the foreground. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint 28: Yawthorpe (Figure 12-13s of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) New solar infrastructure including panels and BESS and Solar Stations will be glimpsed as partly filtered, distant elements within a limited field of view along the far (southern) side of the A631, between Harpswell Low Farm and a point near Springthorpe Grange. Any views will be in the context of traffic on the A631. The remainder of the Principal Site will be screened by a combination of intervening woodland, field boundary vegetation and subtle topography. Substation B will be screened in this particular view by woodland in the foreground; with the Solar Farm Control Centre likely to be screened by existing trees around Harpswell Low Farm. Mitigation planting along the northern boundary of the Principal Site will be immature at this stage. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) Views at this stage will be subject to further restriction by existing vegetation, as demonstrated through the summer baseline photography. Existing hedge boundaries along the A631 to the northern edge of the site will be allowed to grow taller; this and established mitigation planting will provide additional screening. Very localised, distant glimpses may be available above hedge lines and in the context of traffic on the A631. The proposed western on-site substation will be screened in this particular view by woodland in the foreground. The change will be long-term and reversible; planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established in the foreground of the view almost completely screen views of decommissioning such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements may be visible, as a worst-case. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 28: Yawthorpe (Figure 12-13s of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Low magnitude of change in the view will result in a Moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The High sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Very Low magnitude of change of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint 29: Common Lane, west of Billyards Farm (Figure 12-13t of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Principal Site) 17m to nearest solar PV panels
E: 490620, N: 388193	25m	Road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will be users of Common Lane, likely to in vehicles and low numbers, as local traffic including residents and agricultural users. Receptors may also include occasional recreational users that will be moving more slowly, such as cyclists also avoiding the busy A631. This particular location is between the village of Springthorpe and Harpswell, which are around 2.5km and 3.5km distant respectively; and so is considered less likely to be a focus of short walking routes that are observed closer to local villages. The wider context is of expansive, intensive farmland where hedges have been removed. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Low. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Low

Viewpoint 29: Common Lane, west of Billyards Farm (Figure 12-13t of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity, including localised earthworks and movement of vehicles, will be visible in close proximity and across the full extent of the view, extending either side of Common Lane from Harpswell Wood in the north to near Big Wood in the south. New deer fences, racks, solar panels, BESS and Solar Stations and CCTV poles will be progressively constructed in the view, whilst also limiting the longer-distance views towards features such as Lincoln Cliff. These features will be highly incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, although the field beneath the panels will remain largely similar to a winter baseline. Temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during the winter months. No construction traffic will use this section of Common Lane. Immature planting will be in place along both sides of Common Lane, but this will not provide any screening at this stage. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	High
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar panels will dominate the full extent of the view, limiting the expansive baseline views towards features such as the woodland blocks and Lincoln Cliff. Hedgerow planting along Common Lane will be immature and provide no screening at this stage. The solar infrastructure will be dominant and very incongruous with respect to the baseline situation, resulting in extensive change across the whole view, although the fields beneath the panels will remain largely similar to a winter baseline. The change will be long-term and reversible.	High
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting along Common Lane in the immediate foreground will have established and largely screen solar infrastructure. The character of the view will be very different, with the long-distance, expansive panorama of intensively farmed fields and the largely featureless landscape replaced by a strong sense of enclosure from the tall native hedgerows. The planting will represent an enhancement to landscape quality and condition but at the same time limiting long-range views towards the Cliff. Existing hedges have been removed at this location through agricultural intensification, but the presence of similar hedges further west along Common Lane would indicate that they are, and have been, a characteristic element in the wider landscape. The infrastructure elements of the Scheme itself may be glimpsed through hedges during the winter months, or field gate openings. The change will be long-term and reversible for the solar elements; and permanent for the screening vegetation.	Medium

Viewpoint 29: Common Lane, west of Billyards Farm (Figure 12-13t of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
Decommissioning (winter) The vegetation established around the panel areas and the existing hedge will screen views of decommissioning, such that only fleeting glimpses of taller elements will likely be visible. The decommissioning phase will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Level of Visual Effect	
Construction Phase The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the high magnitude of change in the view will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a Minor effect on visual amenity at this stage. An adverse effect is reported, reflecting a worst-case loss of open views and glimpses of solar infrastructure, but consideration should be given to potential beneficial effects of improved landscape structure and condition.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The Low sensitivity of the receptor combined with the low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)

Table 1-3: Visual Assessment of Representative Viewpoints: Cable Route Corridor

Viewpoint CRC1: Glentworth Road and Gypsey Lane (Figure 12-13u of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 490382, N: 386256	15m	Road, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will largely be occasional road users and largely in vehicles, mainly local residents and/or related to agricultural activities; but potentially also small numbers of recreational users e.g. cyclists using the quiet rural lanes. Recreational receptors may also use Gypsey Lane, although this location is relatively distant from settlement, and less likely to be a focus for short walks that are generally close to villages. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible in the adjoining field and at relatively close proximity, although with some screening provided by the roadside hedge and woodland along Gypsey Lane. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A small number of temporary compounds will be present along the route. No does not include any proposed works along Glentworth Road. Vegetation removal may be required, although none is anticipated with the scope of this view. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. No construction traffic will use Glentworth Road. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route. The level of	No change

Viewpoint CRC1: Glentworth Road and Gypsey Lane (Figure 12-13u of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
screening at this viewpoint by low-cut hedges and intermittent vegetation is such that no visibility of the corridor route at this stage is expected. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor; this is not anticipated within this view. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above, but benefiting from further screening from vegetation in leaf, including field boundary hedges and woodland. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and no change is anticipated within this view.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint CRC2: Fillingham Lane - Moor House (entrance to Chestnut Manor) (Figure 12-13v of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	Within Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 498895, N: 385070	13m	Road, residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will include be occasional users in vehicles, mainly local residents and/or related to agricultural activities; but potentially also small numbers of recreational users e.g. cyclists using the quiet rural lanes. The location is relatively distant from settlement and less likely to be a focus for short walks that are generally close to villages. The view is also partly representative of residential receptors in nearby rural properties and farms, although the extent and orientation of these views is varied and often subject to localised screening. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor is expected to be visible in the adjoining fields and at relatively close range, although with some screening provided by the roadside hedges. Options for using a route further from this viewpoint, beyond the River Till bridge, are also included in the Scheme. The final design will be subject to detailed review of site constraints. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A small number of temporary compounds will be present along the route. Construction traffic will use Fillingham Lane and minor works will be required to allow passing places and visibility splays. These will include localised removal of vegetation to allow vehicle lay-bys, with the nearest being approximately 150 m beyond this viewpoint, to the right (south) side of the lane. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low

Viewpoint CRC2: Fillingham Lane - Moor House (entrance to Chestnut Manor) (Figure 12-13v of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated (other than where operational requirements prevent replanting), although this would be immature at this stage. Agricultural fields will revert to the previous farming use and appear similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible. The level of screening at this viewpoint by hedges and intermittent vegetation is such that no visibility of the corridor route at this stage is expected. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Replanted trees may not be at the same height as when they were removed. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above, but benefiting from further screening from vegetation in leaf, including field boundary hedges and woodland. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity 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 in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC2: Fillingham Lane - Moor House (entrance to Chestnut Manor) (Figure 12-13v of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint CRC3: Flat Tops, Normanby by Stow (Figure 12-13w of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	82m from Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 488382, N: 382773	15m	Residential, road, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will include those within the adjacent residential properties and in nearby Normanby by Stow, which experience open rural panoramas, although locally restricted by features including garden fencing and hedges: some views may not reflect that shown in the viewpoint. Receptors will also be in vehicles, mainly local residents and/or related to agricultural activities; but potentially also recreational users e.g. cyclists using the quiet rural lanes, or walkers on short circular routes from Stow. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible across the field in the foreground and therefore at relatively close proximity; this will continue across the relatively open fields over the River Till to the right (northwest) of the view. Screening through trees or hedgerows is relatively limited. Receptors will experience views	Low

Viewpoint CRC3: Flat Tops, Normanby by Stow (Figure 12-13w of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A temporary compound will be located at the far side of the field, at around 200-300m distance, but in the context of the functional barns at East Farm immediately beyond. Construction traffic will use Stow Road and minor works will be required to provide visibility splays, but construction traffic will not use the road to Coates. Such works will include localised removal of vegetation, e.g. a section of hedgerow to the western edge of the view on Normanby Road. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated, although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above but benefiting from a degree of additional screening from vegetation in leaf, including field boundary hedges and trees. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change

Viewpoint CRC3: Flat Tops, Normanby by Stow (Figure 12-13w of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Level of Visual Effect	Level of Visual 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 visual amenity 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 in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint CRC4: Wooden Lane, South of Marton Road, Stow (Bridleway Stow/70/1) (Figure 12-13x of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	480m from Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 487253, N: 383045	15m	Recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be recreational users of the bridleway; mainly local residents on foot, cycle or horseback along a route that offers views towards Stow Minster within intensive farmland and provides a link between Stow and	Medium

Viewpoint CRC4: Wooden Lane, South of Marton Road, Stow (Bridleway Stow/70/1) (Figure 12-13x of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Willingham. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium.

Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible across the view in the middle distance, including within the field beyond that within the foreground where the hedge is missing. The Cable Route Corridor will then continue across the bridleway and behind the viewpoint shown; temporary closure of the bridleway may be required. Screening through hedgerows and trees of the wider route is limited. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. Sections of hedge will require removal. Construction traffic will not use this section of the bridleway although access will be required along the section from Stow. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change

Viewpoint CRC4: Wooden Lane, South of Marton Road, Stow (Bridleway Stow/70/1) (Figure 12-13x of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage, as a worst-case.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC5: Marton - Poplar Farm (Footpath Mton/68/1) (Figure 12-13y of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	1m to Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 484557, N: 381696	23m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be recreational users of the footpath, although the section across the field appears to be little-used and most recreational activity follows a circuit around the village along part of the track to Poplar Farm. Receptors will also include residents in the adjacent properties, although these are subject to high levels of screening that limit views of the rural setting. Views are at generally perpendicular to users of the track and also screened by vegetation. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible within the field in the foreground and therefore at close range. Works will then continue across Stow Park Road (A1500) and beyond, where it is likely to be further screened by vegetation. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A temporary compound will be located to the corner of the field to the left (north) of the view, accessed through a new junction from the A1500 where minor works, including localised vegetation removal, will be required. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. It is assumed that the footpath will be closed during works, although (as noted above), the section within the view does not appear to be well-used. Although the viewpoint photography indicates an open aspect, the majority of the well-used track is screened by mature trees, as noted above. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to	Very Low

Viewpoint CRC5: Marton - Poplar Farm (Footpath Mton/68/1) (Figure 12-13y of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC6: Footpath (Bram/66/1), South of Trent Port, Marton (Figure 12-13z of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	
E: 483600, N: 380806	10m	Recreational	Within Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be recreational users of the footpath that appears to be well-used by the community and forms part of a circular route south of the village of Marton. The location, despite the presence of overhead pylons, offers an expansive panorama across the Trent Valley landscape. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible across much of the view, extending from the ridge south of Marton, across the footpath to Trent Port; then under the River Trent. The section of footpath visible in the foreground, as well as that which runs along the track linking the A156 to the east (right) will be used for construction access, with further access points created along the A156, also within the view. Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) under the Trent will require more prominent machinery and a HDD compound in the foreground. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, rigs, material storage and temporary fencing. A small number of temporary compounds will be present along the route. Minor works will be required to provide visibility splays and create and/or improve access: such works will include localised removal of vegetation, e.g. sections of hedgerow, although these will not be visible in the foreground of the view. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Medium

Viewpoint CRC6: Footpath (Bram/66/1), South of Trent Port, Marton (Figure 12-13z of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with the majority of planting removed during the works reinstated, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Any new planting will be immature at this stage. Agricultural fields will revert to the previous farming use and appear similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The Medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a Moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (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 visual amenity at this stage.	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC6: Footpath (Bram/66/1), South of Trent Port, Marton (Figure 12-13z of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The Medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a Neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC7: Trent Valley Way, Cottam (Cottam FP1) (Figure 12-13aa of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	2m to Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 483041, N: 381084	5m	Recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will be recreational users of the footpath along the Trent that forms part of the long-distance Trent Valley Way; as well as those on craft along the River Trent. The latter will include both commercial and leisure traffic; the latter with a greater appreciation of the view. However, the route is not considered to be a focus for recreational water activity. The location, despite the presence of overhead pylons, offers a wide-ranging panorama dominated by the River Trent, although usage of the path appeared to be relatively limited. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is considered to be Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Magnitude of Visual Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible to both sides of the River Trent, which will be crossed by means of underground boring. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, rigs, material storage and temporary fencing. Temporary	Medium

Viewpoint CRC7: Trent Valley Way, Cottam (Cottam FP1) (Figure 12-13aa of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])	
access will be required from Headstead Bank and the Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) under the Trent will require more prominent machinery and a HDD compound in the immediate foreground. This footpath is likely to require temporary closure for a short-term period. Works are likely to include localised removal of vegetation, e.g. sections of hedgerow, although this will not be prominent in the foreground of this view. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with the majority of planting removed during the works reinstated, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Any new planting will be immature at this stage. Agricultural fields will revert to the previous farming use and appear similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route. These are generally not likely to be visible, although additional infrastructure may be required around the Trent crossing. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Low
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor. Visual changes will be largely as per Operation Year 1 (winter) above. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	Very Low
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The Medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the Medium magnitude of change in the view will result in a Moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint CRC7: Trent Valley Way, Cottam (Cottam FP1) (Figure 12-13aa of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

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 visual amenity 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 visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The Medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a Neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

Viewpoint CRC8: Broad Lane/Cow Pasture Lane junction (South Leverton BOAT16) (Figure 12-13bb of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Receptor type**	330m to Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 480641, N: 380776	7m	Recreational, road	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
All Phases Receptors will include those in vehicles, mainly local residents and/or related to agricultural activities; and small numbers of recreational users e.g. cyclists, walkers and horse-riders using the byway (Cow Pasture Lane) and the quiet rural Broad Lane. Views from nearby properties are likely to be heavily screened by trees. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium. When combined with the Low value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium

Viewpoint CRC8: Broad Lane/Cow Pasture Lane junction (South Leverton BOAT16) (Figure 12-13bb of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will take place beyond the field in the foreground. Hedges are gappy or absent and are unlikely to screen views. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A small number of temporary compounds will be present along the route. Construction traffic will not use Broad Lane or Cow Pasture Lane. There may be localised removal of vegetation, e.g. sections of hedgerow, although this is not considered expected to be visible within this particular view. The works will be in the middle distance and in the context of energy infrastructure beyond, although will extend across the flat open view. It is assumed that the coal fired plant and cooling towers will be within the baseline. Some activities will appear similar to those arising from intensive farming that are typical of the wider landscape. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated, although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to the baseline. Jointing bays and link boxes, located at approximately 1km intervals along the route, are not expected to be visible at this distance. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change
Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor; this is not anticipated within this view. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change

Viewpoint CRC8: Broad Lane/Cow Pasture Lane junction (South Leverton BOAT16) (Figure 12-13bb of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	No change
Level of Visual Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral

Viewpoint CRC9: Rampton: Footpath (FP4), North of Home Farm Cottage (Figure 12-13cc of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Grid reference	Elevation (m AOD)	Receptor type	650m to Order limits (Cable Route Corridor)
E: 480088, N: 378689	9m	Residential, recreational	

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
All Phases Receptors will be recreational walkers using the footpath, which appears well-used. The view is also representative of residential receptors in properties along the eastern edge of Rampton, although the degree of visibility varies, depending on localised screening and orientation; and consideration should be given to the level of existing energy infrastructure within the view. Susceptibility is considered to be High. When combined with the Medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity is Medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity are considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Magnitude of Visual Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will take place within the far end of the extensive field in the foreground. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, material storage and temporary fencing. A small number of temporary compounds will be present along the route. Any localised removal of vegetation, e.g. sections of hedgerow and small trees, is unlikely to be visible within this particular view. The works will be at distance from the viewpoint and in the context of existing energy infrastructure, including the National Grid Cottam Substation and gas-fired power plant. It is also assumed that the coal fired planting and cooling towers will be within the baseline. Some activities will appear similar to those arising from intensive farming that are typical of the wider landscape. During winter months, temporary mobile lighting towers will be used during construction. Construction activities will be short-term and reversible.	Very Low
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Cable Route Corridor will be topsoiled and seeded, with any planting removed during the works reinstated although immature at this stage; and agricultural fields reverting to the previous farming use and appearing similar to the baseline. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change

Viewpoint CRC9: Rampton: Footpath (FP4), North of Home Farm Cottage (Figure 12-13cc of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3])

Operation Year 15 (summer) The Cable Route Corridor will be fully reinstated, and the view effectively returned to the baseline condition, other than where operational requirements may (as a worst-case scenario) prevent replanting over the cable corridor; this is not anticipated within this view. The changes arising from the cable corridor will be long-term and reversible; any changes to planting will be permanent.	No change
Decommissioning (winter) The cable corridor will be retained in situ and any vegetation removed during construction is expected to have matured sufficiently, such that no appreciable change in the view is expected.	Neutral
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Level of Visual Effect and Significance**
Construction Phase The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with the very low magnitude of change in the view will result in a negligible effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Negligible adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The medium sensitivity of the receptor combined with no of change in the view will result in a neutral effect on visual amenity at this stage.	Neutral (not significant)

1.2 References

Ref. 1 Landscape Institute (2019). Visual Representation of Development Proposals - Technical Guidance Note 06/19. Available at: